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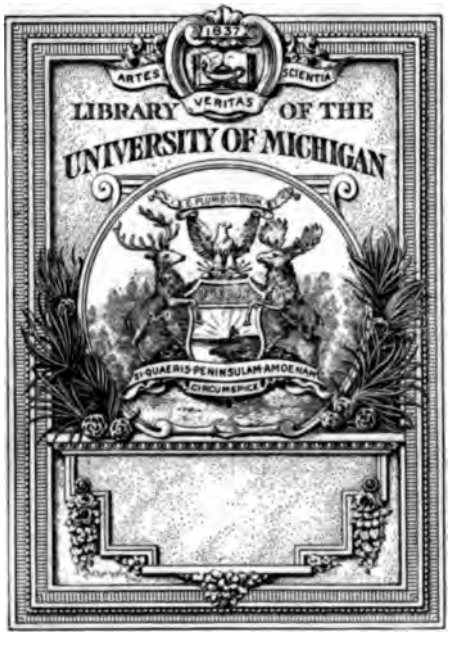

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(IN TEN VOLUMES)

Volume X

ACTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Nos. 1539–1800, inclusive

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS, ETC.,

From September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

NOTE.

The acts of the Philippine Commission, numbered from 1 to 263, inclusive, enacted between September 12, 1900, and October 11, 1901, were published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (Vol. I, part 10).

The second volume, containing acts numbered from 264 to 424, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 14, 1901, and July 1, 1902, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902 (Vol. XI).

The third volume, containing acts numbered from 425 to 949, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between July 2, 1902, and October 20, 1903, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 (Vol. XIII).

The fourth volume, containing acts numbered from 950 to 1251, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 21, 1903, and October 20, 1904, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 24, 1900, to August 31, 1904, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain appointments made to official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 24, 1900, to August 31, 1904, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (Vol. XIV).

The fifth volume, containing acts numbered from 1252 to 1407, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 21, 1904, and October 26, 1905, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain appointments made to official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (Vol. XIV).

The sixth volume, containing acts numbered from 1408 to 1538, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between November 3, 1905, and September 8, 1906, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from October 1, 1905, to August 30, 1906, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain appointments made to official positions in the Philippine Islands from October 1, 1905, to September 15, 1906, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (Vol. X).

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The present volume contains acts numbered from 1539 to 1800,[a] inclusive, passed during the period embraced between September 16, 1906, and October 12, 1907, and are transmitted to Congress in accordance with the provisions of section 86 of the act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

It contains also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907, as have been designated for publication by the Commission; certain appointments made to official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907; a list of notaries public in the Philippine Islands appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila dated September, 1907; and a list of municipalities, townships, and other local organizations in the Philippine Islands dated February 27, 1907.

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[a] Act numbered 1800 is the last enacted by the Philippine Commission exercising exclusively the legislative function of government. The Philippine assembly convened on October 16, 1907, and since that date, in accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, all the legislative power theretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—the Philippine Commission and the Philippine assembly.

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ACTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

[No. 1539.]

AN ACT Amending section five of Act Numbered Seventy-four, establishing a Department of Public Instruction, as amended, by authorizing the Director of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, to change, increase, or decrease the existing school divisions of the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered Seventy-four, establishing a Department of Public Instruction, as amended by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That the Director of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may change, increase, or decrease the school divisions herein established whenever in his judgment the public interests so require."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 5, 1906.

[No. 1540.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company to bring suit against the Government of the Philippine Islands in the Court of First Instance of the city of Manila to determine the liability of the respective parties for damages caused to the Luneta Extension by the typhoon of May eighteenth and nineteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, a company or corporation authorized to do business in the Philippine Islands, to institute a suit in the Court of First Instance of the city of Manila against the Government of the Philippine Islands, to determine the liability of the respective parties for damages done to the bulkhead and rock revetment of the Luneta Extension by the typhoon of May eighteenth and nineteenth, nineteen

hundred and six, under the contract entered into for said work between the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, nineteen hundred and five: *Provided, however*, That this Act shall in no wise be construed as a waiver on the part of the Government of the Philippine Islands of any of its rights under said contract, or as a waiver of its contention that the question of liability for such damages under the said contract is a question to be finally decided by the officer in charge of the port works, or as a waiver of any other defense which it may have at the time of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 6, 1906.

[No. 1541.]

AN ACT Transferring the Division of Ethnology from the Bureau of Education to the Bureau of Science and repealing paragraph (*b*) of section twenty-three of the Reorganization Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The administrative control and supervision of the Division of Ethnology, Bureau of Education, together with all officers and employees now provided by law for that division, and all property thereof, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Science, and the Division of Ethnology shall hereafter be known and considered as a division of the Bureau of Science. The balance of appropriations under the Bureau of Education for salaries and wages of the Division of Ethnology and of the appropriation for the purchase of ethnological museum specimens and manuscripts is hereby transferred to and made a part of the appropriations of the Bureau of Science for the said division.

SEC. 2. Paragraph (*b*) of section twenty-three of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, known as the Reorganization Act, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on November first, nineteen hundred and six.

Enacted, October 6, 1906.

[No. 1542.]

AN ACT Authorizing the municipal council of the municipality of Iba, Province of Zambales, to vacate that portion of Calle Bugallon lying between Calles Rizal and Padre Burgos, and to cede the same to the Province of Zambales as a site for a provincial high school.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. That portion of Calle Bugallon lying between Calles Rizal and Padre Burgos, in the municipality of Iba, Province of Zambales, being no longer necessary for public use, and it being manifestly to the interest of the public that the land now occupied by the same be used as a site for a provincial high school, the municipal council of Iba is hereby authorized to declare at an end the public use to which such portion of Calle Bugallon has been devoted, and to cede the same to the Province of Zambales as a site for a provincial high school.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 17, 1906.

[No. 1543.]

AN ACT Changing the name of the municipality of Namacpacan in the Province of La Union, to that of Luna.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Upon request of the municipal council of the municipality of Namacpacan, Province of La Union, approved and recommended by the provincial board of the Province of La Union, the name of said municipality is hereby changed to that of Luna.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 18, 1906.

[No. 1544.]

AN ACT Exempting from internal-revenue taxes all timber and other forest products for use in the actual construction and equipment of certain railway lines in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Timber and other forest products of all kinds, to what-

ever group they may belong, when cut or gathered under proper licenses issued by the Bureau of Forestry for use (and which shall, in fact, be so used) in the construction and equipment of the railways undertaken by the grantees under Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-seven and Fifteen hundred and ten, pursuant to authority conferred by said Acts, shall be exempt from all internal-revenue taxes prescribed by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, upon the presentation to the Collector of Internal Revenue, or his authorized agent, of a certificate in writing, in the form to be prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue, and signed by the representative or duly authorized agent of the railway company purchasing the timber or other forest products. The certificate shall show, in substance, that the material for which this exemption is sought is to be used in the construction and equipment of a line of railroad between certain points, naming the same; that no other use or disposition of the material will be made or permitted; and that if any other use or disposition thereof shall be contemplated, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and the material in question be held subject to his order.

SEC. 2. The exemptions provided by this Act shall not be construed to extend or apply to materials of any kind purchased from funds other than those of a railway company mentioned in section one hereof, or of one of its contractors or subcontractors, nor to materials which are intended for the personal use of officers or employees of any such company, contractor or subcontractor, whether the same are purchased from funds of such company, contractor, or subcontractor or not.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this Act shall not apply or extend to any railway line, nor to any materials therefor, after the line shall have once been officially declared to be constructed and equipped.

SEC. 4. Any company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act or any of the terms of the certificate prescribed in section one hereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than double the amount of the taxes provided by law upon the timber or other forest products which may be the subject of the violation, and not more than ten times the amount thereof in the discretion of the court; any officer, representative, agent, or employee of any company or corporation, or any other person, violating any of the provisions of this Act or any of the terms of the certificate prescribed in section one hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months or by the fine above prescribed, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 18, 1906.

[No. 1545.]

AN ACT To amend the provincial government act, numbered eighty-three, by reorganizing the provincial boards, and by abolishing the position of provincial secretary, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The provincial boards of all provinces organized under Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended, shall hereafter be composed of the provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and a third member to be chosen in the manner prescribed, or to be prescribed, by law for provincial governors, except in the case of vacancies as hereinafter provided for, and subject to confirmation, and to suspension or removal, by the Governor-General, under the same conditions as prescribed for provincial governors. The qualifications of a candidate for election as the third member of a provincial board shall be the same as those now required for the office of provincial governor, and upon his election and confirmation such third member shall hold office for a term equal to that for which the governor is elected: *Provided*, That on or after the date this Act takes effect, and until the next regular provincial election, such third member shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the consent of the Philippine Commission, to hold office until the said election, and until his successor is chosen and qualified in the manner herein prescribed: *And provided further*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the same may be necessary or advisable for the public interests, he may, with the approval of the Philippine Commission, declare that no election shall be held for a third member of the provincial board, fully setting forth his reasons for such action, and in such case the Governor-General may make an appointment to the office, with the approval of the Philippine Commission: *And provided further*, That if in any case the Governor-General shall decline to confirm the person elected, he shall order a new election and shall fix the time for the holding thereof. If the Governor-General shall decline to confirm the person elected at the second election he shall, with the consent of the Philippine Commission, appoint some suitable person, who shall be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, resident in the Philippine Islands, as the third member of the board: *And provided further*, That whenever the office of third member of the board becomes vacant during the term by death, removal, resignation, or other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment made by the Governor-General, with the consent of the Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. It shall not be necessary for the third member of the provincial board to reside at the capital of the province or to establish an office in the provincial building, but he shall be required to be present at the sessions of the board and to perform his duties as a member thereof: *Provided, however*, That by a unanimous resolution of the provincial board, setting forth the grounds upon which it is adopted, and approved by the Governor-General, such third member may, for the time specified in said resolution, be required to perform the duties of provincial treasurer, or any ministerial duty required by the board.

SEC. 3. The third member of the provincial board shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by resolution of the provincial board,

of not less than five nor more than fifteen pesos for each day of actual attendance at the sessions of the board. When designated to perform other official duties as above provided, such third member shall be entitled, upon unanimous resolution of the provincial board, to receive for each day that he shall be actually occupied with official duties such compensation as may be fixed in said resolution, not exceeding the maximum compensation hereinbefore prescribed: *Provided*, That on no one day shall more than one compensation be allowed to such third member. The per diem of the third member, when fixed by the provincial board, shall not be altered more than once during each fiscal year.

SEC. 4. The position of provincial secretary is hereby abolished and the employees of his office are hereby transferred to the office of the provincial governor: *Provided, however*, That the provincial secretary may on recommendation of the provincial board, with the approval of the Governor-General, be continued in office until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and six. The provincial governor shall, by an executive order, designate an employee or employees of his office to perform the duties heretofore performed by the provincial secretary, including those of recorder of the provincial board. In case the provincial governor shall certify that no employee in his office is competent to perform said duties, and the Bureau of Civil Service shall certify that its eligible list contains the name of no person who will accept the appointment for the salary allowed, the provincial governor may, with the approval of the Governor-General, appoint some person who is not in the classified civil service, or he may perform such duties personally should he so elect: *And provided further*, That a provincial secretary holding office on the date of the passage of this Act shall be eligible to appointment to any position in the classified civil service at a salary not exceeding the salary now received by him.

SEC. 5. Whenever for any reason the provincial governor finds it necessary to absent himself from the province or is under temporary disability, or for any other reason is unable to perform his official duties, the duties of the provincial governor shall be performed either by the third member of the provincial board or by the provincial treasurer, as the provincial governor may elect, and subject to change by him in his discretion. During the period of such absence, sickness, or other disability of the provincial governor, the member temporarily charged with the duties of his office shall preside at the meetings of the provincial board: *Provided*, That when the provincial governor is absent from the capital of the province, but within the limits of the province, it shall be discretionary with him whether or not he shall designate a temporary successor.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-six, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

Enacted, October 20, 1906.

[No. 1546.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the municipal government of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the municipal government of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and thereafter until expended, unless otherwise stated:

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Salaries and wages, Municipal Board: President, at ten thousand pesos per annum, and three members, at nine thousand pesos per annum each.

Secretary's office:

Secretary, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum; two employees, class six; three employees, class seven; one employee, class nine; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class E; two employees, Class J; three messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Disbursing office:

Disbursing officer, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one employee, at three thousand nine hundred pesos per annum; one employee, class six; one employee, class eight; one employee, Class A; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum: *Provided*, That the salary of the employee authorized above at three thousand nine hundred pesos per annum shall be payable from funds appropriated for expenditure under the department of sewer and waterworks construction.

Advisory Board:

Authorized fees of twelve members, not to exceed six thousand two hundred and forty pesos; secretary, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum: *Provided*, That the secretary of the Advisory Board may be required to perform additional official duties in the discretion of the president without extra compensation.

For hire of temporary employees from July first, nineteen hundred and six.

Total for salaries and wages, eighty-nine thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, Municipal Board: For contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and purchase of supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; music; maintenance of prisoners; care of injured and sick paupers; premiums on official bonds; refund of fines illegally imposed for violation of water ordinances; burial of pauper dead; decorations of public buildings and other necessary expenses incident to public celebrations; one hundred and fourteen thousand pesos.

In all, for the Municipal Board, two hundred and three thousand pesos.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries and wages, law department:

Office of city attorney:

City attorney, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant city attorney, at four thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Office of sheriff:

Sheriff, at six thousand pesos per annum; one deputy, class eight; one deputy, class nine; one deputy, Class C; two deputies, Class H; two deputies, Class J; two deputies, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two clerks, Class H; two employees, Class J; one employee, at sixty-seven pesos and fifty centavos per month; one employee, at sixty pesos per month; six laborers, at twenty pesos per month each: *Provided*, That the office of sheriff of the city of Manila, as now organized, be discontinued upon December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and six, and thereafter the powers and duties of the office shall be assumed and performed *ex officio* by the clerk of the Court of First Instance for the city of Manila to whom shall be transferred on that date all funds, property, records, and unfinished business pertaining to said office of sheriff, and it is hereby made the duty of all members of the police department of the city of Manila to serve, within the police limits of the city of Minila, criminal process of the courts: *And provided further*, That the personnel of the office of sheriff of the city of Manila, beginning January first, nineteen hundred and seven, shall be as follows: One deputy, class nine; one deputy, Class D; one deputy, Class F; two deputies, Class H; one deputy, Class J; one clerk, Class H; for the hire of janitors and laborers, not to exceed nine hundred and sixty pesos for the six months ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven; and for additional compensation to the clerk of the Court of First Instance as *ex officio* sheriff of the city of Manila, at the rate of one thousand pesos per annum.

Municipal court:

Judge, at seven thousand pesos per annum; clerk of court, class eight; one interpreter, Class A; two deputy clerks, Class D; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Office of register of deeds:

Register of deeds, at four thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Class D; two clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; two clerks, Class I; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Justice of the peace courts:

Two justices of the peace, at two thousand pesos per annum each; two clerks, Class I; two clerks, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each: *Provided*, That the existing offices of justice of the peace for the city of Manila are hereby abolished and said courts shall cease and determine upon the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and six, and there is hereby created to begin on January first, nineteen hundred and seven, one court of justice of the peace for the city of Manila having the same jurisdiction and powers now possessed by said courts. The justice of such new court shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and

consent of the Philippine Commission, and shall hold office at his pleasure. The records and documents of said courts shall be delivered into the custody of the new justice, and cases pending on December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and six, before the courts abolished shall be transferred by virtue of this Act to the new court on January first, nineteen hundred and seven, and thereafter the new court shall exercise the same jurisdiction over said cases as would the original justice of the peace courts had they not been abolished: *And provided further*, That the personnel of the justice of the peace court, beginning January first, nineteen hundred and seven, shall be as follows: Justice of the peace, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one clerk, at three hundred pesos per annum.

For the hire of temporary employees.

Total for salaries and wages, seventy thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, law department: For contingent expenses, including purchase of office supplies and repair of furniture; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; interpreters', registers', translators', and other authorized fees; revenue stamps; court fees in proceedings conducted in the names of private parties to enable the city to purchase land for public use in cases where the owners of such land have not sufficient means to pay fees; and incidental expenses; nine thousand and twenty-five pesos.

Salaries and wages, office of the prosecuting attorney: Prosecuting attorney, at eight thousand pesos per annum; first assistant prosecuting attorney, at five thousand pesos per annum; second assistant prosecuting attorney, at four thousand pesos per annum; third assistant prosecuting attorney, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class F; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; and for hire of temporary employees; thirty thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, office of the prosecuting attorney: For contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and purchase of supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; court costs in criminal cases in Court of First Instance; for the expenses of indigent witnesses, and for securing testimony and the presence in Manila of such witnesses in criminal cases from the provinces; and incidental expenses; seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pesos.

In all, for the law department, one hundred and seventeen thousand pesos.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries and wages, fire department: Chief, at six thousand pesos per annum; city electrician, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; deputy chief, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; chief engineer, at three thousand pesos per annum; one mechanic, at two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per anum; two linemen, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; four linemen, Class H; eight captains, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; thirteen lieutenants, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; five engineers, first class, twelve

thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of engineers, first class, shall be at the rate of two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each for the second and succeeding years; nine engineers, second class, ten thousand one hundred and eighty pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of engineers, second class, shall be at the rate of nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each for the second and succeeding years; forty-five firemen, first class, ninety-one thousand eight hundred and twenty pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of firemen, first class, shall be at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of two thousand pesos per annum each for the second year, two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and two thousand two hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years; fifty firemen, second class, thirty-four thousand three hundred and sixty pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of firemen, second class, shall be at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of six hundred pesos per annum each for the second year, six hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years: *And provided further*, That in computing the service of firemen, credit for previous service in the police department, city of Manila, may be allowed to employees transferred to the fire department; chief clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; and for hire of temporary employees; two hundred and thirty-six thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, fire department: For contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and the purchase and repair of station apparatus, furniture and supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; purchase of horses, harness, hose, parts for apparatus and small equipment; electrical apparatus, supplies and tools, including those necessary for maintenance of alarm system; forage; horseshoeing; fuel; and incidental expenses; fifty-four thousand pesos.

In all, for the fire department, two hundred and ninety thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

Salaries and wages, department of police: Chief, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant chief, at five thousand pesos per annum; six captains, at four thousand pesos per annum each.

Office force:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, class eight; two clerks, class nine; three clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; three messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Secret service force:

One chief of secret service, at six thousand pesos per annum; two detectives, at four thousand pesos per annum each; one detective at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one detect-

ive, at three thousand pesos per annum; one detective, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; five detectives, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; two detectives, at two thousand pesos per annum each; one detective, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; three detectives, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three detectives, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; six detectives, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each.

First-class police:

Thirty-two sergeants, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; one hundred and sixty-eight patrolmen, not to exceed three hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of patrolmen, first class, shall be at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, two thousand pesos per annum each for the second year, two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and two thousand two hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years.

Second and third class police:

Sixteen sergeants, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; two hundred and eighty-four patrolmen, not to exceed one hundred and seventy thousand four hundred pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of patrolmen, second class, shall be at the rate of six hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, seven hundred and fifty pesos per annum each for the second year, eight hundred and twenty-four pesos per annum each for the third year, and nine hundred pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years: *And provided further*, That the pay of patrolmen, third class, shall be at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, six hundred pesos per annum each for the second year, six hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years.

Miscellaneous:

For the hire of labor at the public pound, not to exceed one thousand and eighty pesos; for maintenance of alarm system; and for hire of temporary employees.

Total for salaries and wages, seven hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred pesos.

Contingent expenses, department of police: For contingent expenses, including the repair of office and station furniture and purchase of supplies; advertising; cablegrams, postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; alarm system apparatus and supplies; care and subsistence of prisoners confined in police stations; subsistence of animals in public pound; rents for buildings; fund to be used, subject to the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and four, in securing information, photographs of criminals, subsistence, vehicle hire and traveling expenses of detectives, decoys and prisoners working outside the limits of the city of Manila; for the purchase of materials for uniforms; and incidental expenses; forty-two thousand pesos: *Provided*, That materials for uniforms may be sold at cost price to members of

the uniformed force for their personal use, receipts from such sales to be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and to be avaliable for expenditure in accordance with its provisions, and in addition thereto.

In all, for the department of police, eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

Salaries and wages, department of city schools:

Office force:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, Class D.

Day-school teachers:

Five teachers, Class C; four teachers, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; five teachers, Class D; nine teachers, Class E; twenty-four teachers, Class F; fifty-six teachers, Class G; fifty-three teachers, Class H; thirty teachers, Class I; seventy-five teachers, Class J, from October third, nineteen hundred and six.

Night-school teachers:

Seven principals at four pesos per night each; and forty-five teachers, at three pesos per night each, not to exceed an aggregate of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven pesos.

Miscellaneous:

For the hire of janitors and other necessary laborers, not to exceed nine thousand three hundred and forty pesos; and for hire of temporary employees.

Total for salaries and wages, two hundred and twenty-three thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, department of city schools: For contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of office and school furniture and supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; supplies for instruction in domestic science and manual trades; rent of buildings; janitors' supplies; and incidental expenses; sixty-nine thousand pesos.

In all, for the department of city schools, two hundred and ninety-two thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

Salaries and wages, department of assessments and collections: For reimbursement to the Insular Government on account of expenses incident and necessary to the collection of city taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue during the twelve months ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven; eighty-two thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, department of assessments and collections: For reimbursement to the Insular Government on account of expenses incident and necessary to the collection of city taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue during the twelve months ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven; eighteen thousand pesos.

Tax refunds, department of assessments and collections: For refund of taxes and licenses, or parts thereof, erroneously collected, the refund of which has been or may be duly authorized in accordance

with law, seven thousand five hundred pesos: *Provided*, That refunds made in pursuance of this appropriation shall be charged in whole to the city of Manila.

In all, for the department of assessments and collections, one hundred and seven thousand five hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Salaries and wages, department of engineering and public works:

General office:

City engineer, at nine thousand pesos per annum; first assistant city engineer, at five thousand pesos per annum; superintendent of buildings and illumination, at five thousand pesos per annum; two second assistant city engineers, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; chief clerk, class five; property clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class D; one inspector of plumbing, class six; one inspector of buildings, class seven; one mechanic, class nine; one building inspector, class nine; one building inspector, class ten; one building inspector, Class C; one building inspector, Class D; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class G; two clerks, Class I; and for hire of temporary building inspectors, telephone apparatus, mechanics and other labor as may be necessary for the maintenance and repair of public buildings.

Water supply and sewers:

Superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; inspector of boilers and machinery, class six; assistant engineer, class eight; chief inspector, class nine; chief engineer at pumping station, Class B; two foremen, class nine; one foreman, class 10; one assistant engineer at pumping station, at one thousand five hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one foreman, water supply shops, Class C; six meter inspectors, Class D; one clerk, Class D; one junior draftsman, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J; and for hire of assistant engineers at pumping station, foremen, mechanics, and other labor as may be necessary.

Drafting and surveys:

Assistant engineer, class seven; surveyor, at three thousand pesos per annum; transitman, class nine; two junior draftsmen, Class G; one junior draftsman, Class H; one junior draftsman, Class I; and for hire of axmen, chainmen, rodmen, and other labor as may be necessary.

Street construction and bridges:

Superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; two inspectors, class eight; two inspectors, class nine; one foreman, class nine; one launch master, class nine, until December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and six; one clerk, class ten; one clerk Class C; one clerk, Class I; and for hire of foremen, launch officers and crews, mechanics, divers, and other labor as may be necessary; and for subsistence allowance of launch crews, at twenty centavos per diem each employee when necessary.

City repair shops:

One superintendent and property clerk, class six; one clerk, class eight; one foreman, class eight; three mechanics, class nine; one clerk, class nine; two mechanics, class ten; one warehouse foreman,

Class B; one clerk, Class C; and for hire of mechanics and other labor as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the positions authorized under the foregoing head, "city repair shops," shall be discontinued on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and six.

For hire of temporary employees.

Total for salaries and wages, four hundred and four thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, department of engineering and public works: For contingent expenses, including the purchase of office supplies and repair of office furniture; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; purchase of tools and miscellaneous supplies; repairs to bridges and operation of Binondo Lift Bridge; purchase and supply of materials for the maintenance of streets and roads; purchase of coal, oil, and waste; repairs to pumping machinery and boilers; repair of Santolan road and transportation of supplies to pumping station; cleaning and repair of drains and sewers; repairs to launches and equipment; repair and maintenance of public buildings; electrical service for parks, public buildings, and streets, including telephone service and purchase of minor electrical supplies; rents; janitors' supplies; purchase of pitch for use in street repairs: *Provided*, That no surcharge shall be made by the Bureau of Supply for its intervention in such purchase; and incidental expenses; four hundred and four thousand five hundred pesos: *Provided*, That broken stone for street construction and repair shall be obtained from the city's quarry, or by purchase, as may be more economical.

In all, for the department of engineering and public works, five hundred and forty-four thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the proceeds of all receipts by or on account of the department of engineering and public works, beginning as of date July first, nineteen hundred and six, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and be available for expenditure in addition to the amounts hereinbefore appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total expenditures on account of the department of engineering and public works during the fiscal year shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred and eight thousand five hundred pesos except with the approval of the Philippine Commission first had.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

Salaries and wages, department of sanitation and transportation: Chief, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum, with quarters in kind; one assistant chief, class six; one superintendent of sanitation, class seven, with quarters in kind; one veterinary surgeon, class seven, with quarters in kind; one superintendent of transportation, class eight, with quarters in kind; one clerk, class nine; one superintendent of cemeteries, class nine, with quarters in kind; one superintendent of parks, class nine; two stable foremen, class nine, with quarters in kind; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class D; four clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class I.

Market and street cleaning:

For hire of one foreman, at not to exceed seven pesos per diem; additional foremen and labor as may be necessary; one master, steam

barge *Pluto*, at not to exceed seven pesos per diem, with allowance of one peso per diem for subsistence; one chief engineer, steam barge *Pluto*, at not to exceed seven pesos per diem, with allowance of one peso per diem for subsistence; one assistant engineer, steam barge *Pluto*, at not to exceed three pesos and twenty-five centavos per diem, with allowance of thirty centavos per diem for subsistence; and necessary petty officers and crew, including subsistence allowance of thirty centavos per diem each, as may be necessary.

Maintenance of parks:

For hire of foremen, mechanics, and labor, as may be necessary.

Maintenance of cemeteries:

For hire of one foreman, at not to exceed two pesos and fifty centavos per diem, and labor as may be necessary.

Land transportation:

For hire of one foreman, at not to exceed seven pesos per diem; additional foremen, mechanics, mechanic helpers, teamsters, watchmen, drivers, and labor, as may be necessary.

For hire of temporary employees.

Total for salaries and wages, five hundred thousand pesos.

Contingent expenses, department of sanitation and transportation: For contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of office furniture and supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; purchase of animals, vehicles, harness, pails, and other apparatus necessary to maintain equipment; purchase of hose, tools, and miscellaneous small equipment; purchase of gravel, pipe, sand, stone, and like materials; purchase of disinfectants, steam barge supplies, brooms, paint, and miscellaneous supplies; purchase of forage; purchase of fuel; repairs to bancas, barges, crematories, vehicles, and miscellaneous equipment; rents; for subsistence of animals in public pound; and incidental expenses; two hundred and seventy thousand pesos.

In all, for the department of sanitation and transportation, five hundred and ninety-five thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the proceeds of all receipts by or on account of the department of sanitation and transportation, beginning as of date July first, nineteen hundred and six, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and be available for expenditure in addition to the amounts hereinbefore appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total expenditures on account of the department of sanitation and transportation during the fiscal year shall not exceed the sum of seven hundred and seventy thousand pesos except with the approval of the Philippine Commission first had.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For the straightening and widening of streets as may be necessary to meet obligations heretofore incurred, forty-one thousand one hundred and forty-eight pesos and eighty centavos: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenditure for any other purpose than for the payment of amounts due prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, as set forth in communications from the Municipal Board, dated October twelfth and eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six, submitting a statement of all obligations, not yet

fully settled, incurred on account of the widening and extension of streets.

For the erection of permanent street monuments, one thousand pesos.

In all for public works, forty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight pesos and eighty centavos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, three million twenty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-eight pesos and eighty centavos: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, the Municipal Board may direct the Auditor to transfer funds from the appropriation for salaries and wages to that for contingent expenses, and vice versa, within any department when the public service so demands.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which provision for a position or employment heretofore provided by law is not made by this Act, such position or employment is hereby authorized from July first, nineteen hundred and six, until not later than fifteen days after the passage of this Act, and any funds appropriated for salaries and wages for the department or office to which the position or employment pertains are hereby made available for payment of the services rendered.

SEC. 3. Upon the approval of the Municipal Board first had, a vacancy in a position of any class may be filled by the appointment of one person or more of a lower class: *Provided*, That the aggregate of salaries paid is not greater than the salary authorized by law for that position.

SEC. 4. All positions and employments authorized by this Act, the compensations of which are not stated at a per annum rate, shall be in the unclassified service, and no privileges provided by Act Numbered One thousand and forty shall accrue to appointees to such positions: *Provided*, That all appointments and separations above the grade of semiskilled laborer under the provisions of this section shall be reported to the Bureau of Civil Service by the proper chief of department or office in case of discharge, stating reasons therefor: *And provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized by law, no payment shall be made for overtime work.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Finance and Justice may, in his discretion, commute accrued leave of absence to persons entitled thereto, and authorize payment of the amount so accrued in a gross sum from the appropriation from which their salaries should properly be paid.

SEC. 6. The appropriations hereinbefore made for each department or office shall be available for payment of authorized commutations of accrued leave of absence of the officers and employees thereof, and for payment of such expenses as may accrue to such departments and offices by reason of the operations of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nine.

SEC. 7. Unclassified employees of the municipal government, including laborers, who are injured in clear line of duty, may, in the discretion of the Municipal Board and with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, continue to receive their regular compensation during the period of disability, not exceeding ninety days: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Finance and Justice may, in his discretion, authorize payment of medical attendance, necessary transportation, and hospital fees for officers and employees injured in clear line of duty, but such payment shall not be made from the

appropriation for "general purposes" when the department or office concerned has an available appropriation for contingent expenses or public works, as the case may be, from which such payment can be made, nor shall the provisions of this section be construed to cover sickness as distinguished from physical wounds.

SEC. 8. All balances remaining unexpended when any public works or permanent improvements appropriated for by this Act are completed and accounts settled shall be returned at once to the Treasury of the Philippine Islands and shall not thereafter be available for withdrawal or disbursement under this Act.

SEC. 9. The provisions of the first paragraph of section three of Act Numbered Eight hundred and seven, providing the manner in which withdrawals of moneys appropriated in said Act shall be made, are hereby made applicable to the withdrawal of money appropriated under this Act.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 20, 1906.

[No. 1547.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of one million eight hundred and thirty-four thousand pesos from the funds realized from the sale of bonds authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three, for the purpose of constructing sewers in the city of Manila and to furnish it with an adequate sewer and drainage system and supply of water.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of the funds realized from the sale of bonds authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three, for the construction of the proposed sewer and water-supply systems in the city of Manila:

DEPARTMENT OF SEWER AND WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTION.

For salaries and wages of the chief engineer, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; two principal assistant engineers, at eight thousand pesos per annum each; two assistant engineers, at six thousand pesos per annum each; two assistant engineers, at four thousand pesos per annum each; four assistant engineers, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; one chief draftsman, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; two levelmen, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; two draftsmen, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one clerk, Class F; hire of temporary inspectors as may be necessary; reimbursement at the rate of three thousand nine hundred pesos per annum to the appropriation "Salaries and wages, Municipal Board," city of Manila, on account of

services rendered by the disbursing office, city of Manila; hire of labor as may be necessary; and for contingent expenses, including the purchase and repair of field equipment, furniture, instruments, supplies, and tools; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; maintenance of road along pipe line; expropriation of property for sites of sewer pumping stations; payments on contracts for sewer construction; payments on contracts for waterworks construction; customs duties; and incidental expenses; one million eight hundred and thirty-four thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. The provisions of sections two, three, four, five, six, and seven of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-six are hereby made applicable to the department of sewer and waterworks construction.

SEC. 3. The funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 20, 1906.

[No. 1548.]

AN ACT To amend the Provincial Government Act, by increasing the power of provinces in the matter of appropriation of provincial funds.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commisison, that:

SECTION 1. Section thirteen of the Provincial Government Act, Numbered Eighty-three, is hereby amended by striking out paragraph (*nn*) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(*nn*) To appropriate, in its discretion, moneys from any of its funds in excess of all just debts and liabilities falling due within the fiscal year, except those funds the use of which is otherwise specifically fixed by law, for loans to municipalities of the province, under such conditions as to the use of the funds loaned and as to the repayment of the loans with interest at three per centum per annum, as may be fixed by the provincial board: *Provided*, That the entire indebtedness of any municipality to which a loan is made shall not, inclusive of such loan, exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said municipality;

"To provide, in its discretion, for the payment from provincial funds of their regular compensation during the period of their disability, not exceeding ninety days, to unclassified employees of the provincial government, including laborers, when said employees or laborers are injured in the clear line of duty; the necessary expenses of medical attendance, transportation, and hospital fees for such injured employees or laborers, and in case of their death from said

injuries, their reasonable burial expenses may likewise, in the discretion of the provincial board, be paid from provincial funds;

"To appropriate moneys accruing to the provincial road and bridge fund for the purpose of providing and maintaining wharves, piers, and docks in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Bureau of Port Works, and removing obstructions to navigation within the limits of the province;

"To appropriate moneys from any of its funds, except those the use of which is otherwise specifically fixed by law, for other purposes having in view the general welfare of the province and its inhabitants;

"*Provided*, That no appropriation made pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved by the Governor-General, or unless and until thirty days after the receipt of due notice thereof by the Governor-General shall have passed without the disapproval of the Governor-General having been given."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 24, 1906.

[No. 1549.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Batangas from sixteen to seventeen, by separating from Taal the former municipality of Lemery, reconstituting the latter as a municipality, and giving the same the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eight.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sixteen municipalities of the Province of Batangas, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fourteen, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to seventeen, by separating the former municipality of Lemery from the present municipality of Taal. The municipality of Taal shall consist of its present territory minus that of Lemery, which is hereby reconstituted a municipality and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eight.

SEC. 2. The municipal election for the reconstituted municipality of Lemery shall be held at the time of the next regular municipal elections in the Province of Batangas in accordance with the rules contained in Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-eight, but the officers thus elected shall not take office nor shall the said reconstituted municipality come into existence until the first Monday in January following said election. The changes herein provided for shall in no way interfere with the number of officers to be elected or with the holding in the regular manner of the municipal election in the

municipality of Taal, unless through the operation of this Act the class of said municipality, as fixed under section four of the Municipal Code, is raised or lowered, in which case the number of councilors elected shall be as prescribed in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-three.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 25, 1906.

[No. 1550.]

AN ACT Consolidating the present municipality of Casiguran with the municipality of Baler, both in the Province of Tayabas, and annexing the barrios of Cabulihan, San Roque, and Calantas with the sitios of Anos and Tubas, of the municipality of Gumaca, to the municipality of Pitogo, in the same province.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. The municipality of Casiguran, in the Province of Tayabas, is hereby annexed to and consolidated with the municipality of Baler, in the same province, with the seat of municipal government at the present municipality of Baler.

SEC. 2. The barrios of Cabulihan, San Roque, and Calantas, with the *sitios* of Anos and Tubas, now a part of the municipality of Gumaca, Province of Tayabas, are hereby annexed to and consolidated with the municipality of Pitogo, in the same province.

SEC. 3. The municipal elections in Baler shall be held in accordance with the rules contained in Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-eight. When the new municipal officials shall have been elected and shall have qualified, the present organization of each of the municipalities mentioned in section one of this Act shall be thereby abolished, and all offices held by virtue of their present organization shall be vacant and abolished, so that all the present municipal officials shall cease to hold office as soon as the new officials shall have taken the oath of office. Until the officials elected for the newly constituted municipality of Baler, as described in section one, shall have qualified, the present organization of the existing municipalities shall continue.

SEC. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 25, 1906.

[No. 1551.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Cavite from eleven to twelve, by separating from Imus the former municipality of Bacoor and giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The eleven municipalities of the Province of Cavite, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to twelve, by separating from Imus the former municipality of Bacoor, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 2. The municipal election for the reconstituted municipality of Bacoor shall be held at the time of the next regular elections in the Province of Cavite in accordance with the rules contained in Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-eight, but the officials thus elected shall not take office nor shall the reconstituted municipality come into existence until the first Monday in January following said elections. The changes herein provided for shall in no way interfere with the number of officials to be elected or with the holding in the regular manner of the municipal election in the municipality of Imus, unless through the operation of this Act the class of said municipality, as fixed under section four of the Municipal Code, is raised or lowered, in which case the number of councilors elected shall be as prescribed in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-three.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 25, 1906.

[No. 1552.]

AN ACT Requiring justices of the peace and judges of Courts of First Instance, of the Court of Land Registration, and of municipal courts to certify on their applications for leave and upon salary vouchers and pay rolls that all special proceedings, applications, petitions, demurrers, motions, and all civil and criminal cases under submission for decision or determination for a period of ninety days or more have been determined and decided on or before the date of making such certificate, and providing that no leave shall be granted or salary paid until such certificate shall have been made.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Justices of the peace and judges of Courts of First Instance, of the Court of Land Registration, and of municipal courts shall certify on their applications for the leave prescribed

by Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seve
vouchers presented by them for payment, and
upon which their salaries are paid, that all
applications, petitions, demurrers, motions, and
inal cases which have been under submission fo
mination for a period of ninety days or more hav
and decided on or before the date of making the
leave shall be granted and no salary shall be p
certificate.

In case any special proceeding, application,
motion, civil or criminal case is resubmitted
application or consent in writing of all the p
cause, or proceeding, and not otherwise, the nine
scribed within which a decision should be made
from the date of such resubmission.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy
bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in
section two of "An Act prescribing the order of
Commission in the enactment of laws," passed
sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on December
teen hundred and six.

Enacted, October 27, 1906.

[No. 1553.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Provi
from twenty to twenty-one, by separating from Biñan the to
of San Pedro Tunasan, reconstituting the latter as a munic
to each the territory which it comprised prior to the passage
Nine hundred and thirty-nine.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by t
Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The twenty municipalities of the Provi
guna, as established by Act Numbered One thousand an
in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increa
one, by separating the former municipality of San Pe
from the present municipality of Biñan. The municipal
shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted
passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nin
municipality of San Pedro Tunasan is hereby reconstitu
consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior
sage of said Act.

SEC. 2. The municipal election in the reconstituted mun
San Pedro Tunasan shall be held at the time of the n
municipal elections in the Province of La Laguna in acco
the rules contained in Act Numbered Seven hundred and
amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-eig
officers thus elected shall not take office nor shall the said rec
municipality come into existence until the first Monday in
following said elections. The changes herein provided fo
no way interfere with the number of officers to be elected or
holding in the regular manner of the municipal election in

accordance with the rules contained in Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-eight, but the officials thus elected shall not take office nor shall the said reconstituted municipalities come into existence until the first Monday in January following said elections. The changes herein provided for shall in no way interfere with the number of officials to be elected or with the holding in the regular manner of the municipal elections in the municipalities of Salasa, San Fabian, Rosales, San [illegible]las, Calasiao, Tayug, Asingan, Manaoag, and Mangatarem, unless [illegible]ugh the operation of this Act the class of said municipalities, as [illegible] under section four of the Municipal Code, is raised or lowered, in [illegible] case the number of councilors elected shall be as prescribed in [illegible] Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-three.

[illegible] 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this [illegible] passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with [illegible] two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the [illegible]sion in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-[illegible] nineteen hundred.

[illegible]. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

[illegible]ed, October 31, 1906.

[No. 1557.]

Reducing the number of municipalities in the province of Albay from [illegible]seven to twenty-three, by consolidating certain municipalities of the [illegible]vince located in the subprovince of Catanduanes.

[illegible]thority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine [illegible]sion, that:

[illegible] 1. **The twenty-seven municipalities of the Province of** [illegible] shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be reduced [illegible]enty-three, by consolidating certain municipalities of the said [illegible]nce located in the subprovince of Catanduanes as follows:

The municipality of Bato shall consist of its present territory, [illegible]ing the *visita* of Cabugao, and that of the municipality of [illegible], with the seat of [illegible] government at the present munici-[illegible] of Bato.

The municipality [illegible] its present territory [illegible]hat of the *visita* o[illegible] municipality of [illegible], with the seat of mun[illegible] present munici-[illegible] of Virac.

[illegible]unicipality of V[illegible] present territory [illegible] municipalit[illegible], with the [illegible]overnment [illegible] of Viga.

[illegible]ity of Pa[illegible] terri-[illegible]

[illegible]

th[illegible] ame[illegible] the [illegible] qualifie[illegible]

tioned in paragraphs numbered one, two, three, and four of section one of this Act shall be thereby abolished, so that all the present municipal officials shall cease to hold office as soon as the new officials shall have taken the oath of office. Until the officials elected for the new municipalities, as described in said paragraphs numbered one, two, three, and four of section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the existing municipalities shall continue.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 31, 1906.

[No. 1558.]

AN ACT To increase the number of municipalities in the Province of Samar from twenty-five, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and sixty, to thirty-two.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twenty-five municipalities of the Province of Samar as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and sixty, as amended, are hereby increased to thirty-two by separating the former municipality of Tarangnan and its barrios from the municipalities of Catbalogan and Gandara, the former municipality of San Antonio from the municipality of Allen, the former municipality of Bobon from the municipality of Catarman, the former municipalities of Paric, Sulat, and San Julian from the municipality of Taft, and the former municipality of Santa Rita from the municipalities of Basey and Villareal, reconstituting Tarangnan, San Antonio, Bobon, Paric, Sulat, San Julian, and Santa Rita as municipalities, each consisting of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and sixty, and providing that the municipalities of Catbalogan, Gandara, Allen, Catarman, Taft, Basey, and Villareal shall each consist of its present territory minus the territory of the municipality separated from it by this Act. The municipality of Paric hereafter shall be known as the municipality of Dolores.

SEC. 2. The municipal elections for the reconstituted municipalities of Tarangnan, San Antonio, Bobon, Dolores, Sulat, San Julian, and Santa Rita shall be held at the time of the next regular municipal elections in the Province of Samar in accordance with the rules contained in Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-eight, but the officers thus elected shall not take office nor shall the said reconstituted municipalities come into existence until the first Monday in January following said elections. The changes herein provided for shall in no way interfere with the number of officers to be elected or with the holding in the regular manner of the municipal elections in the municipalities of Catbalogan, Gandara, Allen, Catarman, Taft, Basey, and Villa-

real, unless through the operation of this Act the class of any such municipality, as fixed under section four of the Municipal Code, is raised or lowered, in which case the number of councilors elected shall be as prescribed in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-three.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 31, 1906.

[No. 1559.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An Act providing for the diminution of sentences imposed upon prisoners convicted of any offense and sentenced for a definite term of more than thirty days and less than life in consideration of good conduct and diligence," by prescribing that the applications of diminution of sentences allowed thereunder shall be made on the basis of legal months of thirty days.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of computing, under Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-three, the diminution of sentences imposed on certain prisoners, and for no other purpose, the word "month" whenever used in said Act shall be construed to mean a legal month of thirty days, and Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-three is hereby amended accordingly.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 6, 1906.

[No. 1560.]

AN ACT Canceling one-half the amounts loaned to the Province of Cebu by Acts Numbered Thirteen hundred and forty-three and Thirteen hundred and eighty.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Of the amounts loaned to the Province of Cebu by Acts Numbered Thirteen hundred and forty-three and Thirteen hundred and eighty, one-half is hereby declared canceled on condition that the provincial government and each municipal government that received funds from said loans shall expend from their general funds for the support of schools an amount equal to one-half the amount received by them from said loans.

SEC. 2. The appropriation of funds by the provincial board and municipal councils for the purposes of section one of this Act shall be subject to approval by the Governor-General in the case of provincial funds and by the provincial board in the case of municipal funds.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 6, 1906.

[No. 1561.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Governor-General to parole prisoners and providing for the enforcement of the conditions of such paroles.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Governor-General may, whenever he thinks best, authorize and direct the discharge from custody of any person convicted of crime under the laws of the Philippine Islands and suspend the sentence of such convict without granting a pardon, and prescribe the terms upon which a convict so paroled shall have his sentence suspended.

SEC. 2. Upon the failure of any convict to observe the conditions of his parole, to be determined by the Governor-General, the Governor-General shall have authority to direct the arrest and return of such convict to custody, and thereupon said convict shall be required to carry out the sentence of the court as though no parole had been granted him, the time between the parole and subsequent arrest not being taken as a part of the term of his sentence in computing the preriod of his confinement.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 10, 1906.

[No. 1562.]

AN ACT To prevent the failure of military justice, to authorize the swearing of witnesses before a military investigation, and to punish perjuries therein committed.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any officer or clerk of any of the Departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds on, or attempts to defraud, the

Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, and any officer of the Army detailed to conduct any investigation, and the recorder, and, if there be none, the presiding officer of any military board appointed for such purpose, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the course of such investigation.

SEC. 2. Any witness so testifying, who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely testify as to any material fact relative to such investigation shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished with a penalty of *arresto mayor* in its maximum degree to *presidio correccional* in its medium degree and a fine of from six hundred and twenty-five pesetas to six thousand two hundred and fifty pesetas.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 10, 1906.

[No. 1563.]

AN ACT To amend act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Act creating the entry port of Sitanki, amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes," by increasing the compensation of the deputy collector of customs and authorizing the employment of two boatmen at Sitanki.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The last line of section four of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Act creating the entry port of Sitanki, amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

" Deputy collector of customs, class seven; one clerk, Class I; two boatmen, at twelve pesos per month each."

SEC. 2. Payment of the salaries above authorized shall be made from the appropriation for the Bureau of Customs under Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 10, 1906.

[No. 1564.]

AN ACT Refixing the weight and fineness of the silver coins of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of preventing the melting and exportation thereof as a result of an appreciation in the price of silver, providing for the recoinage of existing silver coins of the Philippine Islands at the refixed weight and fineness, to have the same value in gold as those of the corresponding denominations authorized by the Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, and prescribing a method for expediting the ready circulation of the new coins.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to the authority given in the Act of Congress approved June twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An Act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,'" and with the approval of the President of the United States, it is hereby enacted that for the purpose of preventing the melting and exportation of the silver coins of the Philippine Islands as a result of the high price of silver, the weight and fineness of the silver coins of the Philippine Islands hereafter coined shall be as follows:

The peso shall contain twenty grams of silver eight hundred thousandths fine;

The fifty-centavo piece shall contain ten grams of silver seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine;

The twenty-centavo piece shall contain four grams of silver seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine;

The ten-centavo piece shall contain two grams of silver seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine.

The alloy of the above-mentioned coins shall be copper.

SEC. 2. From time to time, in the discretion of the Philippine Commission, the existing silver coins of the Philippine Islands shall be recoined at the weight and fineness established by this Act when such coins are received into the Treasury or into the gold-standard fund of the Philippine Islands, and all such coins shall have the same value in gold as those of the corresponding denominations authorized by the Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, hereinbefore cited, and all the provisions of existing law applying to the silver coins authorized by said Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, shall apply to the coins authorized by this Act, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. The recoinage shall be effected at one or more of the United States mints, and all expenses connected therewith shall be chargeable against the gold-standard fund.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of expediting the ready circulation of the aforementioned coins, the Insular Treasurer shall prepare a circular which shall be translated into the various languages and dialects of the Philippine Islands and distributed throughout the Islands. Said circular shall explain the reason for the recoinage and shall inform the public that the new coins will be received in payment of all taxes and Government dues, and will be legal tender for private debts as the equivalent of the old coins; that they will be receivable in Manila

for the purchase of gold drafts on the same terms as the old coins, and that they may be exchanged on demand at the Insular Treasury in Manila and at the various provincial treasuries throughout the Islands for silver certificates, and if desired for nickel and copper coins.

The Insular Treasurer is hereby directed to supply the various provincial treasuries with sufficient funds out of the gold-standard fund to enable them to comply with the requirements of this section, and all expenses connected therewith shall be a proper charge against the gold-standard fund.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 6, 1906.

CIRCULAR On recoinage in accordance with sec. 4, Act 1564 of the Philippine Commission.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., April 8, 1907.

When the present silver coins of the Philippine Islands, which have a declared gold value by law, were placed in circulation, their weight and fineness were so fixed, it was thought, that their value would not be affected by the fluctuations of the price of silver. The value of the silver in the coins was about ninety per cent of their face value. The unprecedented rise in the price of silver within the past three years has made the bullion value of the coins ten per centum more than their face value. The danger of exportation of our coins as a commodity for sale in other countries at their bullion value, thereby contracting our currency to the injury of the business and industrial interests and to the individual hardship of all the inhabitants of the Islands, prompted the Commission to pass Act 1411, making the exportation of the silver currency of the Islands or attempt to export in excess of twenty-five pesos a criminal offense in addition to forfeiture of the money. A large amount of the coin was smuggled out notwithstanding the law. In order that a stable currency system might be maintained regardless of the fluctuations of silver, the Congress of the United States, by Act of June 23, 1906, authorized the Philippine Commission to refix the weight and fineness of the Insular coins, and on December 6, 1906, the Commission passed Act No. 1564 fixing their weight and fineness as follows:

The Silver Peso to contain 20 grams of silver, .800 fine.
The Medio Peso to contain 10 grams of silver, .750 fine.
The Peseta to contain 4 grams of silver, .750 fine.
The Media Peseta to contain 2 grams of silver, .750 fine.

The purchasing power of the peso and the sub-divisions thereof has not been nor will not be reduced in any way, and all coins of the new weight and fineness will continue to be received by the Insular Government and all Provincial and Municipal Governments in payment

of all duties, taxes, dues and imposts due such Governments in the same manner as heretofore. The legal tender value of such coins also remains unchanged, and they will be received at the Insular Treasury in payment of demand drafts or telegraphic transfers on the Gold Standard Fund in New York. The new coins will be exchanged for the old coins at the Insular Treasury and at all Provincial Treasuries at par, the latter coins being retained, and when sufficiently large amounts accumulate, forwarded to the United States Mints to be recoined into coins of the new weight and fineness.

The hearty co-operation and assistance of the people in the prompt retirement of the old coins and in the circulation of the new coins is urgently requested.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer, Philippine Islands.

[No. 1565.]

AN ACT Amending section seventy of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, "The Corporation Law," as amended by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and six, by extending the time within which foreign corporations shall comply with the provisions of said Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, known as "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended by striking out in section seventy, as amended by section two of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and six, the words "ten months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "thirteen months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 7, 1906.

[No. 1566.]

AN ACT Regulating the free entry of certain railroad material imported into the Philippine Islands.

Whereas section five of the Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, provides "That material imported into the Philippine Islands for the construction and equipment of railroads therein may, in the discretion of the General Government of said Islands, under rules and regulations to be by it prescribed, be admitted free of duty."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All material imported into the Philippine Archipelago for the construction and equipment of the railroads granted conces-

sions by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-seven and Fifteen hundred and ten, which material shall, in fact, be so used, shall be admitted free of duty under the following rules and regulations.

SEC. 2. All such materials shall be imported through some regular port of entry in the Philippine Islands, and there shall be presented to the collector of customs of the port through which such materials are imported a free entry in duplicate, similar to the form prescribed for Government importations. There shall be filed with such free entry a commercial invoice in the usual form, specifying in detail the kind of materials imported and the value thereof. There shall also be filed with each free entry for railroad material a certificate in writing signed by the representative or agent of the railroad company to the effect that the material for which free entry is sought is to be used in the construction and equipment of a line of railroad chartered by an Act of the Philippine Commission, giving the number of the Act, that no other use or disposition of the material will be allowed or permitted, and that if any other disposition is contemplated immediate notice thereof will be given to the Insular Collector of Customs, and the material held subject to his order, until the duties thereon have been assessed and collected.

SEC. 3. These provisions for the free entry of railroad material shall apply only to such material as is imported for the purpose of construction and equipment, and shall not extend or apply to any portion of such lines, or to any material or supplies therefor, after the same shall be constructed and equipped as provided for in section one of this Act.

SEC. 4. In case the Insular Collector of Customs shall be in doubt as to whether any article sought to be imported free of duty under this Act is entitled to said exemption, he may submit the question in writing to the Supervising Railway Expert, who shall thereupon examine the same, and certify to the Insular Collector of Customs whether the expenditure by the railroad for said article will, in his opinion, be allowed as a proper item in the cost of construction under section one, subsection numbered nine of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-seven, and section four, paragraphs (*c*) and (*d*) of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seven, in case the road is one upon which interest on bonds is guaranteed by the Government; or, in case of nonguaranteed roads, the Supervising Railway Expert shall certify to the Insular Collector of Customs whether, in his opinion, said article is a proper charge against the construction and equipment of a railroad.

SEC. 5. The exemptions provided by this Act shall not be construed to extend or apply to articles of any kind purchased from funds other than those of the railroad company, or of one of its contractors or subcontractors; nor to articles which are intended for the personal use of officers or employees of any such company, whether the same are purchased from funds of such company or not.

SEC. 6. All material, supplies, or articles of whatever kind and nature, imported and passed free of duty under the provisions of this Act which shall not be used in the construction or equipment of a line of railroad, and all used construction machinery and equipment above that which can be reasonably used in the maintenance

and operation of the road shall be inventoried and assessed for duty upon the completion of the construction and equipment of the line of railroad for which such material, supplies, articles, or machinery were imported: *Provided*, That used construction machinery and equipment shall be assessed for duty at a valuation to be fixed thereon by the Insular Collector of Customs.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect, repeal, or amend the existing laws or regulations in regard to protests against and appeals from adverse decisions of the Insular Collector of Customs.

SEC. 8. Whenever free entry is requested for any materials or articles which, in the opinion of the Insular Collector of Customs, are not entitled to exemption from duty under the terms of this Act, that officer is authorized, after making due examination and appraisement and ascertaining the amount of duties found to be due on said materials or articles, to admit the same without payment of the duties, and to deliver the same to the railway company or its representatives, notifying them, in writing, that said materials or articles are found to be dutiable, that the duties thereon amount to a certain sum, stating the sum, that the same have been passed and delivered without payment of the duty, in accordance with this section, and that due report of his decision and the amount of duties found to be due will be made to the Governor-General, in order that the question of their dutiability may be adjusted and decided by him in conformity with subsection numbered nine of section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-seven. It shall thereupon become the duty of the Insular Collector of Customs promptly to notify the Governor-General in writing of the above facts and to hold the free entry and invoice and all other papers connected with the case in his office subject to the orders of the Governor-General and until final adjustment of the question is had. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to alter or amend the rights of the Insular Auditor under the Accounting Act or any amendment thereto, or under any other Act of the Philippine Commission.

SEC. 9. The Insular Collector of Customs is hereby authorized to prescribe suitable and necessary regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act, not inconsistent with the terms hereof, and collectors of customs at subports of entry in the Philippine Islands are hereby authorized to grant free entry of railroad materials and supplies, the exemption of which from duty under this Act may be questioned by them, under the general direction and supervision of the Insular Collector of Customs.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 7, 1906.

[No. 1567.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-six by extending the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and also authorizing municipal boards of assessors to remain in session during the entire month of December, nineteen hundred and six, and providing for the performance of additional duties by the supervisor of land assessments, should the same be required.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act extending the several periods fixed by law for the performance of the duties of assessors and provincial boards of tax appeals and the central equalizing board for the assessments of land values for the purposes of taxation, imposing penalties upon owners of real estate who fail to declare their property, and extending the time within which land taxes may be paid without penalty," is hereby amended as follows:

(*a*) By extending the time prescribed in paragraph three of section one for the board of tax appeals to receive and hear complaints from December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six, to March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the provincial board of tax appeals on and after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, shall consist solely of the provincial board of each province, anything in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding, but the terms of this proviso shall not extend to the Provinces of Samar, Cavite, and Isabela until elections for provincial governors in said provinces are held and the governors elected shall have duly qualified and taken possession of their offices.

(*b*) By carrying forward for three months in each case the dates fixed in paragraphs four, five, six, seven, and eight of said section and the dates fixed in sections three and six, so as to further extend the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values.

SEC. 2. The municipal boards of assessors provided for by section sixty-three of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as The Municipal Code, are hereby authorized to remain in session during the entire month of December, nineteen hundred and six, if in their opinion necessary for the interests of the public service, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. The Supervisor of Land Assessments, in addition to the duties prescribed by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Governor-General.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 10, 1906.

[No. 1568.]

AN ACT To amend section fourteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, entitled "The Reorganization Act," repealing section sixteen of said act and merging the Bureau of Port Works with the Bureau of Navigation.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fourteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, entitled "The Reorganization Act," is hereby amended by adding thereto a new subsection lettered (*d*), as follows:

"(*d*) The Bureau of Port Works is hereby abolished as a bureau and is constituted a division of the Bureau of Navigation, to be known as the Division of Port Works, which shall be in charge of an officer to be known as the Chief of the Division of Port Works, by which the duties and services required of the Bureau of Port Works by law in force at the time of the passage of this Act shall be performed under the general supervision of the Director of Navigation."

SEC. 2. Section sixteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, entitled "The Reorganization Act," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Whenever an officer of the United States Army is detailed for service as Chief of the Division of Port Works he shall be entitled to a per diem of ten pesos, out of funds appropriated for the Bureau of Navigation.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of precedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 10, 1906.

[No. 1569.]

AN ACT Amending section twenty-seven of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixty-one by providing a permanent appropriation for the payment of rewards to persons furnishing original evidence leading to the detection of violations of the provisions of said Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-seven of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixty-one is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "For the purpose of paying such rewards to informers, a permanent appropriation of the sum so required is hereby made out of any moneys collected under the provisions of this Act."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of precedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 12, 1906.

[No. 1570.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, by relieving the Insular Treasurer of the custody of internal-revenue stamps and cedulas, and placing the same in the custody of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section six of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. The necessary adhesive stamps for the payment of taxes in this Act provided and the necessary blank cedulas shall be printed upon the requisition of the Collector of Internal Revenue in such denominations and amounts as he shall designate, and shall remain in his custody and he shall be responsible for them until disposed of as in this Act provided. The Collector of Internal Revenue shall distribute them to provincial treasurers or other collectors of internal revenue as the law requires, and shall make monthly reports to the Auditor of the number of blank cedulas and stamps received and issued during the preceding month and the number on hand at the close of the month."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 12, 1906.

[No. 1571.]

AN ACT Amending sections seventy-four and one hundred and seven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four," as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

(*a*) By striking out in section seventy-four, as amended by paragraph (*c*) of section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight, and paragraph (*a*) of section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventeen, the words "nineteen hundred and seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nineteen hundred and eight."

(*b*) By striking out in section one hundred and seven, as amended by paragraph (*f*) of section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight, and paragraph (*b*) of section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventeen, the words "nineteen hundred and seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nineteen hundred and eight."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 13, 1906.

[No. 1572.]

AN ACT Providing that one fiscal shall perform the duties of fiscal for the Provinces of Capiz and Romblon, abolishing the offices of fiscal of Capiz and of Romblon and Palawan as heretofore authorized by law, fixing the salary of the fiscal of the two provinces, and making provision for the traveling expenses of such fiscal.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The duties of fiscal for the Provinces of Capiz and Romblon hereafter shall be performed by one fiscal, whose salary shall be twenty-seven hundred pesos per annum, of which two thousand pesos shall be paid from the treasury of the Province of Capiz and seven hundred pesos out of the Insular appropriation for "Judiciary," Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven. The fiscal for the two provinces shall reside at Capiz, Province of Capiz. Such traveling expenses of the fiscal in the Province of Capiz as are authorized by law shall be paid from the treasury of the Province of Capiz, and like traveling expenses in the Province of Romblon shall be paid from the treasury of the Province of Romblon. The necessary expenses in traveling from the capital of one of such provinces to that of the other in the performance of his duties as fiscal shall be borne two-thirds by the Province of Capiz and one-third out of the appropriation "Judiciary," Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven. The expense of such clerical assistance, if any, as shall be authorized for the fiscal shall be paid two-thirds by the Province of Capiz and one-third out of the appropriation "Judiciary," Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven. Beginning with the fiscal year, July first, nineteen hundred and seven, such proportion of salaries and traveling expenses as are herein authorized to be paid out of Insular funds shall be paid from the treasury of the Province of Romblon.

SEC. 2. The offices of fiscal of the Provinces of Capiz and of Romblon and Palawan as heretofore authorized by law are hereby abolished and the fiscal authorized by section one of this Act shall have power to perform the duties appertaining by law to the office of fiscal in Capiz and in Romblon Provinces. The Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed, whenever the necessity therefor arises, to designate any assistant attorney or fiscal to perform in the Province of Palawan the duties of fiscal heretofore performed by the fiscal of Romblom and Palawan.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, December 13, 1906.

[No. 1573.]

AN ACT Extending from January first, nineteen hundred and seven, to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, the time within which free patents may be granted to native settlers upon unreserved and unappropriated agricultural public lands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any native of the Philippine Islands now an occupant and cultivator of unreserved and unappropriated agricultural public lands, as defined by the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, who has continuously occupied and cultivated such lands either by himself or through his ancestors since August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, or, who, prior to August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, continuously occupied and cultivated such lands for three years immediately prior to said date, and who has been continuously since July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, until the date of the taking effect of this Act an occupier and cultivator of such lands, shall be entitled to have a patent issued to him without compensation for such tract of land, not exceeding sixteen hectares, in the manner provided in Chapter Four of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, "The Public Land Act," provided that his application therefor be filed as provided in said chapter prior to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, instead of January first, nineteen hundred and seven, as now provided by section thirty-three of "The Public Land Act," and said section thirty-three is hereby so amended that the words "nineteen hundred and seven" shall be stricken out and in lieu thereof shall be inserted the words "nineteen hundred and nine."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 13, 1906.

[No. 1574.]

AN ACT Continuing in force the existing rate of duty on rice imported into the Philippine Islands.

Whereas by the terms of paragraph two hundred and seventy-six of the Act of Congress of March third, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," it is provided that the Philippine Commission may, in its discretion, continue in force the rate of duty

first therein stated, until in its opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands may warrant the higher rates therein provided; and

Whereas it appears to the Philippine Commission that the existing conditions in the Philippine Islands do not warrant the higher rates of duty therein provided to take effect on and after January first, nineteen hundred and seven: Therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The existing rates of duty upon rice unhusked, husked, and in flour, imported into the Philippine Islands, are hereby continued in force until May first, nineteen hundred and eight.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 14, 1906.

[No. 1575.]

AN ACT So amending Act Numbered Eleven hundred and forty-eight, entitled "The Forest Act," as to provide but one scale of taxes on timber for all provinces.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eleven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and forty-eight, entitled "The Forest Act," is hereby amended by striking out of said section the first three paragraphs thereof beginning with the words "For the purposes of this Act" and ending with the words "Samar, Surigao, and Tayabas."

SEC. 2. Section twelve of said Act is hereby amended in the following particulars:

(*a*) Paragraph three of section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "On all timber included in the first group, two pesos and fifty centavos."

(*b*) Paragraph four of section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "On all timber included in the second group, one peso and fifty centavos."

(*c*) Paragraph five of section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "On all timber included in the third group, one peso."

(*d*) Paragraph six of section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "On all timber included in the fourth group and on all nonenumerated timber, fifty centavos: *Provided*, That the taxes imposed in this section on ebony and camagon shall be charged on said timbers when presented for measurement and appraisal with the sapwood still attached; and the number of cubic meters in each piece of timber so measured shall include the sapwood attached to the same, and when ebony or camagon timber from which the sapwood has been stripped is presented for measurement and appraisal there shall be assessed and collected the following sums:"

(*e*) Paragraph seven of section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "On each cubic meter of ebony, six pesos. On each cubic meter of camagon, four pesos and fifty centavos."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, December 14, 1906.

[No. 1576.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to constitute the customs service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof," as amended, by providing a more expeditious method of dealing with small seizures and by defining the term "officer of the customs."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Sections three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and thirteen (*a*), and three hundred and thirteen (*b*) of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to constitute the customs service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof," as amended by Acts Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-four and Fourteen hundred and five, are hereby so amended as to make the decision of the Insular Collector of Customs final and conclusive in all seizure cases in which the appraised local value of the goods in controversy is less than two hundred pesos: *Provided*, That in such cases an appeal to the court may be had in the following manner:

Notice of an adverse decision shall be served in the manner prescribed for the service of notices in section three hundred and thirteen (*a*), as nearly as may be, or, when practicable, by actual personal service on the owner or person in possession at the time of seizure. Any person claiming a right to the possession of the merchandise may, within thirty days after such service of the collector's decision, make claim for all or any part thereof, and pay whatever fine may be assessed thereon; or in cases where forfeiture is adjudged and the goods are other than prohibited importations, pay the local appraised value of such goods, in either case under protest and subject to the conditions prescribed for "rate and amount of duty cases," in section two hundred and eighty-six of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five; whereupon the collector shall certify up the record to the Court of First Instance, and the action shall proceed as in section two hundred and eighty-seven of said Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five:

And provided further, That if no claimant shall appear within sixty days after service of the collector's decision, as above prescribed, the goods shall become absolutely forfeited to the Government, and

without further proceedings shall be sold for the benefit of the Government at the first convenient opportunity at public auction in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Section three hundred and thirty-three of said Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The expression 'officer of the customs' and like terms shall be construed both in this section and in all other sections of this Act, and in all Acts or laws enforcible in whole or in part by the Insular Collector of Customs or any of his subordinates, so far as the same relate to crimes committed by or upon such officers, to include all persons whose compensation is paid out of customs appropriations or arrastre or other funds controlled by the customs authorities; also storekeepers in private bonded warehouses and persons in charge of Government coal piles."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 14, 1906.

[No. 1577.]

AN ACT To provide for the execution in Bilibid Prison of criminals sentenced to death.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Hereafter the execution of all criminals finally sentenced to incur the death penalty shall take place inside the walls of Bilibid Prison in the city of Manila, and within an inclosure to be erected or arranged for that purpose, if none suitable exists, under the direction of the Director of Prisons, which inclosure shall be higher than the gallows, and be so constructed as to exclude entirely the view of persons outside. For the purpose of carrying into effect all such executions of the death sentence the Director of Prisons shall perform the duties prescribed by existing law for sheriffs of the Courts of First Instance; the order of execution shall be directed to him instead of to the sheriff of the court, and he shall return to the court the order of execution, duly certifying thereon that he has complied therewith in the manner prescribed by law for sheriffs of the courts. Hereafter it shall not be necessary for the clerk of the Court of First Instance to witness the execution, nor to certify said act to the court. Such executions shall be conducted by the persons prescribed by existing law for the conducting of executions at said institution or by such law as may be hereafter enacted.

SEC. 2. The following persons only may be present at an execution: Officials and employees of Bilibid Prison and such persons as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Director of Prisons, to assist in conducting the execution; members of the medical profession, including

the prison doctor; the spiritual adviser of the condemned; the chaplain, or chaplains, of the prison; the counsel of the condemned; and any of the relatives or friends of the condemned, not exceeding ten in number.

SEC. 3. All provisions of the Spanish Penal Code, of Act Numbered Four hundred and fifty-one of the Philippine Commission, and of any other statute, rule, regulation, or order in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the terms of this Act shall not apply to the Moro Province, in which province the laws in force with respect to executions at the time of the passage of this Act shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 18, 1906.

[No. 1578.]

AN ACT Authorizing the refund of moneys received at land tax sales and interest thereon upon conveyance of such land to provincial treasurer as trustee by purchaser, extending the time for the redemption of realty by the delinquent taxpayer and the re-conveyance to him of such real estate by purchaser, providing for the confiscation of such real estate in case it is not redeemed, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The provincial treasurers of all provinces organized under the Provincial Government Act, Numbered Eighty-three, are hereby authorized, with the approval of the Governor-General first had, to refund to holders of all deeds or certificates of purchase of real property sold at public auction for delinquent taxes due thereon, the amount paid by such purchaser at the said tax sale and the amount of any taxes, penalties, costs, or interest legally paid by him on said real property subsequent to the sale, together with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of actual payment of any or either of such sums, to the date of the refund hereby authorized.

The holder of any such deed or certificate of purchase, before receiving the refund hereby authorized, shall convey by proper conveyance, sufficient under the law, to the provincial treasurer as trustee, all his title and interest in and to the land described in such tax deed or certificate of purchase; and the provincial treasurer shall cause the said deed to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the province where the land is situated. No fees for the registration of such deeds shall be charged or collected by such register of deeds.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after the conveyance of any such interest from the holder of any tax deed or certificate of purchase as provided in section one of this Act, the provincial treasurer shall notify the former owner of the real estate so redeemed, or his legal

representative, by a notice deposited in the mail and addressed to the municipality and barrio in which the said real property is situated, setting forth the status of said property and that he will be allowed to redeem the same within six months from the date of the mailing of said notice by paying to the said provincial treasurer the amount paid to such purchaser, together with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of such conveyance from said purchaser to the date of redemption by such former owner or his legal representative: *Provided*, That in the event that any taxes, penalties, costs, or interest have become due since the sale of the said real property and have not been paid by the purchaser and included in the refund made to him by the provincial treasurer, then, the owner in addition to the payment of the amount refunded the purchaser with interest as provided above shall also be required to pay the tax, penalties, costs, and interest which may have become due subsequent to the sale of the said real property.

Upon the redemption by the former owner or his legal representative of said real estate in the manner above provided the provincial treasurer, as such trustee, shall convey by proper conveyance, sufficient under the law, the said real estate to the said former owner or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All real property conveyed in accordance with the provisions of section one of this Act, which shall not be redeemed by the original owner or his legal representative within six months from the date of the mailing of the notice by the provincial treasurer as prescribed in section two hereof, shall be considered as confiscated as provided in section eighty-one of the Municipal Code, and the provincial treasurer as such trustee shall forthwith convey by proper conveyance, sufficient under the law, the said real estate to the municipality in which the same is situated.

SEC. 4. All conveyances of real estate as provided in this Act shall be acknowledged by the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province in which such land is situate, free of charge, and it shall not be necessary to affix to such deeds the stamps required by section one hundred and sixteen of the Internal Revenue Law of nineteen hundred and four.

SEC. 5. In making the refund authorized by section one of this Act, the provincial treasurer shall charge against the municipality in which the real property is situated such part of the refund as will equal the amount received by it on the original distribution of the proceeds of the sale.

SEC. 6. Sections one, two, three, and four of this Act shall apply to the city of Manila: *Provided*, That the duties therein prescribed for provincial treasurers shall be performed by the City Assessor and Collector of the city of Manila under the direction of the Municipal Board, except that refunds shall be made by the disbursing officer of the city of Manila, subject to the approval of the Municipal Board and of the Governor-General. Refunds in the city of Manila shall be made out of any funds in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the city of Manila, and an indefinite appropriation is hereby created for the amount of such refunds, which shall be charged wholly to the city of Manila.

SEC. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 18, 1906.

[No. 1579.]

AN ACT Suspending the collection of the land tax for the calendar year nineteen hundred and seven in all the provinces of the Philippine Islands organized under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-three, and in all the municipalities therein organized under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-two, providing for the reimbursement to the provinces and municipalities of fifty per centum of the sums which they will lose by reason of the suspension of the land tax, and appropriating toward such reimbursement the sum of six hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pesos and sixty-three centavos from any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The collection of the land tax for the calendar year nineteen hundred and seven in all the provinces of the Philippine Islands organized under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-three, and in all the municipalities therein organized under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-two, is hereby suspended, and no land tax shall be collected in said provinces and municipalities for the calendar year nineteen hundred and seven; but this suspension shall not affect the collection of taxes due for prior years and still uncollected. The existing laws in relation to land taxes shall continue in full force and effect, except as provided in this Act and in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five as amended.

SEC. 2. The Central Equalizing Board provided for by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, is hereby directed, upon completion of its labors, to certify to the Philippine Commission the total assessed valuation of the taxable real property in the provinces and municipalities specified in section one of this Act, and the Philippine Commission shall thereupon appropriate an amount equal to fifty per centum of the maximum tax collectible on, under, and by reason of said assessment, as certified by the said Central Equalizing Board, less such credits as are hereinafter provided for. The said appropriation shall be distributed among the various provinces and municipalities on the basis of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property in each under the assessment provided for by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five as amended, assuming that each province and municipality has levied the maximum lawful rate of taxation.

SEC. 3. As a partial payment of the amount due each province and municipality as provided for in the preceding section there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pesos and sixty-three centavos, for the purpose of paying to each province and municipality each month for a period of six months commencing January first, nineteen hundred

and seven, an amount equal to fifty per centum of the monthly refund now being made to each province and municipality under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, and of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 4. The payments made in accordance with the preceding section shall be considered as credits on the amount due under the provisions of section two of this Act; and when the appropriation provided for in said section is made it shall be for a sum equal to the total amount due as therein authorized, less six hundred and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pesos and sixty-three centavos, the amount appropriated by section three of this Act; and the necessary adjustment of payments to provinces and municipalities to carry into effect the purposes of this Act shall be made by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 20, 1906.

[No. 1580.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the Insular Government:

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For the extension of the water supply system at the Culion Leper Colony as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six, ten thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

For the purchase of land adjoining the Exposition Grounds on Calle Herran, Ermita, Manila, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated August eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six, twenty-one thousand and twenty-eight pesos and seventy-five centavos.

For the purchase, from settlers, of improvements upon and rights to land required for the Iwahig Penal Settlement, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated October fifth, nineteen hundred and six, one thousand and seventy-nine pesos and eighty centavos.

In all, for the Bureau of Lands, twenty-two thousand one hundred and eight pesos and fifty-five centavos.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the construction of necessary hospital buildings and their permanent equipment, for the Bureau of Prisons, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated November tenth, nineteen hundred and six, one hundred thousand pesos.

For the construction of buildings and their permanent equipment, on the San Lazaro Hospital grounds, Manila, to provide for the care of two hundred and fifty additional insane persons, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated November tenth, nineteen hundred and six, fifty-five thousand pesos.

For the construction of schoolhouses in the provinces, to be allotted by the Secretary of Public Instruction, three hundred thousand pesos: *Provided*, That upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Public Instruction the provisions of existing law requiring that construction be by contract if practicable may be waived by the Governor-General and any project in whole or in part be carried through by voluntary or other labor: *And provided further*, That not to exceed fifty thousand pesos of the amount hereby appropriated may be expended in aiding the city of Manila to erect a suitable building for an intermediate school, under conditions to be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

For the construction of Constabulary barracks and quarters, one hundred thousand pesos.

For the improvement of the trail through the mountains, connecting the completed portions of the Cebu-Toledo wagon road, five thousand pesos.

For the reconstruction of retaining wall and wharf along the Pasig River at Malacañan, and alterations in Governor-General's residence, fifteen thousand pesos.

For grading grounds pertaining to the buildings occupied by the Bureau of Science on Calle Herran, Ermita, Manila, four thousand and sixty pesos.

For the construction of a residence for the Governor-General, at Baguio, Benguet, thirty thousand pesos, as authorized by resolution of the Commission, dated September eighth, nineteen hundred and six.

In all for the Bureau of Public Works, six hundred and nine thousand and sixty pesos.

The unexpended balance of funds appropriated by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and forty-two, for "Government buildings, Baguio," is hereby made available for the construction, at a cost not exceeding five thousand pesos, of a building for the use of employees of the Bureau of Public Works who may be stationed there, pursuant to resolution of the Commission, dated April eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For the expense of investigations in regard to the improvement of the port of Manila and other harbors, as contemplated by resolution

of the Commission, dated August twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six, five thousand pesos.

For the construction of abutments for two wharves at the port of Manila, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated October twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, fifteen thousand pesos.

For the completion of the Luneta extension fill in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty, as amended, and as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated November first, nineteen hundred and six, one hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and four pesos.

In all, for the Bureau of Navigation, one hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and four pesos.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

For the construction of a sewer system for Bilibid Prison, twenty thousand pesos.

For permanent sanitary beds for inmates of Bilibid Prison, twenty thousand pesos.

In all, for the Bureau of Prisons, forty thousand pesos.

From the unexpended balance of funds appropriated by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the Bureau of Prisons, there is hereby made available the sum of one thousand seven hundred pesos, for the payment of expense of construction of warehouses at the Iwahig Penal Settlement, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated November ninth, nineteen hundred and six.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The unexpended balance of funds appropriated by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-nine, for the completion of the road from Baguio to Trinidad, Benguet, is hereby made available for expenditure as road and bridge funds of the Province of Benguet, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, as contemplated by resolution of the Commission, dated May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and six.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, eight hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-two pesos and fifty-five centavos, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. All balances remaining unexpended when any public works or permanent improvements appropriated for by this Act are completed shall be returned at once to the Insular Treasury and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the general revenues of the Islands.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 22, 1906.

[No. 1581.]

AN ACT To equalize and secure uniformity in salaries of provincial governors and treasurers.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. On and after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, the salaries of the provincial governors and provincial treasurers in the provinces hereinafter named shall be as follows:

(*a*) In the Provinces of Cebú, Iloilo, and Pangasinan, six thousand pesos per annum each;

(*b*) In the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, La Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Tayabas, five thousand pesos per annum each;

(*c*) In the Provinces of Batangas, Bohol, Cagayan, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon, four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each;

(*d*) In the Provinces of Capiz, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Oriental Negros, Surigao, and Tarlac, four thousand pesos per annum each; and

(*e*) In the Provinces of Antique, Bataan, Isabela, Romblon, and Zambales, three thousand pesos per annum each:

Provided, however, That if the provincial governor or provincial treasurer in any of the foregoing provinces is now receiving a salary greater than that herein fixed, this Act shall not apply to such official during his present term of office but shall take effect as to such office upon the qualification of his successor.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 22, 1906.

[No. 1582.]

AN ACT To provide for the holding of elections in the Philippine Islands, for the organization of the Philippine Assembly, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. *Short title.*—This Act shall be known as the Election Law.

SEC. 2. *Definitions and general provisions.*—Terms used in this Act and in Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto shall have the meaning and be construed as follows, unless some other meaning is plainly apparent from the language or context, or unless such construction is inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislators:

The terms " board of inspectors " or " the board," when used herein shall mean the board of inspectors of election and the poll clerk. The board of inspectors shall act through its chairman upon a

majority vote of the members, the poll clerk having neither voice nor vote in its proceedings.

Whenever in this Act a provincial board, or a municipal council, is charged with the doing of an act, the same shall be deemed to include the Municipal Board of the city of Manila so as to charge it with doing the corresponding act with respect to elections required to be held in said city.

Whenever a municipal secretary or provincial treasurer is charged herein with the doing of an act the same shall be deemed to include the secretary of the Municipal Board of the city of Manila so as to charge him with doing the corresponding act with respect to elections required to be held in said city.

SEC. 3. *Elections.*—In all the municipalities in the provinces entitled to send Delegates to the Philippine Assembly and in the city of Manila, which is deemed and hereby declared to be a province within the meaning of section seven of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, an election to elect such Delegates shall be held upon the thirtieth day of July, nineteen hundred and seven. The Delegates elected at such election shall take office upon the convening of the Philippine Assembly and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Subsequent elections for such Delegates shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of nineteen hundred and nine and of each odd-numbered year thereafter, and the Delegates elected at such elections shall take office upon the first day of January next following such election and shall hold office for two years or until their successors are elected and qualified.

In all the municipalities in the provinces entitled to elect governors, an election for provincial governor and third member of the provincial board shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of nineteen hundred and seven, and upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year thereafter. The provincial governors and third members elected at the elections in nineteen hundred and seven shall hold office from the first Monday in March, nineteen hundred and eight, until and including the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and nine, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified for office, and provincial governors and third members thereafter elected shall take office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

In all municipalities of the Philippine Islands an election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of nineteen hundred and seven, to elect municipal presidents and vice-presidents. The officers then elected shall take office on the first Monday of January following their election and shall hold office until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, or until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. Elections for municipal president and vice-president shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each odd-numbered year thereafter and the officers elected shall take office on the first of January following their election and shall serve for two years or until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

In all the municipalities of the Philippine Islands an election for councilors shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday

in November of nineteen hundred and seven to elect successors to those councilors whose terms of office as fixed by law expire on the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and eight. The councilors elected at such election shall take office on the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and shall hold office until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve, and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. An election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of nineteen hundred and eleven and of every fourth year thereafter to elect the successors of said councilors, and the persons elected at such elections shall take office on the first day of January following their election and shall hold office for four years and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

Those municipal councilors elected in nineteen hundred and six for two years under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-two shall hold office until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. An election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and nine, and every fourth year thereafter to elect their successors. The persons elected at such elections shall take office on the first day of January following their election and shall hold office for four years or until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified.

So much of this Act as provides for elections of delegates to the Philippine Assembly shall apply to the townships of Bulalacao, Calapan, Caluya Island, Lubang Island, Mamburao, Naujan, Pinamalayan, and Sablayan in Mindoro and in the townships of Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Puerto Princesa, and Taytay in Palawan, and the township of San Quintin in Ilocos Sur, which are hereby declared to be municipalities and containing a sufficient proportion of civilized people, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philippine Assembly, and for no other purpose. The provincial board of the province in which said townships are situated shall perform the duties devolved by this Act upon municipal councils with respect to such elections for Delegate to the Philippine Assembly and shall perform them sufficiently in advance of the times herein prescribed that the rights of the people or the times in which acts or duties are herein required or permitted to be done shall not be abridged. In said townships at said elections the duties herein devolved upon municipal secretaries shall be done by the township secretary. The expense of such elections shall be borne by the townships in which they are held.

The Governor-General, with the consent of the Philippine Commission, may postpone, for such time as may be deemed necessary, any municipal or provincial election, when in the exercise of his reasonable discretion the presence of ladronism or analagous cause, or of sedition or rebellion or analagous cause, or of public calamity or epidemic, shall render such action conducive to the public interest.

In all elections held under this Act a plurality of the votes legally cast shall elect.

SEC. 4. *Vacancies and special elections.*—Whenever a vacancy shall occur in an elective provincial office the Governor-General shall appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term and until the election and qualification of a successor.

Whenever a vacancy shall occur in an elective municipal office the same shall be filled by appointment by the provincial board and the officer so appointed shall serve until the first of January following the next general election. If said next general election be one in the middle of the term of office the successor shall be elected for the unexpired term.

Upon the failure to elect any Delegate at any election at which the office is authorized to be filled, or upon the death or disqualification of a person elected a Delegate before the beginning of his official term, the Governor-General shall make a proclamation of a special election to fill such office for the unexpired term, specifying the district in which the election is to be held, and the date thereof, which shall not be less than forty nor more than ninety days, reckoned from the date of the proclamation.

Except in the case of a failure to elect as hereinbefore provided, a special election shall not be held to fill a vacancy in the office of a Delegate to the Assembly, unless such vacancy occur on or before the first day of February of the last year of the term of office, or unless occurring thereafter and a special session of the Assembly be called to meet before the next general election.

Whenever a new municipality shall be created the Governor-General shall call a special election, to be held not more than three months after such call, by the qualified voters of such new municipality unless a general election is to be held within said three months or unless otherwise provided in the Act creating the same. At such election a president, vice-president, and the number of councilors appropriate to a municipality of its class, shall be chosen; of the number of councilors to be elected, the one-half receiving the smaller number of votes shall be declared elected for a term which shall expire on January first following the general election next after the election at which they were chosen; the one-half receiving the larger number of votes shall be declared elected for a term two years longer. In case such division can not be made by reason of a tie between two or more candidates, the term of office of the tied candidates shall be determined by lot in the manner prescribed in section twenty-six of this Act. The terms of office of the president and vice-president shall expire on the first of January of nineteen hundred and eight, nineteen hundred and ten, nineteen hundred and twelve, or any second year thereafter, as the case may be. The successors of all such officers shall be elected at the general election preceding the expiration of their terms of office. Such new municipality shall come into existence as a separate corporate organization upon the qualification of the newly elected president and vice-president and a majority of the newly elected council. The officers of the old municipality or municipalities who are residing in the territory comprising the new municipality shall, unless an entire barrio or barrios are included in the district so separated, hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. For the first election in new municipalities the provincial board shall divide the new territory into election precincts and shall appoint the necessary inspectors of election and poll clerks and a suitable person to perform the duties of municipal secretary with respect to such election, all of whom shall act until their successors are chosen and qualified as hereinbefore provided, and shall designate the necessary polling places

and provide the supplies for such election, the expense of all of which shall be payable by the new municipality.

The boards of inspectors so appointed shall meet and register the qualified voters as hereinafter provided, and the election shall proceed under the provisions of this Act, the necessary funds therefor being advanced by the province and afterwards collected from the new municipality. For such first election the provincial board shall act as a board of canvassers.

Whenever a provincial or municipal election shall have resulted in a failure to legally elect one or more officers and a special election shall have been called and held thereafter for the office or offices to be filled and shall have resulted in a failure to legally elect one or more of such officers, the Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, shall appoint a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States to fill any such unfilled provincial office, and the provincial board, by and with the consent of the Governor-General, shall appoint a duly qualified elector of the municipality to fill any such unfilled municipal office. An officer so appointed shall hold office for the term for which the office should have been filled by election.

SEC. 5. *The Philippine Assembly.*—The Philippine Assembly shall consist of eighty-one members, apportioned among the provinces as follows: Albay, three; Ambos Camarines, three; Antique, one; Bataan, one; Batangas, three; Bohol, three; Bulacán, two; Cagayán, two; Cápiz, three; Cavite, one; Cebú, seven; Ilocos Norte, two; Ilocos Sur, three; Iloilo, five; Isabela, one; La Laguna, two; La Unión, two; Leyte, four; Manila, two; Mindoro, one; Misamis, two; Nueva Ecija, one; Occidental Negros, three; Oriental Negros, two; Palawan, one; Pampanga, two; Pangasinán, five; Rizal, two; Romblón, one; Samar, three; Sorsogón, two; Surigao, one; Tárlac, two; Tayabas, two; Zambales, one.

When another province not hereinbefore included be added to the foregoing the Delegate or Delegates apportioned to it shall be in addition to the number eighty-one, and such representation shall be in the ratio of one for every ninety thousand of population and one for an additional major fraction thereof. If at any time any change shall be made in the boundaries of the provinces at present existing or any new province shall be created, a readjustment of the apportionment of Delegates of all provinces affected by such change of boundaries or by the creation of such new provinces shall be made on the basis of the original adjustment herein provided for: *Provided, however*, That at no time shall the total number of Delegates exceed one hundred.

In case any such new province shall be entitled to more than one Delegate it shall be divided into as many districts as it is entitled to Delegates. Said districts shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory as near as may be and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

Members of the Philippine Legislature, in all cases except treason, breach of the peace, and felony which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be considered a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for four years or more, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Legislature, and in going to and in

returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Delegate to the Philippine Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Government of the Philippine Islands shall be a member of said Assembly during his continuance in office.

SEC. 6. *Compensation and expenses of Delegates to the Assembly.*—Unless otherwise provided by law each Delegate shall receive twenty pesos per day for each day of actual sitting of the Assembly, and shall also receive his actual and necessary expenses for transportation and subsistence en route of himself only, from his residence to Manila and return, once for each session he actually attends. No other compensation or expenses shall be paid to any Delegate.

The Assembly shall choose a Recorder to the Philippine Assembly who until otherwise provided by law shall receive twenty pesos for each day of the session and for such additional days as may be authorized by resolution of the Assembly for the purpose of completing the records of the session. Such additional clerks, stenographers, pages, and other subordinate employees to serve while the Assembly is in session as may be necessary shall be appointed by the Assembly at salaries, not to exceed that of the Recorder, as may be by it fixed, the whole sum for such purpose not to exceed twenty-five thousand pesos for the first session.

The Executive Secretary shall be the custodian of the records of the Legislature.

Stationery for the use of the Assembly shall be provided by the Director of Printing to the extent of not exceeding five thousand pesos for the first session.

SEC. 7. *Division into districts, and representation.*—Each district for which provision is hereinafter made shall be entitled to elect one Delegate to the Assembly: *Provided, however*, That the whole number elected from any province shall not exceed the number prescribed for that province in section five of this Act.

The provinces hereinbefore mentioned as being entitled to elect more than one Delegate are hereby divided into Assembly districts, as follows:

Albay: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Bacacay, Libog, Malilipot, Malinao, Tabaco, and Tivi. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Albay, Bató, Calolbon, Daraga, Legaspi, Manito, Pandan, Rapu-Rapu, Viga, and Virac. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Camalig, Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libon, Ligao, Oas, and Polangui.

Ambos Camarines: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Capalonga, Daet, Gainza, Indan, Labo, Libmanan, Lupi, Mambulao, Milaor, Minalabac, Pamplona, Paracale, Pasacao, Ragay, San Fernando, San Vicente, and Sipocot. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Baao, Bato, Bula, Calabanga, Iriga, Magarao, Nabua, Nueva Cáceres, and Pili. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Buhi, Caramoan, Goa, Lagonoy, Sagnay, San José, Siruma, Tigaon, and Tinambac.

Batangas: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Balayan, Calaca, Lemery, Nasugbu, Taal, Talisay, and Tanauan. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Batangas, Bauan, Cuenca, and Ibaan. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Lipa, Loboo, Rosario, San José, San Juan de Bocboc, and Santo Tomás.

Bohol: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Antequera, Baclayon, Calape, Corella, Cortés, Dauis, Loon, Maribojoc, Panglao, and Tagbilaran. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Alburquerque, Balilihan, Batuan, Bilar, Cármen, Dimiao, Inabanga, Loay, Loboc, Sevilla, and Tubigon. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Anda, Candijay, Duero, García-Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Jetafe, Mabini, Sierra-Bullones, Talibon, Ubay, and Valencia.

Bulacan: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Bulacan, Calumpit, Hagonoy, Malolos, Paombong, and Quingua. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Angat, Baliuag, Bocaue, Meycauayan, Polo, San Miguel, and Santa María.

Cagayan: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Alcalá, Amulung, Aparri, Baggao, Basco, Calayan, Camalaniugan, Gattaran, Iguig, Lal-lo, Peña Blanca, and Tuguegarao. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Abulug, Clavería, Enrile, Mauanan, Pamplona, Piat, Sánchez-Mira, Santo Niño, Solana, and Tuao.

Capiz: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Capiz, Dao, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, and Pontevedra. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Dumalag, Dumarao, Iuisan, Jamindan, Mambusao, New Washington, Sapián, Sigma, and Tapas. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Buruanga, Calibo, Ibajay, Libacao, Malinao, Nabas, and Taft.

Cebú: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Bogo, Borbon, Cármen, Catmon, Danao, Pilar, San Francisco, Tabogon, and Tudela. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Cebú, Liloan, Mandaue, and Opon. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Carcar, Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, and Talisay. Fourth District—Composed of the municipalities of Argao, Dalaguete, and Sibonga. Fifth District—Composed of the municipalities of Alegría, Badian, Boljo-on, Ginatilan, Malabuyoc, Moalbual, Oslob, and Samboan. Sixth District—Composed of the municipalities of Aloguinsan, Barili, Dumanjug, Pinamungajan, and Toledo. Seventh District—Composed of the municipalities of Asturias, Balamban, Bantayan, Daan-Bantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, and Tuburan.

Ilocos Norte: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Bacarra, Bangui, Laoag (exclusive of the barrio of San Nicolas), Pasuquin, Piddig, and San Miguel. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Badoc, Batac, Dingras, Paoay, and the barrio of San Nicolas, Laoag.

Ilocos Sur: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Cabugao, Lapog, Magsingal, Santo Domingo, Sinait, and Vigan. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Candon, Narvacan, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucía, Santa María, Santiago, and Tagudin. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Ban-

gued, Bucay, Dolores, La Paz, Pilar, San Quintin (township), and Santa.

Iloilo: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Guimbal, Miagao, Oton, and Tigbauan. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Arevalo, Buenavista, and Iloilo. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Cabatuan, Leon, and Santa Barbara. Fourth District—Composed of the municipalities of Barotac Nuevo, Janiuay, and Pototan. Fifth District—Composed of the municipalities of Balasan, Banate, Passi, and Sara.

La Laguna: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Biñan, Cabuyao, Calamba, Calauan, Los Baños, Pila, San Pablo, San Pedro Tunasan, and Santa Rosa. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Lilio, Luisiana, Lumban, Mabitac, Magdalena, Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Paete, Pagsanjan, Pangil, Santa Cruz, and Siniloan.

La Unión: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Luna, San Fernando, and San Juan. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Agoo, Aringay, Bauang, Naguilian, Santo Tomas, and Tubao.

Leyte: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Almería, Baybay, Caibiran, Leyte, Mérida, Naval, Ormoc, Palompon, and San Isidro. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Bató, Cabalian, Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan, Liloan, Maasin, Malitbog, Matalom, San Ricardo, and Sogod. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Abuyog, Barugo, Burauen, Carigara, Dagami, Hinunanga, and Jaro. Fourth District—Composed of the municipalities of Alangalang, Babatungon, Dulag, Palo, Tacloban, Tanauan, and Tolosa.

Manila: First District—Composed of the districts of Binondo, Intramuros, San Nicolas, and Tondo. Second District—Composed of the districts of Ermita, Malate, Paco, Pandacan, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Miguel, Santa Ana, and Santa Cruz.

Misamis: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Balingasag, Mambajao, Tagoloan, and Talisayan. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Cagayan, Initao, Jiménez, Langaran, Misamis, and Oroquieta.

Occidental Negros: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Cádiz, Escalante, Manapla, Sagay, San Cárlos, Saravia, Silay, and Victorias. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Bacolod, Bago, La Carlota, Murcia, Talisay, and Valladolid. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Binalbagan, Cauayan, Ilog, Isabela, Jimamaylan, Jinigaran, and Pontevedra.

Oriental Negros: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Ayuquitan, Bais, Dumaguete, Guiljungan, Tanjay, and Tayasan. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Bacón, Dauin, Lazi, Larena, Luzuriaga, Siaton, Siquijor, and Tolong.

Pampanga: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Angeles, Bacolor, Floridablanca, Guagua, Lubao, Macabebe, Porac, and Santa Rita. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Apalit, Arayat, Candaba, Mabalacat, Magalan, Mexico, San Fernando, and San Luis.

Pangasinan: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Agno, Aguilar, Alaminos, Anda, Bani, Bolinao, Infanta, Lingayen,

Salasa, San Isidro, and Sual. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Binmaley, Dagupan, Mangatarem, San Carlos, and Urbiztondo. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Alava, Bayambang, Calasiao, Malasiqui, Mangaldan, San Fabián, and Santa Barbara. Fourth District—Composed of the municipalities of Alcalá, Bautista, Binalonan, Manaoag, Pozorrubio, San Jacinto, Urdaneta, and Villasis. Fifth District—Composed of the municipalities of Asingan, Balungao, Natividad, Rosales, San Manuel, San Nicolas, San Quintin, Santa María, Tayug, and Umingan.

Rizal: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas, Parañaque, Pasay, San Felipe Neri, San Pedro Macáti, and Taguig. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Antipolo, Binangonan, Mariquina, Morong, Pasig, Pililla, San Mateo, Tanay, and Taytay.

Samar: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Allen, Bobón, Calbayog, Capul, Catarman, Catubig, Laoang, Lavezares, Oquendo, Palapag, Pambujan, and San Antonio. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Almagro, Basey, Calbiga, Catbalogan, Gándara, Santa Rita, Santo Niño, Tarangnan, Villareal, Wright, and Zumarraga. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Balangiga, Borongan, Dolores, Guiuan, Llorente, Oras, San Julián, Sulat, and Taft.

Sorsogon: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Bacon, Barcelona, Bulusan, Casiguran, Castilla, Gubat, Irosin, Juban, Matnog, Prieto-Diaz, Santa Magdalena, and Sorsogon. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Aroroy, Bulan, Cataingan, Dimasalang, Donsol, Magallanes, Mandaon, Masbate, Milagros, Mobo, Pilar, Placer, Pulanduta, San Fernando, San Jacinto, San Pascual, and Uson.

Tarlac: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Camiling, Moncada, Paniqui, and Pura. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Bamban, Capas, Concepción, La Paz, Tarlac, and Victoria.

Tayabas: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Atimonan, Baler, Infanta, Lucban, Lucena, Mauban, Pagbilao, Polillo, Sampaloc, Sariaya, Tayabas, and Tiaon. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Alabat, Boac, Calauag, Catanauan, Gasan, Guinayangan, Gumacá, Lopez, Mulanay, Pitogo, Santa Cruz, and Torrijos.

The provincial boards of each of the above-named provinces, within ten weeks after the passage of this Act, shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Executive Secretary an outline map or plan of each of the Assembly districts within such province, showing the location and names of the municipalities, or portions thereof, included in each district. A copy of the said map or plan shall also be posted and kept posted in at least three conspicuous public places in each municipality and barrio thereof composing each district, at least ninety days prior to every general election.

SEC. 8. *Election precincts.*—Each municipality shall have at least one election precinct. The municipal council in each municipality containing more than four hundred voters shall, at least sixty days before the first election held under the provisions of this Act, divide the municipality into precincts in such manner that the same, so far

as practicable, shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory, and shall contain not to exceed four hundred voters: *Provided, however*, That wherever any barrio or barrios of any municipality are made a part of a district in which the rest of the municipality is not included, the municipal council of the said municipality shall define the precincts of said barrio or barrios. If at any election the number of voters registered in any election precinct shall exceed four hundred, the municipal council shall, at least four months before the following election, redistrict said municipality as above provided. Maps or plans plainly showing the boundaries of the precinct shall be posted and kept posted at the polling place or places and at two other conspicuous public places in each precinct for at least forty-five days before each election, and the plans of all the precincts of the municipality shall be kept posted at the municipal building for the same number of days before each election. Notice and plan of such redivision shall be filed with the provincial treasurer.

SEC. 9. *Designation and arrangement of polling places.*—At least sixty days before each general election the municipal council in each municipality in which such elections are to be held shall designate in each election precinct a place, as centrally located with respect to the residences of the voters as is practicable, where the elections and the meetings of the board of inspectors for registration hereinafter provided for shall be held during the year. Each such place so designated shall, if practicable, be a room upon the lower floor, of reasonable size, sufficient to admit and comfortably accommodate twenty electors at one time outside the guard rails. No liquors shall be sold or cockfights held in any building so designated from the time of designation until the day after election. If for any cause a place so designated shall thereafter and before election be destroyed or for any cause can not be used, the municipal council shall forthwith meet and designate some other suitable place for holding such registry and election. Not more than one polling place shall be in the same room, and not more than two polling places shall be in the same building. The municipal council shall provide for each polling place at each election the necessary ballot and other boxes, guard rail, booths, stationery and supplies necessary for the lawful conduct of each registration and election thereat; shall preserve the same when not in use and shall deliver all such ballot or other boxes for each polling place at the opening of the polls of each election. Whenever the municipal council shall be unable to procure suitable places, or whenever it shall be more economical so to do, such council may provide temporary or portable structures adequate to the purpose, and shall take such measures as are proper and necessary for the storing thereof and reërection of the same at the following election. Such structures may be erected in any public street or plaza, but not so as to block traffic thereon. No building owned or inhabited by any person who is a candidate for any office for which votes are to be cast in any precinct shall be used as a polling place for that precinct.

There shall be in each polling place during each election a sufficient number of voting booths not less than one for every fifty voters in the election precinct. Each such booth shall be at least one meter square, shall have four sides inclosed, each at least two meters high, and the one in front shall open and shut as a door swinging outward and shall extend to within fifty centimeters of the floor. Each such booth shall contain a shelf which shall be thirty centimeters wide extending

across one side of the booth at a convenient height for writing, and shall be kept furnished with indelible pencils to enable the voters to conveniently prepare their ballots for voting. Each booth shall be kept clearly lighted, while the polls are open and until the canvass is completed, by artificial lights if necessary. A guard rail shall be placed at each polling place at least two meters from the ballot boxes and from the booths, and no ballot box or booth shall be placed within two meters of such rail, and each guard rail shall be provided with an entrance and exit, the one separate from the other. The arrangement of the polling place shall be such that the booths can only be reached by passing within the guard rail, and that the booths, ballot boxes, election officers, and every part of the polling place, except the inside of the booths, shall be in plain view of the election officers and of persons just outside the guard rail. Such booths shall be so arranged that there shall be no access thereto except by the door in the front of said booth.

A printed copy of this Act, in English and Spanish, shall be hung and kept in a conspicuous available position in every polling place on all registration days and on election day and may be consulted by any voter or person offering to register.

SEC. 10. *Liquors, cockfighting, and booths in vicinity.*—No intoxicating liquors shall be sold or dispensed within thirty meters of any polling place on any registration day nor within one hundred and fifty meters of any polling place on any election day during the hours for voting; nor shall any temporary booths, tents, or shelters of any kind for the sale or display of any wares, merchandise, or refreshments, solid or liquid, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be erected or maintained on said days within said distances during the hours aforesaid; nor shall any cockfight be held in any municipality upon any election day.

SEC. 11. *Notices of special elections.*—The Executive Secretary, upon the filing in his office of the Governor-General's proclamation ordering a special election, shall forthwith make and transmit to the treasurer of each province a notice under his hand and official seal, stating the day upon which such election shall be held and stating each office to be voted for at such election by the electors of the political division affected. If any such officer is to be elected to fill a vacancy, the notice shall so state and shall state the term for which such office is to be filled. The provincial treasurer upon the receipt of such notice shall forthwith file and record the same in his office and cause a copy thereof to be mailed to the secreary of each municipality affected. Each municipal secretary upon receipt thereof shall forthwith file and record the same and shall cause at least three copies thereof to be posted in three conspicuous public places in each election precinct of such municipality and one copy thereof at the municipal building.

SEC. 12. *Qualifications of officers.*—A Delegate to the Philippine Assembly must be at the time of his election a qualified elector of the district from which he may be chosen, owing allegiance to the United States, and not less than twenty-five years of age.

Provincial governors and third members of provincial boards must be at the time of the election qualified electors in the province; they must have been *bona fide* residents therein for at least one year prior to the date of their election; must owe allegiance to the United States, and must be not less than twenty-five years of age: *Provided*, how-

ever, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to those persons or cases where the Governor-General shall appoint a provincial governor or third member of a provincial board under the existing provisions of law.

An elective municipal officer must have been, at the time of the election, a qualified voter and resident in the municipality for at least one year, owing allegiance to the United States; he must be not less than twenty-three years of age, and be able to read and write intelligently either Spanish, English, or the local dialect: *Provided*, That a person ineligible for office by reason of nonpayment of taxes who is elected to any office may remove such ineligibility by the payment of the taxes before the date fixed by law for assuming office, but not afterwards.

Unless fully pardoned, no person who has been convicted of a crime which is punishable by imprisonment for two years or more shall hold any public office, and no person disqualified from holding public office by the sentence of a court or under the provisions of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-six shall be eligible to hold public office during the term of his disqualification.

The official acts of a person who is elected and assumes office when ineligible thereto shall not be invalid, but such office shall be vacated in the manner following immediately upon discovery of such ineligibility:

Any member of a provincial board or other person who has information that the provincial governor or third member is ineligible shall at once report the matter to the Governor-General who shall order an investigation by such officer or officers as he may appoint for the purpose, giving the governor-elect or third member elect, as the case may be, opportunity to present evidence in his behalf, and upon the report thereof shall declare the office vacant, or dismiss the proceedings, as the facts may warrant.

Any councilor or other municipal officer or other person who has information that a municipal officer is ineligible shall immediately report the matter to the municipal council which shall hold an investigation giving the officer opportunity to present the evidence in his favor. The council shall declare the office vacant or dismiss the proceedings as the facts may warrant. A record of the proceedings and evidence shall be kept and forwarded to the provincial board which, within thirty days, shall affirm or reverse the action of the council.

SEC. 13. *Qualifications of voters.*—Every male person twenty-three years of age or over who has had a legal residence for a period of six months immediately preceding the election in the municipality in which he exercises the suffrage, and who is not a citizen or subject of any foreign power, and who is comprised within one of the following three classes—

(*a*) Those who, prior to the thirteenth of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, held the office of municipal captain, gobernadorcillo, alcalde, lieutenant, cabeza de barangay, or member of any ayuntamiento;

(*b*) Those who own real property to the value of five hundred pesos, or who annually pay thirty pesos or more of the established taxes;

(*c*) Those who speak, read, and write English or Spanish shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *Provided*, That officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Army or Navy of the United States shall not be considered as having acquired legal residence within the meaning of this section by reason of their having been stationed in the municipalities for the required six months.

SEC. 14. *Disqualifications.*—The following persons shall be disqualified from voting:

(*a*) Any person who is delinquent in the payment of public taxes assessed since August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight;

(*b*) Any person who has been deprived of the right to vote by the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction since August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight;

(*c*) Any person who has taken and violated the oath of allegiance to the United States;

(*d*) Any person who, on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and one, or thereafter, was in arms in the Philippine Islands against the authority or sovereignty of the United States, whether such person be an officer, soldier, or civilian;

(*e*) Any person who, since the last day of March, nineteen hundred and one, has made or hereafter shall make contribution of money or other valuable thing in aid of any person or organization against the authority or sovereignty of the United States, or who shall demand or receive such contribution from others, or who shall make any contribution to any person or organization hostile to or in arms against the authority or sovereignty of the United States, for the purpose of securing any protection, immunity, or benefit;

(*f*) Any person who, since the last day of March, nineteen hundred and one, has or hereafter shall in any manner whatsoever give aid and comfort to any person or organization in said Islands in opposition to or in arms against the authority or sovereignty of the United States;

(*g*) Insane or feeble-minded persons:

Provided, That the provisions of subsection (*d*) shall not apply to those persons who surrendered in Cebu to Brigadier-General Hughes or to those who were on October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and one, inhabitants of the town of Pilar in the Province of Sorsogon: *And provided further*, That the provisions of subsections (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) shall not apply to acts done prior to the surrender by persons who surrendered to Brigadier-General Samuel Sumner in the Province of La Laguna in the month of June, nineteen hundred and one: *And provided further*, That the disqualifications prescribed in the foregoing subsections (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) shall not apply to persons who have received the benefits of an amnesty and have not since committed any of the acts set forth in said subsections.

SEC. 15. *Inspectors of election.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal council in each municipality wherein an election is to be held to appoint on the first Tuesday of June of the year nineteen hundred and seven and on the first Tuesday of September in each year thereafter during which a regular election is to be held three inspectors of election and one poll clerk for each election precinct therein who shall hold office for two years from said Tuesday.

Should there be in such municipality one or more political parties or branches thereof which shall have polled thirty per centum or over of the votes cast at the preceding general election, then two of the said inspectors shall belong to the party which polled the largest number of votes in said municipality at the said preceding election and the other inspector shall belong to the party which polled the next largest number of votes at said election: *Provided, however*, That at the first election held under this law appointments of inspectors and poll clerks may be made without regard to political parties.

Said inspectors shall be ineligible to be elected or appointed to any other office during their term of office. No person who holds any public office, or is a candidate for public office, shall be eligible to appointment as inspector or poll clerk, or serve as such after he becomes a candidate.

All persons appointed inspectors of election or poll clerks shall be qualified electors of their respective precincts, of good character, not convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude and able to read, write, and speak either English, Spanish, or the local dialect understandingly. The persons so appointed shall be notified and shall each take and subscribe before the municipal secretary the following oath of office within twenty days after the date of the notice of appointment:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, }
*Municipality of*_____ } ss.

OATH OF INSPECTOR.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and fairly perform the duties of inspector of election for the _____ Precinct of _____ to the best of my knowledge, understanding and ability; that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will support the Government and laws of the United States of America and of the Philippine Islands; that I will honestly and justly administer my duties according to the election law without prejudice or favor toward any person, candidate, party, society, or religious sect, and that I take this oath freely and without evasion or mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God.

(In case of affirmation the words "So help me God" should be stricken out.)

_____
(Signature.)

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190__

_____
(Signature of officer administering oath.)

Whoever shall be appointed and sworn into office as inspector of election or poll clerk shall receive a certificate of appointment from the municipal president in such form as he shall prescribe, specifying the election precinct, the name of the person appointed and the date of the expiration of his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of inspector of election or poll clerk the same shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the municipal council.

Before otherwise entering upon their duties the inspectors of each precinct shall meet and appoint one of their number chairman, or, if a majority shall not agree upon such appointment they shall draw lots for such position. If at the time of any meeting of the inspectors there shall be a vacancy in the office of any inspector or poll clerk, or if any inspector shall be absent from any such meeting, except as provided in section seventeen of this Act, the inspector or inspectors present shall appoint a qualified elector of the precinct who, in case of an inspector, shall be a member of the same political party as the absent inspector, to fill such vacancy until such absent officer shall appear or the vacancy be filled as hereinabove provided. If at any such time the offices of inspectors are all vacant, or if no inspector shall appear within one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of such meeting the qualified electors of the precinct present, not less than ten, may designate three qualified voters of the precinct to fill such vacancies, or to act in the place of such inspectors respectively until the absent inspectors respectively appear or their vacancies are filled by the council as hereinabove provided. In case of the filling of vacancies by the inspectors, or by the qualified voters of the precinct, the inspectors so appointed shall take the oath before the chairman of the board, or if he be not present shall administer it among themselves, and such oaths shall be forwarded forthwith to the municipal secretary for filing.

SEC. 16. *Preservation of order by inspectors.*—All meetings of the board of inspectors shall be public. The said board and each individual member thereof, shall have full authority to preserve peace and good order at such meetings and around the polls, and to keep the access thereto open and unobstructed, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during their meetings. The said board may appoint one or more electors to communicate their orders and directions and to assist in the performance of their duties in this section enjoined. If any person shall refuse to obey the lawful command of the inspectors, or by disorderly conduct, in their presence or hearing, shall interrupt or disturb their proceedings, they may make an order in writing directing any peace officer to take the person so offending into custody and detain him until the adjournment of that meeting; but such order shall not be so executed as to prevent the person so taken into custody from exercising his right to vote at such election. Such order shall be executed by any peace officer to whom the same shall be delivered; but if none shall be present, by any other person deputed by such board in writing.

SEC. 17. *Registry of voters.*—The board of inspectors for each election precinct in which an election is to be held shall hold four meetings for the registry of voters at the place designated therefor before each general election, on the sixth Friday, sixth Saturday and the fifth Friday and fifth Saturday before the election. The said inspectors shall also meet upon the Saturday next before election for the purpose of correcting this list, by adding names thereto or striking names therefrom in accordance with the orders of the constituted authorities, as hereinafter provided, and to number and complete the list. Each meeting except the last shall begin at seven o'clock in the morning and continue until seven o'clock in the evening with not more than one intermission of one hour and a half.

The inspectors of each election precinct shall prepare at such meetings a list of the names and residences of the persons qualified

to vote in such precinct at such election who present themselves for registration, which, when finally completed, shall be the register of the voters of the precinct for such election. Such lists shall be arranged in columns. In the first column there shall be entered, at the time of the completion of the registry, a number, opposite the name of each person registered, beginning with one and continuing in consecutive order to the end of the list. In the second column shall be placed the surname used generally by such persons in alphabetical order; in the third column the respective Christian names of such persons; in the fourth column the respective numbers of the cedulas of such persons for the calendar year in which the election is held; in the fifth column the respective residences of such persons by street and number or, if there be none, by a brief description of the locality thereof. At each meeting, except the last, a space shall be left after each set of surnames beginning with the same letter sufficient for the addition thereto at subsequent meetings of surnames beginning with the same letter. Before any such names are added at any such subsequent meeting there shall be written "added at the second meeting," "added at third meeting," or "added at fourth meeting," as the case may be. Before any name is placed upon the list the applicant for registration must first exhibit to the inspectors his cedula for the calendar year in which the election is held or, should he be exempt from having one by reason of age, such fact shall be noted in the fourth column of the list. The following oath shall also be administered to and subscribed by each applicant before entering his name upon the list:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
*Municipality of*_____ } *ss.*

ELECTOR'S OATH.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a male resident of the municipality of_____, in the Province of _____, residing at _____, and on the date of the forthcoming election I will be _____ years of age, and should I present myself to vote I will have resided in said municipality continuously for the period of six months immediately preceding the said election; that I am not a citizen or subject of any foreign power; that I have read (or heard read) sections thirteen and fourteen of the election law, and that I have the qualifications of a voter, and none of the disqualifications, prescribed in said sections; that I am not delinquent in the payment of any public taxes assessed against or due from me since August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in any part of the Philippine Islands; furthermore, that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands, and that I will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees duly promulgated by its authority; and that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily and without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

(In case of affirmation, the words "So help me God" should be stricken out.)

_____
(Signature of elector.)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____, 190__

_____
(Inspector of election, _____ election precinct, municipality of _____)

Such oath may be administered by any one of the inspectors, but only at a meeting and in presence of the board. Upon completion of the lists by the board of inspectors all such oaths so taken shall be filed with the municipal secretary who shall retain them until the

completion of the registry lists and filing of the oaths for the next general election.

At the close of each meeting for the registry of voters the inspectors shall append to each of the lists their certificate that the list as it then appears is a true and correct list of the names and residences in such precinct of all persons who have personally appeared before the board and who have requested that their names be placed thereon and who are qualified at the forthcoming election.

One copy of such list, so certified, shall be deposited temporarily in the office of the municipal secretary on the Monday following the second and fourth meetings to be open to the inspection of the public until the next meeting, or until election day, as the case may be, and the other copies shall be retained by the inspectors who shall permit their inspection by qualified voters of the precinct from eight o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon on all days except Sundays and legal holidays.

Any person who applies for registration, or who is registered, may, at any of the first four meetings of the board, be challenged by any inspector or any qualified elector of the precinct; the board shall thereupon examine him and take such other evidence as shall to it seem necessary with respect to his qualifications and disqualifications and shall at the conclusion of such examination order his name to be placed upon the list, or stricken therefrom, as the facts warrant. The board of inspectors shall have the same powers to subpœna witnesses and compel their attendance and testimony as is now possessed by justices of the peace under the Code of Civil Procedure, but the fees of such witnesses and for service of process shall be paid in advance by the party in whose behalf they are subpœnaed. All such questions shall be heard and decided without delay. At the determination of the question the board shall, if requested, issue to either party a brief certificate and statement of its action in the matter and of the evidence upon which such action is based. Either party thereto, or any person who has been refused registration, may thereupon apply to the provincial board of the province or to the judge of the Court of First Instance in the judicial district or any contiguous district, if any such judge is more accessible than the judge in the district, which board or judge is hereby given jurisdiction in the premises, for an order directing said board of inspectors to take the action deemed proper. Such application shall be made by filing with said provincial board, or with said judge, a copy of the certificate and statement aforesaid and of proof of service of a notice of such application upon a member of the board of inspectors, which notice shall state the time and place and tribunal to which such application will be made. The tribunal with which such notice is first filed shall have exclusive jurisdiction in determining the matter. Such application may be accompanied by affidavits in support thereof; but copies of all such affidavits shall be served upon the board of inspectors or party in interest with the notice of application and may be rebutted by affidavits to be filed by the board of inspectors or the opposing party. Upon such applications the board of inspectors may be represented by the provincial fiscal, or it may delegate one of its members to appear upon the hearing, and in that case the necessary traveling expenses of such member, not to exceed the amount allowed the provincial officials in that province, shall be

paid by the municipality. During the absence of such inspector the poll clerk shall sit with the board for the purpose of preparing the list of the absent inspector. At the meeting of the board on the Saturday preceding election it shall be the duty of each inspector to make in the registry list opposite the name of each person added or stricken off the list a note of the date of the order and of the name of the tribunal which issued it. No name shall be added to or stricken from the list at the last meeting except in pursuance of such orders.

No person shall vote at any general or special election held under the provisions of this Act unless his name appears upon the list of voters as completed by the board of inspectors.

SEC. 18. *Registry for special elections.*—At special elections there shall be only one meeting for registry, which shall be ten days before the day designated for such special election, and the register of voters for the last preceding general election, to which shall be added at such meeting, or to which shall have been added at previous similar meetings, the names of such persons as present themselves who are known or proven to be entitled to vote at such special election, shall be the register of voters for the same.

SEC. 19. *Pay of inspectors and expenses of election.*—Each inspector of election shall receive pay for each day of actual service at meetings of the board except the meeting on the Saturday before election and shall receive two days' pay for election day. Each poll clerk shall receive pay for each day of his service during the absence of a member and two days' pay for election day. The rate of pay shall be fixed by the municipal council but shall not be less than two nor more than five pesos per day and shall not be changed during the term of office of the inspectors or of the clerk. The pay of election boards and the expense of stationery, ballots, and all other expenses of election shall be paid out of the treasury of the municipality in which the election is held.

SEC. 20. *Official ballots.*—Official ballots shall be provided at public expense for every election held under this Act. There shall be at each polling place but one form of ballot, which shall be of ordinary white printing paper in shape a strip one hundred and fourteen millimeters wide and three hundred and four millimeters long, and contain a printed heading of the title of each office to be voted for and the number of candidates for which the voter may vote, with a corresponding number of spaces underneath the title. Such titles shall be printed both in Spanish and English in ten point (long primer) roman type and at the top of the ballot shall appear in eight point (brevier) gothic type both in English and Spanish the legend "Do not make any mark on this ballot or write anything thereon but the names of the candidates you vote for. Any violation of this instruction will invalidate the ballot." The ballots shall be folded three times toward the top, so that they shall be one hundred and fourteen by thirty-eight millimeters when folded. Upon the upper outside fold there shall be printed in type which shall be discretionary with the Director of Printing, but which shall be uniform throughout the Islands, the words "Official Ballot," a representation of the Coat of Arms of the Philippine Islands, the election precinct in which the particular ballot is intended to be used, and the date of the election, such ballots to be in substantially the following form:

38 mm (Folded.)

[Reverse.]

OFFICIAL BALLOT

FIRST PRECINCT OF MANILA.

[Date of election.]

[Fecha de la elección.]

304 mm

[Obverse.]

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Do not make any mark on this ballot or write anything thereon but the names of the candidates you vote for. Any violation of this instruction will invalidate the ballot.

No se escriban en esta papeleta sino los nombres de los candidatos por quienes V. vota ni se haga en ella marca alguna. Cualquier infracción de esta orden invalidará la papeleta.

DELEGATE TO THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.
DIPUTADO Á LA ASAMBLEA FILIPINA.
(Vote for one.) (Vote por uno.)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.
GOBERNADOR PROVINCIAL.
(Vote for one.) (Vote por uno.)

THIRD MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD.
TERCER VOCAL DE LA JUNTA PROVINCIAL.
(Vote for one.) (Vote por uno.)

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.
PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL.
(Vote for one.) (Vote por uno.)

MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENT.
VICE-PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL.
(Vote for one.) (Vote por uno.)

MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS.
CONCEJALES MUNICIPALES.
(Vote for ____) (Vote por ____)

114 mm

No other ballot than the official ballot shall be used or counted, except that in case of failure to receive the ballots, or their destruction at such time as shall render it impracticable to procure from the Director of Printing a new supply, the provincial board or, if there be not time therefor, then the municipal council, shall procure from any available source another set which shall be as nearly like those prescribed in this section as circumstances will permit and which shall be uniform within each election precinct.

For each election precinct at least thirty sample ballots printed upon colored paper but in other respects like the official ballots shall be furnished the board of inspectors for posting and use in demonstrating how to fill out and fold the official ballots properly. Five of such sample ballots shall be posted in public places within the precinct, including one at the polling place. In such demonstration the names of actual candidates shall not be written on such ballots nor shall such ballots be used for voting nor counted.

The ballots shall be furnished by the Director of Printing at the expense of the municipality upon requisition therefor by the provincial treasurer in the usual form, which requisition shall be for such a number of ballots for each voting precinct as will provide one and one-half as many ballots as there were persons registered in the precinct at the last preceding election and ten per centum additional. In the case of newly-formed precincts the requisition shall be for a number of ballots in like proportion to the estimated number of qualified voters in the precinct as adopted by the council under section eight hereof. The requisitions shall be forwarded at least two and one-half months before the date of the election. They shall also specify what offices are to be filled in each precinct. In the case of special elections the Executive Secretary shall require the Director of Printing to furnish the requisite ballots in the same quantities as were requisitioned for the last regular election and the cost of furnishing the same shall be a charge against the municipality to which furnished.

SEC. 21. *Conduct of elections.*—At all the elections held under the provisions of this Act the polls shall be open from seven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, during which period not more than one member of the board of inspectors shall be absent at one time, and then for not to exceed twenty minutes at one time. The inspectors of election and poll clerks shall meet one-half hour before the time fixed for the opening of the polls at the place designated, and shall then and there have the ballot box, box for spoiled ballots, the ballots and all other supplies provided by law. At the opening of the polls the ballot box and box for spoiled ballots shall be opened by the chairman, emptied and exhibited to all the members and other voters present, and, being empty, shall be closed, locked, and a seal placed over the lock, and the boxes shall be kept closed and sealed until the polls are closed, when the ballot box shall be opened to count the votes: *Provided, however*, That when necessary to make room for more ballots the chairman may open the box in the presence of all the board and press down the ballots with his hands without removing any therefrom; he shall then close, lock and seal the box, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the destruction of the boxes or the failure to deliver them at the polling place, the board of inspectors

shall immediately provide other boxes or receptacles as nearly as possible adequate for the purposes for which intended. From the time the polls are opened until the votes are counted, and the result announced as hereinafter provided, no person other than members of the board of inspectors, or necessary police, Constabulary, or other peace officer who may be present at the request of the board to execute its orders, or to serve the process of a court, or to act as messenger, and voters receiving or depositing their ballots, shall be allowed within the guard rail in the polling place, nor shall any be or remain within thirty meters of the polls. No persons, other than voters while waiting to vote or voting, shall congregate or remain within the distance of thirty meters of the polling place, nor shall any person solicit votes or do any electioneering within such distance: *Provided, however*, That during the counting of the votes by the board, a number of qualified voters of the precinct, not to exceed six, who shall represent as evenly as possible the opposing candidates voted for, and be named by such candidates, shall be allowed within the polling place, but not within the guard rail, as watchers. Such watchers shall be allowed to freely witness the count and to hear the proceedings of the board and to take notes of what they see and hear, but shall not touch the ballots nor converse with the inspectors nor any of them, nor with each other in such manner as to interfere with or interrupt the proceedings. No member of the board or election officer shall, before the announcement of the result, make any statement of the number of ballots cast, the number of votes given for any person, the name of any person who has voted or who has not voted, or of any other fact tending to show the state of the polls, nor shall he make any statement at any time, except as a witness before a court, tending to show how any person voted.

SEC. 22. *Voting.*—While the polls are open the voters who are entitled to vote and who have not already voted at that election may enter within the guard rail of the polling place in such order that, besides the persons lawfully in such place for purposes other than voting, there shall not be within said place at any one time more than twice as many voters as there are voting booths therein. Upon entering the voter shall give to one of the inspectors his name and residence together with such other information concerning himself as should appear on the registry list and may be requested of him by any of the inspectors. Said inspector shall then distinctly announce the voter's name and residence in a tone loud enough to be plainly heard throughout the polling place. If such person be entitled to vote and be not challenged, or, if challenged and the same be decided in his favor, the poll clerk shall deliver to him one ballot correctly folded. No person other than an inspector or poll clerk shall deliver to any person any official ballot, and no inspector shall deliver or permit to be delivered any official ballot to any person other than a voter at the time of voting, as herein provided, nor more than one ballot to such voter at one time.

The voter on receiving his ballot shall forthwith retire alone to one of the empty polling booths and shall there prepare his ballot by writing in the proper space for each office the name of the person for whom he desires to vote. A voter otherwise qualified who declares

that he can not write, or that from blindness or other physical disability he is unable to prepare his ballot, may make an oath to the effect that he is so disabled and the nature of his disability and that he desires one or two of the inspectors named by him to assist him in the preparation of such ballot. The board shall keep a record of all such oaths taken which shall show the name or names of the inspector or inspectors assisting the voter and file the same with the municipal secretary with the other records of the board after the election. The inspector or inspectors so named as aforesaid shall retire with the voter and prepare his ballot according to his wishes. The information thus obtained shall be regarded as a privileged communication. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth already occupied by another voter, or to occupy a booth more than eight minutes in case there are voters waiting to occupy booths, or to speak or converse with anyone other than as herein provided while within the polling place. It shall be unlawful to erase any printing from the ballot or to add any distinguishing feature thereto, or to intentionally tear or deface the same, or to make any mark thereon other than the names of the candidates voted for.

If a voter shall soil or deface a ballot so that it can not lawfully be used, he shall surrender the same to the poll clerk, who shall, if necessary, give him, one at a time, not to exceed two more. Each ballot given to a voter shall be announced to the inspectors and a record thereof kept opposite the name of the voter in the registry list in a column provided for that purpose. Each spoiled ballot, as soon as returned, and without opening, shall be distinctly marked "spoiled" on the indorsement fold thereof and immediately placed in a ballot box similar to the official ballot box, which shall be plainly marked "spoiled ballots," together with the name of the municipality and number of the election precinct in which used, which shall be used for no other purpose and which shall be kept locked, and at the close of election be sealed up and delivered to the municipal secretary.

No ballot, spoiled or otherwise, shall be taken from the polling place, except as hereinafter provided. After properly preparing his ballot, the voter shall immediately return to the poll clerk, who shall again announce his name and residence, and the chairman of the board shall receive the ballot and without exposing the contents, shall deposit it in the ballot box in the presence and view of the voter. The fact that he has voted shall be recorded by placing a mark opposite the voter's name on each of the registry lists in a column provided for that purpose. The voter shall then depart.

SEC. 23. *Challenges.*—Any qualified voter of the election precinct, if he believes that any person who is not registered is offering or attempting to vote, or to vote in the name of another, or to vote illegally in any manner, may challenge the vote of such person, and the board shall thereupon take the oath of such person, or otherwise satisfy itself that he is or is not a registered voter in said precinct. For the purpose of receiving and counting the vote it shall be sufficient if the person challenged shall prove that he is the identical person duly registered as hereinbefore provided; but the reception and counting of the vote shall not be conclusive upon any court of the legality of the registration or voting in an action against such person for illegal registration or voting.

If the person so offering to vote shall be challenged, the following additional oath shall be administered by one of the inspectors:

"You do swear (or affirm) that you have not received or offered, do not expect to receive, have not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing or consideration as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding of a vote at this election, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote; and that you have not made, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election."

The inspectors of election shall keep a minute of their proceedings in respect to the challenging and administering of oaths to persons offering to vote, in which shall be entered, by one of them, the name of every person who shall be challenged, specifying in each case whether either of the oaths herein prescribed were taken. At the close of the election, at each polling place, the inspectors thereat shall add to such minutes a certificate to the effect that the same are all such minutes as to all persons challenged at such election, and shall file the same with the registry lists and statements of result as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. *Counting of votes; announcement of results.*—As soon as the polls of an election are closed the board of inspectors shall publicly count the votes and ascertain the result, and not adjourn or postpone the count until it shall be fully completed. They shall first compare the registry lists and ascertain the number of persons who have voted as shown thereon. They shall then open the ballot box of unspoiled ballots and count the ballots found therein without unfolding them or exposing their contents, except so far as to ascertain that each ballot is single, and shall compare the number of ballots found in the box with the number shown by the registry lists to have been deposited therein. If the ballots found in the box shall be more than the number of ballots so shown to have been voted, the ballots shall all be replaced, without being unfolded, in the box from which they were taken and shall be thoroughly mingled therein and one of the inspectors designated by the board shall, without seeing the same and with his back to the box, publicly draw out as many ballots as shall be equal to such excess, and without unfolding them place them in a package which shall be then and there securely sealed and marked "excess ballots," together with the signatures of the inspectors, which package shall be returned in the box with the other ballots and shall not be opened except as hereinafter provided. If in the course of the above-mentioned count two or more ballots shall be found folded together in such manner that they must have been so folded before being placed in the box, then they shall be removed therefrom and counted as a portion of the excess number hereinbefore mentioned. In case ballots marked "spoiled" are found in the ballot box they shall be placed with the spoiled ballots. The ballots shall then be opened and examined for marked ballots, and if any such be found they shall be placed in a package securely sealed and inscribed "marked ballots" together with the signatures of the inspectors and be returned in the same manner as provided for excess ballots. Marked ballots shall in no case be counted, and a majority vote of

the board shall be sufficient to determine whether any ballot is marked or not. In case any ballot or ballots shall be objected to by any inspector as marked and the board shall decide against such objection, such ballot or ballots shall be counted but shall be marked upon the indorsement fold in such manner as not to obliterate the feature objected to, with the words, "objected to by (adding the name of the objecting inspector) as marked," and all such ballots, after the count, shall be placed in another separate package and returned in all respects as herein provided for marked ballots. No ballot that is not an official ballot shall be counted, except such as are voted in accordance with the provisions of section twenty.

The board shall then proceed to count the votes in manner following:

The ballots shall be arranged in piles in front of the chairman, who shall take them one by one and read therefrom, in the order in which they appear thereon, the names of the persons voted for, and as soon as read shall hand them to one of the other inspectors, who shall be previously selected for that purpose by the board and shall be of the political party opposite to the chairman, if two parties are represented on the board, who shall verify the reading of the chairman. The other inspector and the clerk shall keep tally sheets upon forms which shall be prepared by the Executive Secretary for the purpose and furnished by the Director of Printing, on which they shall record as read, the names of all persons voted for for each office and of the number of votes received by each. At the conclusion of the count the totals shall be verified by the chairman and the other inspector, and in case of disagreement a recount shall be made for such offices as may be necessary. The tally sheets shall not be changed or destroyed and shall be returned with the ballots in the ballot box. All counting shall be made in plain view of the watchers. Upon the completion of the count the inspectors shall make and sign a written statement thereof in quadruplicate, showing the date of the election, the name of the municipality and the number of the precinct in which it was held, the whole number of ballots cast for each person for each office, the whole number of ballots rejected as marked, and the whole number objected to because marked but not rejected, writing out at length in words and at the end thereof a certificate signed by the inspectors to the effect that the statement is in all respects correct. Every such statement shall be made upon a single sheet of paper, or if not so made, each sheet thereof shall be signed at the end thereof by the inspectors. Forthwith thereafter one copy thereof shall be filed with the municipal secretary, one shall be securely sealed and forwarded by the board by mail or special messenger to the provincial board, and one shall be securely sealed and forwarded by the board to the Executive Secretary. The ballots, together with the packages hereinbefore referred to, shall be returned to the ballot box, which shall be securely locked and sealed and returned to the municipal secretary together with such statements. The spoiled ballots shall be returned to the spoiled-ballot box, if removed therefrom, and such box, similarly locked and sealed, shall be likewise returned. The unused ballots shall all be placed in a sealed package, marked with the date of the election, name of the municipality and the number of the district, and similarly returned.

Upon the completion of such count and of the statements of the result thereof, the chairman of the board of inspectors shall make

public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes cast at such election at such polling place for all candidates, by name, for each office.

The statements, ballot boxes and unused ballots shall be returned to the municipal secretary immediately upon the completion of the count, if practicable, and the municipal secretary shall keep his office open until midnight of each election day for the purpose of receiving the same and shall provide, at the expense of the municipality, facilities therefor. If by reason of the length of time required for the count, or the distance to the secretary's office, it shall be impracticable to return the same before midnight, they shall be retained by the chairman of the board and delivered unchanged and with the seals unbroken to the said secretary as early thereafter as practicable.

The municipal secretary shall retain the same unopened in his possession until the final decision of any election contest, and in any event for six months, subject to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction or other officer specially authorized by law to open and count the same.

SEC. 25. *Canvass by provincial board.*—In case statements from all precincts are not filed the day after election, the municipal secretary shall notify the members of the delinquent boards of inspectors to file the same. All statements shall be sent to the provincial treasurer by mail, if the mails are reasonably regular and expeditious for the purposes of this section, or by special messenger at the expense of the municipality, if they are not. Delayed statements shall be forwarded as fast as received. The provincial board shall meet as a board of canvassers not later than the twenty-fifth or, if that be a holiday, the twenty-sixth day of November, and the provincial treasurer shall then produce before it all such statements filed with or delivered to him. If any statements be missing the board, by special messenger or otherwise, shall obtain such missing statements and shall direct the fiscal to prosecute the persons responsible for the delay, if any, under section twenty-nine of this Act. The board shall also examine the statements on file, and if it clearly appears that material matters of form are omitted, such statements shall be returned for correction to the board of inspectors by special messenger or in such manner as may be most expeditious. Such statements may not, however, be returned for a recount. As soon as all statements are before it, the board of canvassers shall proceed to a canvass of all the votes cast in the province for Delegates to the Assembly or for provincial officers, and upon completion thereof shall make one statement of all votes cast for each candidate for the Assembly in each Assembly district, and one statement of all the votes, if any, cast for provincial officers. Upon the completion of such statements the board shall determine therefrom what person has been elected to the Assembly from each Assembly district, and what person has been elected to the provincial offices. All such determinations shall be reduced to writing, in duplicate, and signed by the members of the board or a majority of them, and sealed with the provincial seal. One copy thereof shall be filed with the provincial treasurer, one forthwith with the Executive Secretary, and a certified copy thereof shall also forthwith be delivered to each elected candidate.

Upon the filing of said certificate in the office of the Executive Secretary, the Governor-General shall confirm the election of each of

the candidates so certified unless there be a contest pending and undetermined in the courts, in which case he shall withhold confirmation with respect to any person involved in such contest until a certified copy of the decision of the court shall have been filed with the Executive Secretary. The Governor-General may refuse to confirm the election of any person as provincial governor if there is reasonable ground to suspect his loyalty to the constituted authorities, and may refuse to confirm the election of a third member of the provincial board as provided in Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-five. In case of refusal to confirm any provincial officer a special election to fill the office shall be called and held as provided in section four hereof, and at such special election a person whose confirmation was so refused shall be ineligible and no vote shall be counted or canvassed for him.

In case the board of canvassers shall decide that an election for Delegate to the Assembly results in a tie it shall certify its decision, together with the statements and all papers upon which the same is based, to the Assembly, which shall have jurisdiction of the matter thereafter; in case the board of canvassers shall decide that an election for provincial governor results in a tie it shall similarly certify the matter to the Philippine Commission, which shall have jurisdiction to declare either of the tied candidates elected or to order a special election, as it may decide: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this sentence contained shall bar the right of any candidate to contest an election as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 26. *Canvass by municipal council.*—Immediately after the election the municipal council shall meet in special session and shall proceed to act as a municipal board of canvassers. The secretary shall produce before it the statements filed with him and the council shall canvass the votes cast for each municipal office in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for the provincial board, and to that end shall have the same powers. The municipal board of canvassers shall not have the power to recount the votes or to inspect any of them, but shall proceed upon the statements rendered, as corrected, if corrections are necessary. Its determinations shall be reduced to writing in triplicate, signed by the members, or a majority of them, and one copy shall be filed in the municipal secretary's office, one with the provincial treasurer and one with the Executive Secretary immediately on completion of the canvass.

In case the canvass results in a tie for any municipal office the tied candidates shall draw lots in the presence of the board of canvassers, and the successful candidate shall be declared elected.

SEC. 27. *Election contests.*—The Assembly shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. Contests in all elections for the determination of which provision has not been made otherwise shall be heard by the Court of First Instance having jurisdiction in the judicial district in which the election was held, upon motion by any candidate voted for at such election, which motion must be made within two weeks after the election, and such court shall have exclusive and final jurisdiction and shall forthwith cause the registry lists and all ballots used at such election to be brought before it and examined, and to appoint the necessary officers therefor and to fix their compensation, which shall be payable in the first instance out of the provincial treasury, and to issue its manda-

mus directed to the boards of canvassers to correct its canvass in accordance with the facts as found. If in any case the court shall determine that no person was lawfully elected it shall forthwith so certify to the Governor-General, who shall order a special election to fill the office or offices in question as hereinbefore provided.

Before the court shall entertain any such motion the party making it shall give a bond in an amount to be fixed by the court with two sureties satisfactory to it, conditioned that he will pay all expenses and costs incident to such motion, or shall deposit cash in court in lieu of such bond. If the party paying such expenses and costs shall be successful they shall be taxed by the court and entered and be collectible as a judgment against the defeated party.

All proceedings under this section shall be upon motion with notice of not to exceed twenty days to all candidates voted for and not upon pleadings or by action, and shall be heard and determined by the court in the judicial district in which the election was held regardless of whether said court be at the time holding a regular or stated term. In such proceedings the registry list as finally corrected by the board of inspectors shall be conclusive as to who was entitled to vote at such election.

The clerk of the court in which any such contest is instituted shall give immediate notice of its institution and also of the determination thereof to the Executive Secretary.

SEC. 28. *Corrupt practices.*—No person, in order to aid or promote his own election as a candidate for public office, shall promise, directly or indirectly, to secure or assist in securing the appointment, nomination, or election of any other person to a public position or employment or to any position of honor, trust or emolument.

No person shall pay any money in the name of any candidate, falsely representing that he is doing so at the request of the candidate.

No person shall solicit, demand, ask, or invite from any person who is a candidate for any election, any payment of money or valuable thing or promise of payment of money or valuable thing to be used in such election.

SEC. 29. *Penalties upon officers.*—Any inspector or poll clerk who knowingly enters upon any registry or poll list or causes or allows to be entered thereon the name of any person as a voter in a district who is not a voter thereof, and any inspector of election who refuses or willfully votes to refuse or willfully neglects to enter the name of any qualified applicant for registration upon the registry list, or who knowingly prevents or seeks to prevent the registration of any legally qualified voter, or who is guilty of any fraud or corrupt conduct in the duties of his office, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any member of any board of registration, board of inspectors, or board of canvassers who knowingly makes any false count of ballots or votes, or who willfully makes or signs a false statement or declaration of the result of a ballot, vote, or election, or who willfully refuses to receive any ballot offered by a person qualified to vote at such election, or who willfully alters, defaces, or destroys any ballot cast, or voting or registry list used thereat, or who willfully makes any

false count or canvass, or who willfully declines or fails to perform any duty or obligation imposed by this Act, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any election officer who, before the public declaration of the result of a vote at an election, as herein provided, makes any statement of the number of ballots cast, of the number of votes given for any person, of the name of any person who has voted, of the name of any person who has not voted, or any other fact tending to show the state of the polls, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any officer of election who before the ballots are opened for counting reads or examines, or permits to be read or examined, the names written upon the ballot of any voter, unless such ballot shall have been prepared by him in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any municipal secretary or other officer having custody thereof who examines or permits to be examined, except as prescribed by law, any ballots returned to him by the board of inspectors, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred pesos.

Any officer having custody of any such ballots who shall willfully destroy or mutilate the same, or permit the destruction or mutilation thereof, except as prescribed by law, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, or by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who knowing that he is disqualified assumes any office shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos.

No public officer shall offer himself as a candidate for election, nor shall he be eligible during the time that he holds said public office to election, at any municipal, provincial or assembly election, except for reëlection to the position which he may be holding, and no judge of the Court of First Instance, justice of the peace, provincial fiscal, or officer or employee of the Bureau of Constabulary or of the Bureau of Education shall aid any candidate or influence in any manner or take any part in any municipal, provincial, or Assembly election under penalty of being deprived of his office and being disqualified to hold any public office whatever for a term of five years: *Provided, however*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to deprive any person otherwise qualified of the right to vote at any election.

SEC. 30. *General penalties.*—Whoever at any election votes or attempts to vote, knowing that he is not entitled so to do, or votes or attempts to vote under any name other than his own, or more than once in his own name, or casts or attempts to cast more than one ballot, or willfully places any distinguishing mark upon a ballot or makes any false statement as to his ability to fill out his ballot, or willfully allows his ballot to be seen by any person, except as prescribed by law, or willfully gives any false answer to any election officer touching any matter which is lawfully the subject of official inquiry, shall

be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, or by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who shall offer, directly or indirectly, to any member of the board of inspectors or any other election officer, or any member of the board of inspectors or any other election officer who shall, directly or indirectly, accept or agree to accept any money, goods or chattels, or any bank note, bank bill, bond, promissory note, duebill, bill of exchange, draft, order or certificate, or any security for the payment of money or goods or chattels, or any deed in writing containing a conveyance of land or containing a transfer of any interest in real estate, or any valuable contract in force, or any other property or reward whatsoever, in consideration that such member of the board of inspectors or such election officer, as the case may be, will vote affirmatively or negatively or that he will not vote, or that he will use his interest or influence on any question, action, resolution, or other matter or proceeding pending before the board of inspectors or before any election officer, shall be removed from office, and both he and the person making such offer as aforesaid shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who shall offer directly or indirectly to any voter, or any person who shall directly or indirectly accept or agree to accept, any money, goods or chattels, or any bank note, bank bill, bond, promissory note, duebill, bill of exchange, draft, order or certificate, or any security for the payment of money or goods or chattels, or any deed in writing containing a conveyance of land or containing a transfer of any interest in real estate or any valuable contract in force, or any other property or reward whatsoever in consideration that such person shall give or withhold any vote at any election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less that two hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who knowingly takes or subscribes any false oath, affidavit or affirmation before any election officer, or before any court or other officer in relation to any material fact in any registration or election proceeding, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person, who, being challenged, shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation prescribed in section twenty-three of this Act, and shall cast his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who causes or attempts to cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the district in which he registers, or who attempts to register, and any person who falsely represents himself as some other person to any election officer or board of registry, or who willfully gives a false answer relative to any mat-

ter relating to the registration of a voter or to the right of any person to vote, or who willfully aids or abets any other person in doing any of the acts above mentioned, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who refuses to obey the lawful orders or directions of an election officer or member of a board of registry, or inspector, or who interrupts or disturbs the proceedings of any election or registry board at any registration or election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one month or a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who intentionally writes, prints, posts, or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted, or distributed, any circular or poster which is designed or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for election to any public office, by criticising his personal character or political action, unless there appears upon such circular or poster in a conspicuous place the name of the writer who is responsible therefor, with residence and the street and number thereof, if any, and any person who writes, prints, publishes, or utters, or causes to be written, printed, published, or uttered, or aids and abets the printing, publication, or uttering of any anonymous or unsigned or fictitiously signed letter, communication or publication not disclosing the name of the author, criticising or reflecting upon the personal character, conduct, or honor of any candidate for election, and any person who, knowingly, delivers or aids in the delivery of any such letter or communication, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who willfully or maliciously injures or destroys or secretes or carries away a ballot box, registry list, poll list, statement, ballot, stationery or other supplies furnished at any election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who willfully prevents any board of registry or of inspectors, or any other officer or person charged with a duty under the terms of this Act, or hinders or molests such board, officer, or person from doing any such duty, or who aids or abets in preventing, hindering, or molesting such board, officer, or person from doing any such duty, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who prints or distributes, or causes to be printed or distributed, a ballot at an election, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who willfully and without lawful authority obstructs or delays a voter while on his way to the polling place where he is entitled to vote, or while he is voting or attempting to vote, or aids or assists in any such obstruction or delay, and any person who interferes or attempts to interfere with a voter while he is marking his

ballot or is within the space inclosed by the guard rail, or endeavors to induce a voter, before he has voted, to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, and any person who willfully obstructs the voting at an election, and any person who places a distinguishing mark on a ballot not cast by himself, except as hereinbefore authorized, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who, with intent to defraud, alters a ballot cast at an election or, with such intent, deposits a ballot in the ballot box used at an election, or in an envelope provided by law for the preservation of ballots cast at an election or, with such intent, removes a ballot from any such ballot box or envelope, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who removes a ballot from the space inclosed by the guard rail before the close of the polls shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who influences or attempts to influence a voter to give or to withhold his vote at an election by threatening to discharge such voter from his employment or to reduce his wages, or by promising to give him employment at higher wages, and any person who discharges any voter from his employment or reduces his wages for giving or withholding his vote at an election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who, by any manner of threat or intimidation, induces a voter to give or withhold a vote shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who violates the provisions of section twenty-eight shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who, by any wrongful means, shall prevent or attempt to prevent any voter from freely and fully exercising his right to vote, or shall induce or procure any voter to refuse or neglect to exercise his right, or shall so induce or procure any person to enter upon the registry list the name of any person, or shall so induce or procure the receiving of the vote of any person not legally qualified, or shall so induce or procure any officer to give any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, or shall so induce any officer in any manner to violate or to neglect his duty with respect to any election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person who, being disqualified for an office for any reason other than nonpayment of taxes, publicly announces his candidacy

for any elective office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos.

Whenever any person shall be convicted of an offense under this Act the fine and costs imposed, if any, shall be extinguished by imprisonment at the rate of one day's imprisonment for each two pesos of fine or costs remaining unpaid.

SEC. 31. *Jurisdiction of courts.*—Courts of First Instance shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to issue process or conduct preliminary investigations and shall have entire jurisdiction in any criminal action or proceeding arising under this Act.

SEC. 32. *Repealing section.*—Acts Numbered Seventy-eight, One hundred and six, Three hundred and forty-three, Seven hundred and eighty-two, sections six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, twenty-three, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, and subsections (*a*) and (*b*) of section thirteen of Act Numbered Eighty-two, section four and the first two sentences of section twenty-one of Act Numbered Eighty-three, section six of Act Numbered Four hundred and twenty-four, and all Acts and parts of Acts amendatory of the Acts and sections herein enumerated or in any way in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That the repeal of an amendment shall not be construed to revive the amended statute nor shall any statute be deemed revived by this repeal.

SEC. 33. This Act shall take effect on the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That it shall not apply to elections for provincial governors to be held in the Provinces of Cavite and Isabela for the present year, in which provinces the said elections shall be conducted under the laws existing at the time of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, January 9, 1907.

[No. 1583.]

AN ACT Repealing Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled, "An Act abolishing the office of fiscal for the Province of Oriental Negros and providing that the duties of the fiscal for that province shall be performed by the fiscal of the Province of Cebu," and Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and fifty-nine, amendatory thereof, and re-creating the office of fiscal for the Province of Oriental Negros.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An Act abolishing the office of fiscal for the Province of Oriental Negros and providing that the duties of the fiscal for that province shall be performed by the fiscal of the Province of Cebu," and Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and fifty-nine, amending said Act, are hereby repealed, and the office of fiscal for the Province of Oriental Negros is hereby re-created.

SEC. 2. The fiscal appointed for said Province of Oriental Negros pursuant to this Act shall receive the same salary as was provided by law prior to the passage of the Acts hereby repealed, and such fiscal shall perform all the duties imposed by law upon provincial fiscals.

SEC. 3. From and after the date on which this Act shall take effect the salary of the fiscal of the Province of Cebu shall be the same as was provided by law prior to the passage of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-one, and such fiscal shall perform all the duties imposed by law upon provincial fiscals.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on the first day of February, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, January 10, 1907.

[No. 1584.]

AN ACT Amending section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-five, increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Tarlac.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-five, increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Tarlac, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The nine municipalities of the Province of Tarlac, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to ten, by separating the former municipality of La Paz and the barrio of Lauangcupang from the present municipality of Tarlac, and constituting with their territories and those of the barrios of Kaut and Bantug, in the present municipality of Concepcion, a new municipality which shall be known as La Paz, with the seat of municipal government at La Paz."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 10, 1907.

[No. 1585.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Governor-General to appoint a committee to decide the last protested municipal election held in the municipality of Malabon, Province of Rizal, on September fifth, nineteen hundred and six.

Whereas action has not yet been taken by the provincial board of the Province of Rizal on the last protested election held in the munici-

pality of Malabon in said province on September fifth, nineteen hundred and six; and

Whereas, due to the absence on leave of the provincial governor of said province on account of illness and to the pressure of business in the office of the provincial treasurer, the said provincial board has not been able up to the present time to decide the said protested election; and

Whereas the public interests will suffer in case there is further delay in the decision of said protested election: Therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Governor-General is hereby authorized and directed to appoint an impartial committee of three members to finally decide the legality of the election held in the municipality of Malabon, in the Province of Rizal, on September fifth, nineteen hundred and six, and to determine the candidates duly and legally elected and returned to fill the offices for which said election was held, and the eligibility of said candidates for the offices to which elected. Said committee shall proceed in like manner and with like authority as the provincial board, and its decisions shall have the same effect as if made by said provincial board. Upon the appointment and organization of said committee all authority of the provincial board as to the election in question shall cease and determine.

SEC. 2. The committee provided for in section one hereof, in its discretion, may avail itself of all records of investigations and testimony had by the provincial board of Rizal, and all documents, papers, and written evidence now on file with said provincial board.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 12, 1907.

[No. 1586.]

AN ACT Amending section seven hundred and eighty-five of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act Providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," so as to permit poor persons to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding in Courts of First Instance without being required to prepay fees.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section seven hundred and eighty-five of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 785. (*a*) It shall be lawful for the clerk of the Supreme Court, the clerks of Courts of First Instance, and commissioners appointed by the Courts of First Instance, assessors in Courts of First Instance and in courts of justices of the peace, governors as *officers of the court*, sheriffs, bailiffs, justices of the peace, notaries

public, and other officers and persons hereinafter mentioned, together with their assistants and deputies, to demand, receive, and take the several fees hereinafter mentioned and allowed for any business by them respectively done by virtue of their several offices, and no more: *Provided, however*, That any poor person, not having sufficient means to prosecute or defend an action, or special proceeding, may apply to the Court of First Instance in which the action or special proceeding is intended to be brought, or is pending, for leave to prosecute or defend as a poor person; the Court of First Instance, if satisfied upon full and careful investigation that such person has not sufficient means to pay the court or clerk's fees required to be paid for the prosecution or defense of the action, or special proceeding, as the case may be, may admit the applicant to prosecute or defend as a poor person, and may in its discretion make an order remitting, reducing, or postponing the payment of any court or clerk's fees or charges required by law to be paid for filing papers, for swearing witnesses on the trial, or for issuing process of the court, and thereafter all papers shall be filed, all witnesses on the trial shall be sworn, and all process shall be issued in accordance with such order, and all poor persons, whether plaintiffs or defendants, shall have the same remedies in such an action or special proceeding as are provided by law in other cases: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the remission, reduction, or postponement of the payment of sheriff's fees for the service or execution of process as at present required by law.

"(*b*) If a person so admitted be guilty of any improper conduct or of any unjustifiable delay in the prosecution of such action or special proceeding, as the case may be, or it be made to appear that the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if the court be satisfied that the alleged cause of action is frivolous or malicious, the court shall annul such order and such party shall thereafter be deprived of all benefit of the order admitting him to prosecute or defend as herein provided, and such person shall be deemed to be guilty of contempt of court and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"(*c*) In the cases herein provided for, judgment may be rendered for fees and costs at the conclusion of such action or special proceeding as in other cases.

"(*d*) Clerks of courts shall include in their reports to the Insular Auditor all actions or special proceedings brought or defended under the provisions of this section, stating that, by order of the court, the fees have been remitted, reduced, or postponed, as the case may be, and upon the conclusion of such actions or special proceedings shall, as in other cases, account for all fees that may be collected in such actions or proceedings as is now or may be hereafter provided by law."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, *January 21, 1907.*

[No. 1587.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Four hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act providing for the control and management of provincial jails and of the prisoners therein," so as to empower provincial boards to cause prisoners to clean, care for, or repair public buildings and grounds.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section thirteen of Act Numbered Four hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act providing for the control and management of provincial jails and of the prisoners therein," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. The provincial board may in its discretion cause any or all able-bodied male prisoners, except such as are held as witnesses or awaiting trial, to work upon any of the public roads or highways or other public works, or to clean, care for, or repair public buildings and grounds, in the province where such prisoners are confined. Such work shall be done under the direction and control of the officer or officers in charge of such works, buildings, or grounds: *Provided*, That while so employed the prisoners shall wear the regular prison garb and shall continue to be sufficiently and properly guarded by the jailor or his deputies, or by the Philippines Constabulary if available for that purpose."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 25, 1907.

[No. 1588.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Bulacan from thirteen to fourteen, by separating from Polo the former municipality of Obando and giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The thirteen municipalities of the Province of Bulacan, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to fourteen, by separating from Polo the former municipality of Obando, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred *and seven.*

Enacted, January 25, 1907.

[No. 1589.]

AN ACT Granting the Manila Suburban Railways Company an extension of time within which to complete that portion of its line eastward of Fort William McKinley; granting the right to build a branch line from any point along its present line eastward of the barrio of San Pedro Macati, in a southerly direction to the town of Taguig and to the Laguna de Bay; and granting the right to transport freight, express packages, baggage, and the mails over its lines, under reasonable regulations, and to make reasonable charges for the same.

Whereas by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-six of the Philippine Commission, enacted January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, a franchise was granted to Charles M. Swift to construct, maintain, and operate an electric railway and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system from a point in the city of Manila in an easterly direction to the town of Pasig, in the Province of Rizal; and

Whereas in accordance with section fourteen of the said Act the said Charles M. Swift did, on July twentieth, nineteen hundred and six, execute an assignment of the said franchise to the Manila Suburban Railways Company; and

Whereas the said Manila Suburban Railways Company has made application for certain amendments and additions to the said franchise: Therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. An extension of time until January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, is hereby granted to the Manila Suburban Railways Company to complete and put in operation that portion of its line east of Fort William McKinley to the town of Pasig.

SEC. 2. The Manila Suburban Railways Company is hereby granted the right to build a line from some connection with its present line, east of the barrio of San Pedro Macati, in a southerly direction to the town of Taguig and the Laguna de Bay, along a definitely located line, after surveys made, map of which located line shall be submitted to the Governor-General and approved by him before any work of construction is commenced. The said line shall be built and operated subject to all the terms and conditions of its present franchise: *Provided*, That the fares charged upon the additional portion of the Manila Suburban Railways Company's lines granted under this Act shall be subject to the limitations prescribed in section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-six, in the same way as if this line had been constructed and made a part of the original franchise.

SEC. 3. The Manila Suburban Railways Company shall have the right to transport freight, express packages, and baggage over its lines, the said right to continue during the life of its franchise or any extensions thereof. The right is hereby given to the grantee to fix, charge, and collect just and reasonable compensation for the carrying of freight, express packages, and baggage. Such right, however, for the purpose of insuring just and reasonable rates, shall at all times be subject to effective regulation to be exercised, in the first instance, by the Governor-General, and, upon appeal, by the Secretary of War of the United States: *Provided*, That the Governor-General shall

have the power and authority to make reasonable regulations governing the transportation of freight, express packages, and baggage over the lines of the grantee, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the original franchise granted by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-six, and subserving the rights of the public thereunder.

SEC. 4. The grantee is hereby given the right, and is hereby obligated, to carry the mails at reasonable rates and under reasonable regulations, to be fixed, as above specified, for the carriage of freight, express packages, and baggage.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 1, 1907.

[No. 1590.]

AN ACT Repealing Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act providing that one fiscal shall perform the duties of fiscal for the Provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac, abolishing the offices of fiscal of the said provinces as heretofore authorized by law, fixing the salary of the fiscal for the two provinces, and making provision for traveling expenses for such fiscal," and providing that one fiscal shall perform the duties of fiscal for the Provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija, abolishing the office of fiscal of the latter province and that of fiscal for the Provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac as heretofore authorized by law, and re-creating the office of fiscal for the Province of Pampanga.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act providing that one fiscal shall perform the duties of fiscal for the Provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac, abolishing the offices of fiscal of the said provinces as heretofore authorized by law, fixing the salary of the fiscal for the two provinces, and making provision for traveling expenses for such fiscal," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The duties of fiscal for the Provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija hereafter shall be performed by one fiscal whose salary shall be three thousand pesos per annum, of which one thousand five hundred pesos shall be paid from the treasury of the Province of Tarlac and one thousand five hundred pesos from the treasury of the Province of Nueva Ecija. The fiscal of these two provinces shall reside at Tarlac, Province of Tarlac, and shall perform all the duties imposed by law upon provincial fiscals. The necessary expenses in traveling from the capital of one of such provinces to that of the other in the performance of his duties as fiscal shall be borne equally by the Provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija. The expenses of such clerical assistance, if any, as shall be authorized for the fiscal shall be paid equally by the Provinces of Tarlac and Nueva Ecija.

SEC. 3. The office of the fiscal of the Province of Nueva Ecija and *that of fiscal for the* Provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac as hereto-

fore authorized by law are hereby abolished, and the office of fiscal for the Province of Pampanga is hereby re-created, and from and after the date on which this Act shall take effect the salary of the fiscal of the Province of Pampanga shall be two thousand seven hundred pesos per annum, and said fiscal shall perform all the duties imposed by law upon provincial fiscals.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, February 12, 1907.

[No. 1591.]

AN ACT To amend Acts Numbered Fifteen hundred and seven and Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, by removing the employees of the office of the Supervising Railway Expert from the Bureau of Public Works and establishing it as a separate and independent office, and making additional appropriation for the office of the Supervising Railway Expert.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the current expenses of the office of the Supervising Railway Expert in lieu of those provided by Acts Numbered Fifteen hundred and seven and Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven.

SUPERVISING RAILWAY EXPERT.

For salaries and wages of one assistant, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk and office assistant, at six thousand pesos per annum; three assistant engineers, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; two senior inspecting engineers, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum each, from December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six; five inspectors, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each, four being from December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six, and one from February first, nineteen hundred and seven; six time-keepers, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; one draftsman, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one draftsman, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum, from December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six; one clerk, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; for the hire of temporary employees, including inspectors at not to exceed eight pesos per diem each, axmen, rodmen, clerical assistants, and other skilled and semi-skilled employees at not to exceed five pesos per diem each; and for the hire of unskilled employees at rates to be approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Police; for contingent expenses, includ-

ing the purchase of equipment, furniture, and supplies; for per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; purchase and maintenance of transportation; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the hire of official transportation in the city of Manila; rents; and other incidental expenses; sixty-five thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. So much of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, and of section two of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seven, as are in conflict with the provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the expenditures hereinbefore authorized for salaries and wages prior to the date of passage of this Act shall be payable from the appropriation for the Bureau of Public Works, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven.

SEC. 3. The provisions of sections two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, are hereby made applicable to the office of the Supervising Railway Expert, as provided by section one of this Act.

SEC. 4. Whenever in the opinion of the Governor-General the interests of the public service so demand, appointments may be made to positions authorized by this Act without compliance with the requirements of the civil service law and rules. Resolutions of the Philippine Commission heretofore adopted authorizing appointments to any of the positions included in this Act without compliance with the Civil Service Law and rules, are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 13, 1907.

[No. 1592.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Twelve hundred and fifty-eight entitled "An Act making additional provisions to those contained in Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, relating to the exercise of the right of eminent domain in cases where the exercise of such power is invoked by a railroad corporation for the purposes of constructing, extending, or operating its line."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section three of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An Act making additional provisions to those contained in Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, relating to the exercise of the right of eminent domain in cases where the exercise of such power is invoked by a railroad corporation for the purposes of constructing, extending or operating its line," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following language:

"*When co*ndemnation proceedings are brought by any railway cor-

poration, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of the expropriation of land for the proper corporate use of such railway corporation, said corporation shall have the right to enter immediately upon the possession of the land involved, after and upon the deposit by it with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands of the value of the land, in money, as provisionally and promptly ascertained and fixed by the court having jurisdiction of the proceedings, said sum to be held by the Treasurer subject to the orders and final disposition of the court: *Provided, however*, That the court may authorize the deposit with the Insular Treasurer of a certificate of deposit of any depository of the Government of the Philippine Islands in lieu of cash, such certificate to be payable to the Insular Treasurer on demand in the amount directed by the court to be deposited. The certificate and the moneys represented thereby shall be subject to the orders and final disposition of the court. And in case suit has already been commenced on any land and the money deposited with the Insular Treasurer at the date of the passage of this Act, the said money may, upon proper order of the court, be withdrawn from the Treasury by the railway corporation which deposited the same, and a certificate of deposit, as above described, may be deposited in lieu thereof. And the court is empowered and directed, by appropriate order and writ if necessary, to place the railway corporation in possession of the land, upon the making of the deposit."

SEC. 2. The provisions of this Act shall apply to any railway corporation in the Philippine Islands although its franchise may in terms prescribe the deposit of actual cash.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 14, 1907.

[No. 1593.]

AN ACT To amend section two of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and ninety-eight, as amended by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy, by extending the time for the redemption of real property heretofore forfeited and deeded to municipalities for nonpayment of taxes, and providing for the redemption of real property so forfeited and deeded during the year nineteen hundred and seven.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and ninety-eight, as amended by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Twelve hundred and ninety-eight so as to authorize provincial boards of tax revision to revise and correct assessment lists of municipalities for the year nineteen hundred and five, and extending to December thirty-first,

nineteen hundred and six, the time within which real estate which has been forfeited to municipalities for nonpayment of taxes may be redeemed," is hereby again amended by striking out the words "nineteen hundred and five and nineteen hundred and six" wherever the same are used in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nineteen hundred and five, nineteen hundred and six, and nineteen hundred and seven:" *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to revoke or amend any portion of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An Act authorizing the refund of moneys received at land tax sales and interest thereon upon conveyance of such land to provincial treasurer as trustee by purchaser, extending the time for the redemption of realty by the delinquent taxpayer and the reconveyance to him of such real estate by purchaser, providing for the confiscation of such real estate in case it is not redeemed, and for other purposes," nor to change, modify, or affect any proceeding or action heretofore had, or which may be in future had, under the terms thereof.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 15, 1907.

[No. 1594.]

AN ACT Reserving for the exclusive use of the Government the fishing rights in the waters of the bay along the shore line of the eastern boundary of the Iwahig Penal Colony for a distance seaward of one and one-quarter statute miles.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The fishing rights in the waters of the bay along the shore line of the eastern boundary of the Iwahig Penal Colony, Island of Palawan, for a distance seaward of one and one-quarter statute miles are hereby reserved for the exclusive use of the Government, for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners, the prison officials and their families in said colony, and such pardoned or released prisoners as may continue to reside therein.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 15, 1907.

[No. 1595.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An Act increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Bulacan from thirteen to fourteen, by separating from Polo the former municipality of Obando and giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two," by providing that the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Polo, resulting from the separation from Polo of the former municipality of Obando, shall be made as of the date of the enactment of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-eight.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An Act increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Bulacan from thirteen to fourteen, by separating from Polo the former municipality of Obando and giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Polo, resulting from the separation from Polo of the former municipality of Obando, shall be made as of January twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, the date of the passage of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-eight."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 21, 1907.

[No. 1596.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," by providing that where a motion for a new trial is made on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to justify the decision an exception may be taken to the order of the trial court overruling such motion, and providing that in the hearing of a bill of exceptions based thereon the Supreme Court may review the evidence adduced at the trial and affirm, reverse, or modify by a preponderance of the evidence the judgment of the court below.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section four hundred and ninety-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 497. *Hearings confined to matters of law, with certain exceptions.*—In hearings upon bills of exception in civil actions and

special proceedings, the Supreme Court shall not review the evidence taken in the court below, nor retry the questions of fact, except as in this section hereinafter provided; but shall determine only questions of law raised by the bill of exceptions. But the Supreme Court may review the evidence taken in the court below and, after giving due weight to the fact that the judge who tried the case saw the witnesses when they testified, affirm or reverse by a preponderance of the evidence, or modify by such preponderance, the judgment there rendered, as justice may require, in the following cases:

"(1) If before the final determination of an action pending in the Supreme Court on bill of exceptions, new and material evidence be discovered by either party, which could not have been discovered before the trial in the court below, by the exercise of due diligence, and which is of such a character as probably to change the result, the Supreme Court may receive and consider such new evidence, together with that adduced on the trial below, and may grant or refuse a new trial, or render such other judgment as ought, in view of the whole case, to be rendered, upon such terms as it may deem just. The party seeking a new trial, or a reversal of the judgment on the ground of newly discovered evidence, may petition the Supreme Court for such new trial, and shall attach to the petition affidavits showing the facts entitling him to a new trial and the newly discovered evidence. Upon the filing of such petition in the Supreme Court the court shall, on notice to both parties, make such order as to taking further testimony by each party, upon the petition, either orally in court, or by depositions, upon notice, as it may deem just. The petition, with the evidence, shall be heard at the same time as the bill of exceptions;

"(2) If the excepting party filed a motion in the Court of First Instance for a new trial, upon the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify the decision, and the judge overruled said motion, and due exception was taken to his overruling the same, the Supreme Court may review the evidence and make such findings upon the facts by a preponderance of the evidence, and render such final judgment, as justice and equity may require. But, if the Supreme Court shall be of the opinion that this exception is frivolous and not made in good faith, it may impose double or treble additional costs upon the excepting party, and may order them to be paid by the counsel prosecuting the bill of exceptions, if in its opinion justice so requires."

SEC. 2. Section one hundred and forty-six of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 146. *Method of procedure in applications for new trial.*— The application shall be made by motion in writing, stating the ground therefor, of which the adverse party shall have such reasonable notice as the judge may direct. When the application is made for a cause mentioned in the first or second subdivisions of the last section, it must be made upon affidavits, and counter affidavits from the adverse party may likewise be received.

"The overruling or granting of a motion for a new trial shall not be a ground of exception, but shall be deemed to have been an act of discretion on the part of the judge, within the meaning of the *second sentence of* section one hundred and forty-one. If, however, *the motion for a new trial* was made on the ground that the evidence

was insufficient to justify the decision, an exception may be taken to the order overruling such motion, and such exception may be reviewed by the Supreme Court as in other cases."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage, and cases now pending in the Supreme Court shall also be subject to its provisions.

Enacted, February 25, 1907.

[No. 1597.]

AN ACT Repealing Act Numbered Five hundred and fifty-three, and amending paragraph one of section thirteen of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, so as to authorize certain persons to practice law in the Philippine Islands without examination.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Five hundred and fifty-three is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Paragraph one of section thirteen of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act providing a Code of Procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. Those who have been duly licensed under the laws and orders of the Islands under the sovereignty of Spain or of the United States and are in good and regular standing as members of the bar of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this code: *Provided*, That any person who, prior to the passage of this Act, or at any time thereafter, shall have held, under the authority of the United States, the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of First Instance, or Judge or Associate Judge of the Court of Land Registration, of the Philippine Islands, or the position of Attorney-General, Solicitor General, Assistant Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney in the office of the Attorney-General, Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Manila, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Manila, City Attorney of Manila, Assistant City Attorney of Manila, Provincial Fiscal, Attorney for the Moro Province, or Assistant Attorney for the Moro Province, may be licensed to practice law in the courts of the Philippine Islands without an examination, upon motion before the Supreme Court and establishing such fact to the satisfaction of said court."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 28, 1907.

[No. 1598.]

AN ACT Amending certain subsections of section five of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven and Eleven hundred and eighty-four, by modifying the provisions relating to the leave of absence of judges, and the provision relating to the court vacation of the supreme court.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven and Eleven hundred and eighty-four, is hereby amended as follows:

(1) By adding at the end of subsection (*a*) thereof the words: "*Provided further*, That the court vacation of the Supreme Court may be made to begin on the first of April and close with the first of July in any year by a resolution to that effect adopted by the court and entered upon the minutes thereof."

(2) By striking out the second sentence of subsection (*j*) thereof, reading: "The right to a leave of absence for five months shall accrue to all judges who have served three years in the Islands and who have not during that time visited the United States, and this provision shall be retroactive," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The right to a leave of absence for five months shall accrue to all judges who have served continuously for three years in the Islands, either in the judicial service or in some other branch of the Philippine civil service in which accrued leave is earned, and who have not during that time visited the United States, the period of service corresponding to any accrued leave enjoyed prior to appointment as judge not to be counted as a part of such three years of service: *Provided, however*, That judges who have not completed three years of service in the Islands, but who have served more than two years, may be granted five months' vacation, the period of such vacation to include the regular court vacation: *And provided further*, that no payment for the additional three months, or any portion thereof which may be included in the vacation taken, shall be made to a judge granted leave prior to the completion of three years of service, until he returns to duty and completes three years of service in the Islands: *And provided further*, That in any year wherein the court vacation of the Supreme Court is extended by a resolution of the court, six months' instead of five months' vacation may be assigned to any member of the Supreme Court who is entitled to a long vacation."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 9, 1907.

[No. 1599.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-seven by providing that no races shall be held on Thursday or Friday of what is commonly called "Holy Week," but that in lieu thereof races may be held on the two next succeeding days.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (*b*) of section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-seven is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"*Provided further*, That no races shall be held on Thursday or Friday of what is commonly called 'Holy Week,' but in lieu thereof races may be held on the two next succeeding days."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 9, 1907.

[No. 1600.]

AN ACT To amend Acts Numbered Eighty-three and Thirteen hundred and ninety-six by enabling provincial governments to purchase and convey real estate.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Every provincial government established under this Act shall be a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, to have and use a corporate seal, to hold and, with the approval of the Governor-General, to purchase and convey real property, to purchase and convey personal property, to make contracts for labor and material needed in the construction of duly authorized public works, and to incur such other obligations as are expressly authorized by law."

SEC. 2. Section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. A civil provincial government is hereby established for each province of the Philippine Islands not organized under the Provincial Government Act, Numbered Eighty-three, except the Moro Province. Every provincial government established under this Act shall be a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, to have and use a corporate seal, to hold and, with the approval of the Governor-General, to purchase and convey real property, to purchase and convey personal property, to make contracts for labor and material needed in the construction of duly authorized public works, and to incur such other obligations as are expressly authorized by law."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1907.

[No. 1601.]

AN ACT For the relief of the Province of Bataan by canceling, under certain conditions, the indebtedness of the province in the sum of six thousand pesos, and providing for a new loan of six thousand pesos to said province for general provincial purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The indebtedness of the Province of Bataan to the Government of the Philippine Islands arising from the loan of six thousand pesos granted to said province by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ten, is hereby canceled on condition that the provincial government shall transfer from its revenues to the provincial school fund, prior to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, an amount at least equal to the indebtedness so canceled, which sum so transferred shall be used only for the purpose of constructing school buildings. The Insular Auditor shall require, as evidence of compliance with the conditions herein set forth, the certificate of the Secretary of Public Instruction to the effect that he has personally or by authorized representative satisfied himself that the said condition has been met by the province.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand pesos, to be loaned to the Province of Bataan, and to be expended by the provincial board of that province for general expenses of the provincial government. The money so appropriated shall be paid to the treasurer of Bataan upon the production by him to the Insular Treasurer of a certified copy of a resolution of the provincial board of Bataan accepting said loan and agreeing to repay the money, without interest, on or before the expiration of two years from the date of the acceptance of the loan by the provincial board of Bataan, the repayment to be made in two equal annual installments.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1907.

[No. 1602.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act providing for the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate, patron, and engineer of seagoing vessels in the Philippine coastwise trade, and prescribing the number of engineers to be employed by such vessels."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act providing for the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate, patron, and engineer of seagoing vessels in the Philippine coastwise trade, and prescribing the number of engineers to be employed by such vessels," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. A board is hereby created, to consist of the Insular Collector of Customs, the supervising inspector of hulls and boilers, and assistant inspector of hulls, one person holding an unexpired license as master in the Philippine coastwise trade, and one other competent person, whose duty it shall be to examine and certify for licenses all applicants for licenses as watch officers and engineers upon vessels of the Philippine Islands. The Insular Collector of Customs shall be president of the board, ex officio, and any three members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. This board shall be known and referred to as the "Board on Philippine Marine Examinations." The Insular Collector of Customs is authorized to designate the persons who shall constitute the board, from among the classes above enumerated, and to detail from the clerical force provided for the Bureau of Customs a competent person to serve as secretary of the board without additional compensation: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to make such secretary a member of the board for any other purpose: *And provided further*, That the expenses of the said board shall be paid from the regular appropriation for the Bureau of Customs."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 12, 1907.

[No. 1603.]

AN ACT Transferring, under certain conditions, to the respective school funds of the provinces of La Union, Nueva Ecija, and Sorsogon, certain amounts due from said provinces to the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. The amount due from the Province of La Union to the Government of the Philippine Islands, to the extent of thirty-

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1907.

[No. 1601.]

AN ACT For the relief of the Province of Bataan by canceling, under certain conditions, the indebtedness of the province in the sum of six thousand pesos, and providing for a new loan of six thousand pesos to said province for general provincial purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The indebtedness of the Province of Bataan to the Government of the Philippine Islands arising from the loan of six thousand pesos granted to said province by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ten, is hereby canceled on condition that the provincial government shall transfer from its revenues to the provincial school fund, prior to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, an amount at least equal to the indebtedness so canceled, which sum so transferred shall be used only for the purpose of constructing school buildings. The Insular Auditor shall require, as evidence of compliance with the conditions herein set forth, the certificate of the Secretary of Public Instruction to the effect that he has personally or by authorized representative satisfied himself that the said condition has been met by the province.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand pesos, to be loaned to the Province of Bataan, and to be expended by the provincial board of that province for general expenses of the provincial government. The money so appropriated shall be paid to the treasurer of Bataan upon the production by him to the Insular Treasurer of a certified copy of a resolution of the provincial board of Bataan accepting said loan and agreeing to repay the money, without interest, on or before the expiration of two years from the date of the acceptance of the loan by the provincial board of Bataan, the repayment to be made in two equal annual installments.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 11, 1907.

[No. 1602.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act providing for the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate, patron, and engineer of seagoing vessels in the Philippine coastwise trade, and prescribing the number of engineers to be employed by such vessels."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act providing for the examination and licensing of applicants for the positions of master, mate, patron, and engineer of seagoing vessels in the Philippine coastwise trade, and prescribing the number of engineers to be employed by such vessels," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. A board is hereby created, to consist of the Insular Collector of Customs, the supervising inspector of hulls and boilers, and assistant inspector of hulls, one person holding an unexpired license as master in the Philippine coastwise trade, and one other competent person, whose duty it shall be to examine and certify for licenses all applicants for licenses as watch officers and engineers upon vessels of the Philippine Islands. The Insular Collector of Customs shall be president of the board, ex officio, and any three members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. This board shall be known and referred to as the "Board on Philippine Marine Examinations." The Insular Collector of Customs is authorized to designate the persons who shall constitute the board, from among the classes above enumerated, and to detail from the clerical force provided for the Bureau of Customs a competent person to serve as secretary of the board without additional compensation: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to make such secretary a member of the board for any other purpose: *And provided further*, That the expenses of the said board shall be paid from the regular appropriation for the Bureau of Customs."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 12, 1907.

[No. 1603.]

AN ACT Transferring, under certain conditions, to the respective school funds of the provinces of La Union, Nueva Ecija, and Sorsogon, certain amounts due from said provinces to the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. The amount due from the Province of La Union to the Government of the Philippine Islands, to the extent of thirty-

seven thousand pesos, is hereby transferred to the provincial school fund of La Union, on condition that the provincial government shall provide and pay into said school fund, in addition thereto, the sum of thirteen thousand pesos, making a total of fifty thousand pesos, which shall be expended, in amounts of one-seventh of the total each year, in the construction and preparation of suitable buildings in said province for schools of arts and trades, domestic science, and agriculture, as follows: The first one-seventh part to be made available on or before the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and seven, the second one-seventh on or before the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and seven, and each of the remaining one-seventh parts to be made available on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year thereafter, until the total of fifty thousand pesos shall have been provided and expended, as above prescribed.

SEC. 2. The amount due from the Province of Nueva Ecija to the Government of the Philippine Islands, to the extent of fifteen thousand pesos, is hereby transferred to the school fund of Nueva Ecija on condition that the provincial government shall provide and pay into said school fund, in addition thereto, the sum of five thousand pesos, making a total of twenty thousand pesos, which shall be paid into said school fund in four annual installments of five thousand pesos each, the first installment to be made available on or before the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and eight, and each of the remaining three installments to be made available on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year thereafter, and shall be used for the construction and preparation of suitable buildings in said province for school purposes until the total of twenty thousand pesos shall have been provided and expended.

SEC. 3. The indebtedness of the Province of Sorsogon to the Government of the Philippine Islands arising from the loan of twenty thousand pesos granted to the Province of Sorsogon by Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-nine is hereby canceled: *Provided*, That the provincial government shall expend from its revenues prior to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, an amount equal thereto in the acquisition of land, construction of permanent school buildings, and the purchase of equipment for provincial school purposes.

SEC. 4. The several installments of the funds provided for in sections one, two, and three hereof, as they become available, shall be paid into the Insular Treasury as special deposits to be added to the special provincial school fund of the province concerned, and shall constitute with it, in each case, one total fund under the control of the Secretary of Public Instruction, to be disbursed by the Bureau of Education in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and eighteen. Should the Province of La Union, or the Province of Nueva Ecija, as the case may be, fail to make the said special deposits in the Insular Treasury on or before the the dates prescribed by this Act, the Insular Auditor shall make suitable deduction from any funds which may be due the province, to cover the same.

SEC. 5. The Insular Auditor shall require, as evidence of compliance with the conditions set forth in section three of this Act, for the Province of Sorsogon, the certificate of the Secretary of *Public Instruction* to the effect that he has personally, or by authorized representative, satisfied himself to that effect.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 12, 1907.

[No. 1604.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Seven hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act reducing the twenty-four municipalities of the Province of Oriental Negros to fourteen," by transferring the seat of the municipal government of the municipality of Dauin from Zamboanguita to Dauin and that of the municipality of Tayasan from Tayasan to Jimalalud.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Seven hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act reducing the twenty-four municipalities of the Province of Oriental Negros to fourteen," is hereby amended as follows:

(*a*) By striking out at the end of paragraph four the word "Zamboanguita," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Dauin."

(*b*) By striking out at the end of paragraph ten the word "Tayasan," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Jimalalud."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 12, 1907.

[No. 1605.]

AN ACT Forbidding, under penalty, bonded officers or bonded employees, or former bonded officers or bonded employees, of the Insular Government, or of any provincial or municipal government in the Philippine Islands, or the city of Manila, from leaving or attempting to leave the Philippine Islands without first securing a certificate from the Insular Auditor, and repealing Act Numbered Eleven hundred and sixty-one.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. No bonded officer or bonded employee of the Insular Government, or of any provincial or municipal government in the Philippine Islands, or of the city of Manila, whether in the actual service of such government or separated therefrom, shall leave or attempt to leave the Philippine Islands without first securing a certificate from the Insular Auditor showing that his accounts with the government of which he is or was such bonded officer or bonded employee have been finally settled by said Auditor. Every such officer

or employee violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Act Numbered Eleven hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An Act declaring any bonded officer or employee of the Civil Government who leaves or attempts to leave the Philippine Islands without first securing a clearance from the Auditor to be guilty of a misdemeanor," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expédited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 12, 1907.

[No. 1606.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered One hundred and forty-six, relating to the duties of the Purchasing Agent, by declaring the manner in which estimates are to be submitted and purchases made thereunder.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered One hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act creating the office of Insular Purchasing Agent for the Government of the Philippine Archipelago, defining the duties of such officer, and making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying said Act into effect," is hereby amended by striking out section five thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 5. Each head of a civil Department, Bureau, or Office shall submit annually, within thirty days after the passage of each regular annual appropriation bill, to the said Purchasing Agent, an estimate of articles or supplies which will probably be required for the transaction of its official business for the fiscal year for which appropriations are made, such estimates to be used as a basis upon which the Purchasing Agent may make necessary purchases. Such estimates shall be accompanied by a certificate by the head of Bureau or Office submitting the estimate that there will be, during the period in which the supplies are to be delivered, sufficient funds with which to make payment for the same, and said certificate shall be approved by the Secretary of the Department to which the Bureau or Office belongs. All supplies purchased in compliance with such estimates shall be requisitioned for and paid for by the Bureau or Office making the estimate within the period for which the estimate was made: *Provided*, That the Purchasing Agent, before making purchases in accordance with such estimates, shall call the attention of the head of the Bureau or Office making requisition to the fact that he has on hand, if such be the case, similar articles, which, in his judgment, will *fairly answer the* purposes of the requisition and the requisition shall *be returned to the head* of the Bureau or Office concerned, and in

case the said head of Bureau or Office shall refuse to accept the substitution proposed by the Purchasing Agent, it shall thereupon become the duty of the head of the Department in which the requisition originated to determine whether the proposed substitution shall or shall not be made."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 12, 1907.

[No. 1607.]

AN ACT To place Army officers serving with the Philippines Constabulary under the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, in regard to leave privileges.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, in regard to all leave privileges, shall hereafter apply to Army officers serving with the Philippines Constabulary: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of said Act in regard to half pay while going to and returning from the United States shall apply only to that portion of the compensation of said officers paid from Insular funds.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 13, 1907.

[No. 1608.]

AN ACT For the relief of the estate of Thomas Hardeman, deceased, late treasurer of Pangasinan Province.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Auditor for the Philippine Islands is hereby directed to credit the account of Thomas Hardeman, late treasurer of Pangasinan Province, with the sum of nine hundred and forty-eight pesos and seventy-four centavos, Philippine currency, and the further sum of one hundred and fifty-four pesos and twenty-six centavos, Mexican currency, on account of certain disallowances made by the Auditor for the Philippine Islands because of certain alleged unauthorized expenditures and credits taken by said Thomas Hardeman while serving as treasurer of the Province of Pangasinan.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 13, 1907.

[No. 1609.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, known as "The Reorganization Act," by abolishing the Bureau of Cold Storage as a separate bureau, and constituting the same a division of the Bureau of Supply.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Bureau of Cold Storage is hereby abolished as a separate Bureau and is constituted a division of the Bureau of Supply, to be known as the Division of Cold Storage. The Division of Cold Storage, under the general supervision and control of the Bureau of Supply, shall perform the duties and render the services heretofore required of the Bureau of Cold Storage by laws in force at the time of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. The position of Director of Cold Storage is hereby abolished, and the position of Chief of Division of Cold Storage is hereby created in the Bureau of Supply at a salary of four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

SEC. 3. The funds appropriated for the Bureau of Cold Storage for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seven are hereby made available for the Division of Cold Storage in the Bureau of Supply.

SEC. 4. So much of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, known as "The Reorganization Act," as is in conflict or inconsistent with this Act, and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict or inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on April 1, 1907.

Enacted, March 14, 1907.

[No. 1610.]

AN ACT To prescribe penalties for failure to carry proper officers on Philippine vessels.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Insular Collector of Customs with the prior approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, shall prescribe the *number and class of* marine officers to be carried on vessels of the

Philippine Islands, and in case any vessel shall navigate without its full complement of duly licensed officers as by the said Insular Collector prescribed, the offending vessel may be fined not more than one hundred pesos for each offense, but shall not be so fined for such offense oftener than once in thirty days.

SEC. 2. Fines under the foregoing section shall be collected as prescribed in sections three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and thirteen (*a*), and three hundred and thirteen (*b*) of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, as amended by Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-four and Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and five, and it shall be a good defense to prove that the vessel did so navigate only on account of causes beyond the control of the master, agents, and owners.

Such fine when incurred shall be in addition to any penalty which may be incurred through the employment of aliens as officers, as already prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 14, 1907.

[No. 1611.]

AN ACT Amending paragraph (*e*) of section twenty-one of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as "The Municipal Code," as amended, so as to authorize the deposit of municipal funds by any municipality in any duly authorized depository of the government of the Philippine Islands located in such municipality.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (*e*) of section twenty-one of Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as "The Municipal Code," as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That the treasurer of any municipality, when specially authorized by resolution of the municipal council and upon the approval of the provincial treasurer and the Executive Secretary, may deposit the funds of the municipality in any duly authorized depository of the Government of the Philippine Islands situated within the municipality. The resolution of the council authorizing any such deposit or deposits shall set forth clearly the period for which the same shall be made, whether with or without interest, and if with interest, the rate thereof."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 14, 1907.

[No. 1612.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Occidental Negros from twenty-one to twenty-two, by separating from Ilog the former municipality of Cavancalan and reconstituting the same under the name of Kabankalan.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twenty-one municipalities of the Province of Occidental Negros, as provided by Act Numbered Seven hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act reducing the thirty-four municipalities of the Province of Occidental Negros to twenty-one," are hereby increased to twenty-two, by separating from Ilog the former municipality of Cavancalan and reconstituting the same under the name Kabankalan. The new municipality of Kabankalan shall consist of the territory which was comprised by the former municipality of Cavancalan prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Seven hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipality of Ilog, resulting from the separation from Ilog of the former municipality of Cavancalan, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, March 14, 1907.

[No. 1613.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Three hundred and eight, entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of municipal boards of health and fixing their powers and duties."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and eight is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words: "*Provided*, That with the approval of the respective municipal councils and the approval of the Director of Health, the district health officer may organize any two or more neighboring municipalities into a municipal health district, and such municipalities composing a district may employ jointly a president of the municipal health district thus constituted who shall also act as president of the municipal board of health of each municipality comprised in the said municipal health district and shall receive such compensation as may be appropriated by the respective municipal councils and approved by the Director of Health and shall be reimbursed by the municipality for which travel is performed for traveling expenses necessarily incurred *in the dis*charge of his official duties, all other provisions of law to the

contrary notwithstanding. Presidents of municipal health districts shall be subject to the same requirements of law as other presidents of municipal boards of health, except as to restriction of salary, and shall be appointed in the same manner."

SEC. 2. Section three of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "president" and before the words "The other members of the board shall serve without compensation" in the seventh line, the words "but nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prevent a duly appointed president of a municipal health district from receiving such additional salary as may be appropriated for the position and approved by the Director of Health."

SEC. 3. Section five of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "members" and before the words "Subject to the supervision and control" in the fourth line, the words "*Provided*, That in municipalities which are a component part of a municipal health district, meetings shall be held at the call of the president."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 14, 1907.

[No. 1614.]

AN ACT Amending section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act providing for the widening of the streets and the adjustment of ownership of land located within certain specified limits in the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu," by providing a change in the personnel of the committee appointed by resolution of the Philippine Commission of March twenty-first, nineteen hundred and five, and inserting a new paragraph in said Act authorizing clerical assistance.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act providing for the widening of the streets and the adjustment of ownership of land located within certain specified limits in the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Governor-General, with the consent of the Philippine Commission, is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five persons to continue the work of the committee appointed by resolution of the Commission of March twenty-first, nineteen hundred and five, to provide plans for the widening of such streets as may be desirable and proper and to lay out new streets within the so-called 'burnt area' in the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, to adjust all questions of ownership of all land within the said burnt area, and to make such equitable allotment and adjustment of the land within the said burnt area as may be necessary and practicable, caused by the widening of existing streets and in the laying out of new streets. All future vacancies on the committee hereby established shall be filled by appointment by the Governor-General. The

committee heretofore appointed under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three is hereby discharged from further duty and shall turn over all books, papers, records, and accounts to the committee appointed in accordance with this Act. The Governor-General is hereby authorized to confirm and approve the acts of the Director of Public Works, Sergio Osmeña, provincial governor of Cebu, T. Warren Allen, district engineer, and the president of the municipality of Cebu, acting instead of the committee authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three."

SEC. 2. Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three is hereby further amended by adding at the end of section six thereof the following:

"The said committee is hereby authorized to employ such clerical assistants as may be necessary at a salary of not to exceed one hundred and fifty pesos per month each. The services of the said clerical assistants shall be certified to by the chairman of the committee. The expenses of this committee, to the extent of one thousand eight hundred pesos, shall be borne by the Insular Government. The Civil Service Acts and rules shall not necessarily be applicable to such clerical assistants as are herein authorized: *Provided*, That appointees under this Act who are members of the Civil Service, or certified by the Bureau of Civil Service for appointment, shall lose no right or privilege by reason of such appointment."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 18, 1907.

[No. 1615.]

AN ACT Providing for the cancellation of official bonds of registrars of property and relieving their sureties from responsibility on such bonds executed prior to August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Whereas, under the Mortgage Law and the regulations for its execution in force in the Philippine Islands prior to American occupation, registrars of property were required to give bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties as such officers; and

Whereas the provisions of said Mortgage Law and the regulations for its execution providing for the release and delivery of such bonds have become inoperative because of the change of sovereignty; and

Whereas much hardship has been caused to the principals and sureties of such bonds because of the impossibility of securing the cancellation of said bonds which, in many cases, constitute legal incumbrances upon the real property of said principals and their sureties: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The official bond of any registrar of property or any

surety of such official, executed prior to August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and constituting a mortgage or lien upon real property, may be canceled at the request of the principal or any surety of said bond upon complying with the requirements of this Act.

SEC. 2. The principal or surety desiring the cancellation of any such bond shall present a petition in writing to the Court of First Instance of the province in which the registrar officiated, stating under oath the circumstances leading to the giving of such bond, making a copy of such bond a part of such application, and requesting the cancellation thereof.

SEC. 3. Upon the filing of said petition the clerk of the Court of First Instance in which such petition is filed shall cause a notice thereof to be published in a Spanish newspaper of general circulation published in the province in which the registrar officiated, if any such newspaper be published in said province, and also in a Spanish newspaper of general circulation published in the city of Manila. Such notice shall be published once a week in said newspapers for a period of ten consecutive weeks and shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place in the provincial building of the province in which such registrar officiated for a period of six months. Said notice shall inform all persons interested of the filing of such petition, and shall require that all persons having claims arising out of the official misconduct of such registrar shall, within two months after the termination of the period for publication and posting of said notice, file in said court their opposition to said petition, which said opposition shall set forth, under oath, that legal proceedings have been commenced in the proper Court of First Instance for the enforcement of legal claims against such registrar and his bondsmen. Unless such opposition is filed within said period the bond shall be canceled.

SEC. 4. In case such opposition is filed and proper proof is submitted to the Court of First Instance in which said petition is filed that legal proceedings have been commenced against said registrar and his bondsmen, action by said Court of First Instance upon the petition for the cancellation of the bond shall be suspended until the final determination of the suits commenced against the registrar and his bondsmen: *Provided, however*, That such suits must be prosecuted with proper diligence.

SEC. 5. Should those opposing the cancellation of the bond fail to present satisfactory proof that suits have been commenced as alleged in their opposition, an order shall be entered by the Court of First Instance canceling the bond in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

SEC. 6. A copy of the order of the court canceling the bond shall be filed with the registrar of deeds in the province where the property of the principal and that of his bondsmen is situated, and thereupon said property shall be immediately released from any lien or incumbrance because of said bond.

SEC. 7. The court costs and other costs of proceedings for the cancellation of bonds under this Act shall be paid by the petitioner.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission

in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 19, 1907.

[No. 1616.]

AN ACT Changing the name of the municipality of Almeria, Province of Leyte, to that of Kawayan, and transferring the seat of its municipal government to the present barrio of Kawayan; also changing the name of the municipality of San Ricardo in the said province to that of Pintuyan, and transferring the seat of its municipal government to the present barrio of Pintuyan.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The municipality of Almeria in the Province of Leyte, as established by paragraph eleven of section one of Act Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-four, shall hereafter be known as Kawayan, with the seat of the municipal government at the present barrio of Kawayan.

SEC. 2. The municipality of San Ricardo in the Province of Leyte, as established by paragraph fifteen of section one of Act Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-four, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and eighty-six, shall hereafter be known as Pintuyan, with the seat of the municipal government at the present barrio of Pintuyan.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 19, 1907.

[No. 1617.]

AN ACT Providing for the establishment and maintenance of toll roads and bridges.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever the provincial board of any province shall decide it to be necessary for the proper maintenance of any road or highway within the province, it may designate any such road or highway, or any part of any road or highway, or any bridge, which is maintained or intended to be built and maintained wholly by provincial funds, as a toll road or toll bridge, and may fix, and from time to time may change, the rates of toll to be paid for the use thereof, which shall be reasonable and shall not be greater than is necessary to produce the revenue requisite for the proper building, maintenance, or improvement thereof during the period while the toll rates are in force. The rates fixed shall be subject to the approval

of the Governor-General: *Provided*, That no toll shall be collected from persons passing over such road or bridge on foot: *And provided, further*, That officers and enlisted men and civil employees of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shall be exempt from the payment of tolls or charges under this Act.

SEC. 2. The provincial board may erect the gates and employ the persons necessary to collect the tolls on any such road or part of road or bridge so designated, the tolls so collected to constitute a special fund for the repair and maintenance of said toll road.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person whatever to use any toll road or bridge except as provided in section one hereof without paying the tolls prescribed therefor, and any person who shall make use thereof in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed fifty pesos and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned one day for each peso of fine and costs unpaid.

SEC. 4. Whenever either the Governor-General or the provincial board shall decide that the financial situation of a province is such that the collection of tolls on any road or part of a road or bridge may be discontinued without injury to the welfare of such province, the Governor-General or the provincial board, as the case may be, shall so order and thereafter such road or part thereof shall be free for public use, and in any case no road or highway shall be continued as a toll road or highway for a longer period than five years.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 20, 1907.

[No. 1618.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Misamis from ten to eleven, by separating from Talisayan the former municipality of Gingoog, giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-one, and providing for the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Talisayan, resulting from the separation from Talisayan of the former municipality of Gingoog.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The ten municipalities of the Province of Misamis, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-one, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to eleven, by separating from Talisayan the former municipality of Gingoog, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Talisayan, resulting from the separation from Talisayan of the former municipality of Gingoog, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, March 20, 1907.

[No. 1619.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Bulacan from fourteen to fifteen, by separating from Baliuag the former municipality of San Rafael, giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two, and providing for the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Baliuag, resulting from the separation from Baliuag of the former municipality of San Rafael.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The fourteen municipalities of the Province of Bulacan, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to fifteen, by separating from Baliuag the former municipality of San Rafael which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Baliuag, resulting from the separation from Baliuag of the former municipality of San Rafael, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, March 21, 1907.

[No. 1620.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act to encourage economy and saving among the people of the Philippine Islands, and to that end to provide for the establishment of postal savings banks and their administration through the organization of a postal savings bank division in the Bureau of Posts, and for other purposes."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of an Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three is hereby amended by adding at the end of paragrap (*b*) the words "unless otherwise provided by this Act," and by adding at the end of the section the following additional paragraphs:

"*5. (a) Upon first* mortgage or deed of trust to the bank of

improved and unencumbered city real estate, with a title registered in accordance with the Land Registration Act, situated in the cities of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, and Zamboanga: *Provided, however*, That no investment shall be made upon a mortgage or deed of trust of any parcel of such property without the approval of four-fifths of the members of the investment board, nor in amount in excess of forty per centum of the assessed value of such property, nor in amount in excess of five per centum of the total amount of deposits in the bank, nor in amount in excess of fifty thousand pesos on any one piece of property, nor for a longer time than three years: *And provided further*, That the investments upon such mortgages and deeds of trust shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per centum of the total deposits in the bank.

"(*b*) Upon first mortgage or deed of trust to the bank of actually cultivated, improved, and unencumbered agricultural lands in the Philippine Islands with a title registered in accordance with the Land Registration Act: *Provided, however*, That no investment shall be made upon a mortgage or deed of trust of any parcel of such land without the approval of all members of the investment board, nor in amount in excess of twenty per centum of the assessed value of such land, nor in amount in excess of ten thousand pesos on any one piece of property, nor for a longer time than five years: *And provided further*, That investments upon such mortgages or deeds of trust shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the total deposits in the bank.

"Real estate acquired by the foreclosure of a mortgage or deed of trust thereon shall be vested in the name of the Postal Savings Bank and shall be sold by the investment board as soon as a price can be obtained therefor sufficient to pay the amount of the mortgage or deed of trust, interest, charges, insurance, and other expenses chargeable against the property, and within three years after the same is vested in the bank unless such time shall be extended by the Governor-General. The chairman of the investment board, by direction of the board, shall execute all necessary papers for the sale and transfer of such real estate. The Director of Lands shall, under direction of the investment board, undertake the management of any property title to which may vest in the bank by operation of this law and shall render to the board all reports for which it may call.

"The board shall be charged with the duty of verifying the reasonableness of the assessed value of all land upon which money is loaned under the provisions of this Act.

"6. In any securities the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

"7. In loans on any securities the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That such loans shall not exceed eighty per centum of the market value of such securities and that no loans shall be made on such securities for a period longer than one year."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the

able, shall be paid into the Insular Treasury as special deposits to be added to the special provincial school fund of the province concerned and shall constitute with it, in the case of each province, one total fund under the control of the Secretary of Public Instruction, to be expended for no other purpose than the purchase of land and the purchase and construction of buildings for intermediate and high school instruction, including instruction in industrial work, manual training, agriculture, and the arts and sciences, for the remodeling and repair of such buildings and for the remodeling of other intermediate school buildings, and for the purchase of permanent equipment, tools, machinery, and implements not constituting current expendible supplies, for use in connection with said buildings.

SEC. 6. The special provincial school funds created by this Act, together with any other moneys subscribed, appropriated, or otherwise lawfully added to the sums provided by this Act by any province, municipality, or person for any or all of said purposes, shall be disbursed by the treasurer of the province to which any such fund pertains, upon vouchers approved by the Director of Education, or the Director of Public Works, or by both of them, as the Secretary of Public Instruction may direct.

SEC. 7. In case the Province of Capiz, the Province of Batangas, the Province of Iloilo, or the Province of Romblon, as the case may be, shall fail to make the special deposits in the Insular Treasury on or before the respective dates prescribed by this Act, then the Insular Auditor shall make the proper and corresponding deduction from any funds which may be due the defaulting province, and shall deposit the amounts so deducted in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the special provincial school fund to which they belong.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 27, 1907.

[No. 1623.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Tarlac from ten, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-five, to eleven, and separating from the municipality of Paniqui the barrios of San Roman, Legaspi, San Agustin and Salcedo, and annexing them to the municipality of Moncada.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The ten municipalities of the Province of Tarlac, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-five, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to eleven, by separating from the municipality of Pura the former municipality of Gerona, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty, as amended by Act Numbered Nine hundred and seventy-six. The location of the seat of the

municipal government of Pura shall be as prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and seventy-six.

SEC. 2. The barrios of San Roman, Legaspi, San Agustin, and Salcedo, now a part of the municipality of Paniqui, are hereby separated from said municipality and annexed to the present municipality of Moncada.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Pura, resulting from the separation from Pura of the former municipality of Gerona, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act: *And provided further*, That in case of the failure of the residents of Pura to have their municipal and school buildings built and completed on or before the date set for the next regular elections, the reëstablishment of said municipality as prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty, shall not take effect until the tenth day of August immediately preceding the next regular election to be held after said municipal and school buildings shall have been completed.

Enacted, March 27, 1907.

[No. 1624.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the subprovince of Abra, Province of Ilocos Sur, from five to six, by separating from Bangued the former municipality of Tayum, giving the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered One thousand and one, and providing for the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Bangued, resulting from the separation from Bangued of the former municipality of Tayum.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The five municipalities of the subprovince of Abra, Province of Ilocos Sur, as established by Act Numbered One thousand and one, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to six, by separating from Bangued the former municipality of Tayum, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act Numbered One thousand and one.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Bangued, resulting from the separation from Bangued of the former municipality of Tayum, shall be made as of the date of this Act.

Enacted, March 27, 1907.

[No. 1625.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Rizal from seventeen to nineteen, by separating from San Felipe Neri the former municipality of San Juan del Monte and from Parañaque the former municipality of Las Piñas, giving to each the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two, and providing for the distribution of funds in the municipal treasuries of said municipalities.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The seventeen municipalities of the Province of Rizal, as established by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-two, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to nineteen, as follows:

(*a*) By separating from the municipality of San Felipe Neri the former municipality of San Juan del Monte, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two: *Provided, however*, That the expenses of the new municipality of San Juan del Monte shall not exceed its income; that the salary of the municipal president shall not exceed four hundred pesos per annum and that of the municipal treasurer three hundred pesos per annum; and that the said muncipal treasurer shall, in addition to the regular duties of his office, perform the duties of municipal secretary without additional compensation.

(*b*) By separating from the municipality of Parañaque the former municipality of Las Piñas, which is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasuries of San Felipe Neri and Parañaque, resulting from the separation from said municipalities of the former municipalities of San Juan del Monte and Las Piñas, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, March 27, 1907.

[No. 1626.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An Act reducing the thirty municipalities of the Province of La Laguna to nineteen," as amended by Act Numbered One thousand and eight, by changing the seat of the municipal government of the municipality of Los Baños to Bay.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph seven of section one of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An Act reducing the thirty mu-

nicipalities of the Province of La Laguna to nineteen," as amended by Act Numbered One thousand and eight, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"7. The municipality of Los Baños shall consist of its present territory and that of the municipality of Bay, with the seat of the municipal government at Bay."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 29, 1907.

[No. 1627.]

AN ACT To amend certain sections of general orders, numbered fifty-eight, series of nineteen hundred, and certain sections of Acts Numbered Eighty-two, One hundred and thirty-six, One hundred and eighty-three as amended, One hundred and ninety, One hundred and ninety-four as amended, Seven hundred and eighty-seven as amended; also to repeal Acts Numbered Five hundred and ninety as amended, Nine hundred and ninety-two, and Fourteen hundred and fifty, and designed to unify the system of justice of the peace courts, clarify existing legislation relative thereto, and further increase the efficiency thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 67. *Appointment and term.*—One justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice shall be appointed by the Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, for the city of Manila, for each municipality organized according to the Municipal Code, and for such other towns or places as may be determined by resolution of said Commission. Whenever a vacancy occurs therein the judge or judges of the Court of First Instance of the district shall forward to the Governor-General a list of names of persons qualified to fill said vacancy. In preparing said list preference shall be given to any justice of the province who may desire to transfer to another station and whose record entitles him to promotion. The Director of Education shall certify to the Governor-General the names of all persons, otherwise qualified, who shall have completed the course for magistrates at the Philippine Normal School or University and have expressed their willingness to serve as justices. Appointments shall be made from the lists furnished as above prescribed: *Provided, however*, That in the Moro Province persons so designated by the judge of First Instance may assume the duties of justice of the peace while awaiting formal appointment, and shall so continue until such designation is vacated by the Governor-General.

"In case new municipalities are formed by the Commission the Governor-General shall, in the same manner, designate which of the

justices and auxiliary justices within the territory so formed into the municipality shall continue in office and the powers of all others therein shall cease. All justices of the peace and auxiliary justices shall hold office during good behavior and those now in office shall so continue."

SEC. 2. *Supervision; reports.*—The judge of the Court of First Instance shall at all times exercise a supervision over the justices of the peace within his district, and shall keep himself informed of the manner in which they perform their duties, by personal inspection whenever possible, from reports which he may require from them, from cases appealed to his court, and from all other available sources. In proper cases he shall advise and instruct them whenever requested, or when occasion arises, and such justices of the peace shall apply to him and not to the Attorney-General for advice and instruction, and any such inquiries received by the Attorney-General shall be referred by him to the judge of the proper district. In lieu of the report now required by section seventy-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six each justice of the peace hereafter shall, on or before December first of each year, forward to said judge of the district a report showing the number of suits begun in the court of said justice during the current year, the nature thereof, whether civil or criminal, the mode of disposition, whether by voluntary dismissal or judgment, the number still pending, the amount of costs and fees collected and for what service, and the number of marriages solemnized. Such report shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of First Instance, and said judge of the district shall, with the assistance of said clerk, embody a summary of such reports for each province of his district, together with other matters of interest and importance relative to the administration of justice therein, particularly with reference to justice of the peace courts, in a brief report, which he shall forward by the close of each calendar year to the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 3. Section sixty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 68. *Civil jurisdiction and powers.*—In all civil actions (including those mentioned in sections two hundred and sixty-two to two hundred and seventy-two (as hereby amended), inclusive, and chapter eighteen of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety) arising in his municipality, and not exclusively cognizable by the Court of First Instance, the justice of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction where the value of the subject-matter or amount of the demand does not exceed two hundred pesos, exclusive of interest and costs; and where such value or demand exceeds two hundred pesos but is less than six hundred pesos, the justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the Court of First Instance. In forcible entry and detainer proceedings the justice shall have original jurisdiction, but he may receive evidence upon the question of title therein solely for the purpose of determining character and extent of possession and damages for detention.

"A justice of the peace shall have no jurisdiction to adjudicate questions of title to real estate or any interest therein, and whenever a case requiring such adjudication is brought before him it shall be *his duty, upon discovering* the same, to suspend further proceedings

therein and certify the cause forthwith to the Court of First Instance. The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace shall not extend to civil actions in which the subject of litigation is not capable of pecuniary estimation, except in forcible entry and detainer cases; nor to those which involve the legality of any tax, impost, or assessment; nor to actions involving admiralty or maritime jurisdiction; nor to matters of probate, the appointment of guardians, trustees, or receivers; nor to actions for annulment of marriage.

"A justice of the peace shall have power, anywhere within his territorial jurisdiction, to solemnize marriages, administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments, and authenticate merchants' books as provided by articles nineteen and thirty-six of the Code of Commerce."

SEC. 4. *Jurisdiction to try and sentence.*—Justices of the peace, except in the city of Manila, shall have original jurisdiction to try parties charged with misdeameanors, offenses, and infractions of municipal ordinances, arising within the municipality, in which the penalty provided by law does not exceed six months' imprisonment or a fine of two hundred pesos, or both such imprisonment and fine; and subdivision (*g*) of section eighteen of Act Numbered Eighty-two is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Section seventy-one of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by section six of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 71. *Audit and settlement.*—All fines and costs imposed by a justice of the peace in criminal prosecutions and all fees charged in civil suits or for any other service, and collected during any month, shall be paid, on the first day of the month succeeding their collection, to the municipal treasurer (in the city of Manila to the Collector of Internal Revenue), to whom, at the same time, the justice shall present a detailed statement of the amounts thus collected by him since his last previous report and of the amounts accruing to him from the municipal treasury during the same period. His account shall forthwith be audited by the municipal treasurer and president (in Manila, by the Insular Auditor) and he shall thereupon receive from the treasury the amount of his emoluments as allowed by such audit not exceeding for any month the monthly salary allowed by law to the president of the municipality: *Provided*, That in the city of Manila the justice of the peace shall receive, in lieu of all fees, the salary now fixed by law. The auditors above-mentioned shall examine the records of the justice of the peace and any other papers or persons deemed necessary, and all mutilated or spoiled receipts must be accounted for and turned in by said justice. But it shall not be necessary for the justice to prove the insolvency of parties who have failed to pay costs taxed against them. If said auditors are of the opinion that needless prosecutions have been instituted for the purpose of enhancing fees, they shall report the facts to the judge of the Court of First Instance."

SEC. 6. Section seventy of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, is hereby repealed, and section seventy-five of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 75. *Service of process; officers.*—The president of the mu-

nicipality shall serve, or cause to be served, through the municipal police force, any process issued by the justice of the peace thereof and delivered to said president. Process of the justice may also be served through the same channels as process from the Court of First Instance, and civil process, other than executions, may be served by any person designated by the justice for that purpose. The justice of the peace of Manila shall be allowed two clerks with salaries to be fixed in the annual appropriation Act for said city."

SEC. 7. Section seventy-six of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 76. *The auxiliary justice* of the peace shall have the same qualifications and be subject to the same restrictions as the regular justice, and shall perform the duties of said office during any vacancy therein or in case of the absence of the regular justice from the municipality, or of his disability or disqualification, or in case of his death or resignation until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or in any cause whose immediate trial the regular justice shall certify to be specially urgent and which he is unable to try by reason of actual engagement in another trial. The auxiliary justice for such time as he shall perform the duties of justice shall receive the compensation which would have accrued to the office of justice: *Provided*, That the auxiliary justice of Manila shall receive for the trial of each cause certified to him by the regular justice, as above provided, the sum of three pesos, which amount shall be deducted from the salary of the regular justice."

SEC. 8. Section seventy-three of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 73. *Disqualification* of the regular justice shall result not alone from the disabilities mentioned in section eight of this Act (One hundred and ninety), but also when he is related within the sixth degree by marriage to either party. In every case of disqualification upon any of said grounds the regular justice shall notify the auxiliary, who shall thereupon appear and try the cause, unless he shall be likewise disqualified or otherwise disabled, in which event the cause shall be transferred to the next nearest justice of the peace of the province."

SEC. 9. Section fifty-one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"But the time of appearance shall be regulated not by the latter, but by the former code, unless the defendant shall reside more than fifteen kilometers from the *población*."

SEC. 10. *Answer.*—The defendant may interpose any lawful defense orally or in writing, but if on appeal it does not otherwise appear, he shall be considered as having interposed a general denial only. A set-off, counterclaim, or reconvention for an amount within the justice's jurisdiction may also be interposed but must be in writing, and, if requested by the defendant, the justice shall reduce the same to writing. The first sentence of section fifty-six of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. *Demurrer.*—The defendant may challenge, orally or by written motion, the jurisdiction of the court over the subject-matter, *the plaintiff's capacity* to bring the action, or the sufficiency of the *complaint on the ground* that it fails to state a cause of action.

SEC. 12. Section sixty-five of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 65. *Contempt proceedings.*—A justice of the peace may summarily impose a fine of not more than ten pesos or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one day, or both, upon any one guilty of misconduct in the presence of the justice or so near as to interrupt the proceedings of his court or in open defiance of his authority; but the party adjudged in contempt may appeal from such sentence and the same shall be stayed as in ordinary criminal cases."

SEC. 13. Section sixty-nine of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 69. *Dockets; record.*—Every justice of the peace shall keep a well-bound book, labeled 'Docket,' in which he shall enter for each cause, civil or criminal:

"1. Title of the proceeding, including the names of all parties.

"2. Nature of the proceeding, whether civil or criminal, and if the latter, the offense charged.

"3. Date of issuing preliminary and mesne or intermediate process, including orders of arrest and subpœnas and the time of return.

"4. Appearance or default of the defendants.

"5. Date of presenting the plea, answer, or demurrer and the nature of the same.

"6. Minutes of the trial, including the date thereof and all adjournments.

"7. Names and addresses of all witnesses.

"8. Date and nature of judgment, and, if in a civil cause, the amount.

"9. An itemized statement of the costs.

"10. Date of execution, if one be issued, and copy of the return.

"11. Date of filing notice of appeal, if one be filed, and by whom.

"It shall not be necessary for the justice to take down in writing the testimony of a witness in a cause, civil or criminal, except of the accused in preliminary investigations, as provided in section two of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety-four, as hereby amended, nor shall the justice be required to attend the sessions of the Court of First Instance except when regularly subpœnaed. But in criminal cases appealed to said court, and in preliminary investigations where the accused is bound over, the justice shall forward to the provincial fiscal a brief statement of the substance of the testimony. All witnesses, including the complainant, shall be examined under oath." Sections fifty-two and fifty-three of General Orders Numbered Fifty-eight, series of nineteen hundred, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. *Venue.*—The territorial jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, except in the case of *ex officio* justices and in other special cases provided by existing law, shall be coextensive with his municipality and the civil process of his court shall not run beyond the same except to summon a defendant impleaded with one who resides and has been served therein or as provided in section fifteen of this Act. Forcible entry and detainer actions shall be brought in the municipality where the subject-matter thereof is situated. All other proceedings shall be instituted in the municipality wherein a defendant resides or may be served with summons.

SEC. 15. Section seventy-two of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 72. *Execution.*—If after fifteen days from the rendition of the judgment no appeal shall have been perfected as provided in this Act, the justice, at the request of the prevailing party, shall issue upon such judgment an execution which may be enforced by the proper officers in any part of the Philippine Islands."

SEC. 16. Section seventy-six of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 76. *An appeal* in civil causes shall be perfected by filing with the justice of the peace, within fifteen days after the entry of the judgment complained of, a notice that the party intends to appeal, and by depositing with such justice the appellate court docket fee of sixteen pesos, and by filing with him a bond in the sum of fifty pesos, executed to the adverse party by the appellant and by at least one sufficient surety, conditioned that the appellant will pay all costs which the Court of First Instance may award against him. In lieu of such a bond, the appellant may file with the justice a certificate of the proper official that the appellant has deposited twenty-five pesos with the municipal treasurer (in Manila with the Collector of Internal Revenue) and that said sum is available for the satisfaction of any judgment for costs that may be rendered against appellant by the appellate court in said cause. In case judgment is rendered in appellant's favor the sum deposited in lieu of appeal bond shall be returned to him by the official with whom it was deposited. Judgments rendered by the Court of First Instance on appeal shall be final and conclusive except in cases involving the validity or constitutionality of a statute or municipal ordinance."

SEC. 17. Section two hundred and seventy-two of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 272. *Judgment.*—After a trial of the issues the court shall find in whom is the right of possession and the value of the property and shall render judgment in the alternative for the delivery thereof to the party entitled to the same or for the value, in case delivery can not be made, and also for such damages as either party may prove, and for costs."

SEC. 18. Section two hundred and twenty of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"But costs shall not be adjudged against a justice of the peace in such a proceeding unless the court shall find that in exceeding the jurisdiction he acted in bad faith."

SEC. 19. Section four hundred and seventy-four of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 474. *Examination of judgment debtor; when and by whom ordered.*—When an execution against property of a judgment debtor or any one of several debtors in the same judgment, issued to the sheriff or his deputy for the province where the defendant resides, or, if he does not reside in the Philippine Islands, to the sheriff or his deputy for the province where the judgment was rendered, is returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the judgment creditor, at *any time* after such return is made, shall be entitled to an order from *a judge of the Court of* First Instance which rendered the judgment, *or if no appeal was taken* from the justice's judgment, then from the

justice of the peace in whose court the judgment was rendered, requiring such judgment debtor to appear and answer concerning his property before such judge, or before a referee appointed by him, or before such justice, as the case may be, at the time and place specified in the order; but no judgment debtor shall be required to attend before a judge or referee out of the province in which such debtor resides or is found, or before a justice out of the municipality in which such debtor resides or is found."

SEC. 20. Section four hundred and seventy-five of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 475. *Preliminary steps.*—After the issuance of execution against property and upon proof, by affidavit of a party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge or the justice of the peace, that said execution remains unsatisfied and that any judgment debtor has property subject to said execution which should be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment, such judge or justice may, by an order, require the judgment debtor to appear at a specified time and place within the territorial limits fixed in the preceding section, to answer concerning the same; and such proceedings may thereupon be had for application of the property of the judgment debtor towards the satisfaction of the judgment as are hereinafter prescribed. The judge may require the appearance to be made before a referee appointed by him."

SEC. 21. Section four hundred and seventy-six of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 476. *Examination of debtor of judgment debtor.*—After the return of an execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or of one of several debtors in the same judgment, unsatisfied in whole or in part, and upon proof by affidavit or sworn petition to the satisfaction of the judge or justice of the peace, as the case may be, that a person, corporation, or other legal entity has property of such judgment debtor, or is indebted to him, the judge or justice of the peace may, by an order, require such person, corporation or other legal entity or any officer or member thereof, to appear and answer concerning the same at a specified time and place, within the province, and within the municipality in which such person, corporation or other legal entity is served with the order, if such order is made by a justice of the peace. The service of the order shall bind all credits due the judgment debtor and the money and property in the possession or in the control of such person, corporation, or legal entity from the time of service; and the judge or justice of the peace may also require notice of such proceedings to be given to any party to the action, in such manner as may seem to him proper."

SEC. 22. Section four hundred and seventy-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 478. *Enforcement of attendance.*—A party or witness may be compelled, by an order or subpœna as in other cases, to attend before a judge, justice of the peace, or referee, to testify in such proceedings. Failure to obey such order or subpœna, duly served, shall constitute contempt. In case of such contempt the referee or justice of the peace may report the matter to the Court of

First Instance of the province and such court may punish the contemner accordingly."

SEC. 23. Section four hundred and seventy-nine of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 479. *Continuance.*—The judge, justice of the peace or referee acting under the provisions of this chapter, may continue the proceedings from time to time until they are completed: *Provided*, That such continuance, if granted by a justice of the peace shall not exceed ten days."

SEC. 24. Section four hundred and eighty of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 480. *Oath and record.*—If the examination is before a referee, it must be taken by the referee in writing and certified by him to the judge. All examinations and answers before a judge, justice of the peace, or referee must be under oath, and in case of a corporation or other legal entity the oath must be made by the legal representative thereof upon whom process may be served."

SEC. 25. Section four hundred and eighty-two of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 482. *Disposition of property; appeal.*—The judge or justice of the peace may order any property of the judgment debtor, or money due him, not exempt by law, in the hands of either himself or other person, or of a corporation or other legal entity, to be applied towards the satisfaction of the judgment, subject to any prior rights of the holders of such property; but the earnings of the debtor for his personal services at any time within one month preceding the order can not be applied when it is made to appear by the affidavit of the debtor, or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the support of his family. When the order is made by a justice of the peace, an appeal may be taken as in other cases."

SEC. 26. Section seven hundred and ninety of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, as amended by section eight of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 790. *Fee bill.*—The following are the legal fees, in Philippine currency, to which a justice of the peace shall be entitled:

"For each criminal proceeding, including preliminary investigations, five pesos.

"Provided, that in prosecutions for infractions of municipal ordinances or for non-payment of the cedula tax the fee shall be one peso and fifty centavos.

"For each civil action, three pesos.

"For performance of marriage ceremony, including issuance of certificate of marriage, one peso.

"For taking affidavit, fifty centavos.

"For taking acknowledgment, seventy-five centavos.

"For writing and certifying depositions, including oath, per one hundred words, or fractional part thereof, twenty centavos.

"For certified copies of any record, per one hundred words, or fractional part thereof, twenty centavos.

"For stamping and registering books, as required by articles nine*teen and thirty-six* of the Code of Commerce, each book, one peso.

"The foregoing fee bill, in Spanish, English, and the native dialect commonly spoken in the municipality, shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of every justice."

SEC. 27. *Fee bill; exceptions; liability.*—Testimony of witnesses in preliminary investigations and in criminal proceedings shall not be considered as depositions within the meaning of the previous sections: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to require the taking of such testimony in writing except as required in preliminary investigations by section thirteen of this Act. In cases of non-suit or default the justice shall be entitled to but one-half of the fees provided by this Act. In civil actions the fee may be demanded from the plaintiff by the justice in advance, and shall be taxed as a part of the costs against the defeated party. In criminal actions the fee shall be paid by the municipality, but shall be taxed as a part of the costs to be paid by the defendant, if he be convicted and sentenced to pay the costs. No fee shall be collected from townships organized under Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven.

SEC. 28. Section four of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *Court room and supplies.*—Each municipality shall provide its justice of the peace with a room in the tribunal, or elsewhere, suitable for holding court, and the necessary furniture, lights, and janitor service therefor. All necessary supplies, including stationery, stamps, judicial blanks, and the dockets required by law, shall be furnished to each justice by the Bureau of Justice and paid for from funds appropriated for that Bureau. The office of the justice of the peace shall always be located in the *población*, but he may, upon the written request of both parties to a cause, hear the same at any other suitable place in his municipality, and his actual, necessary, and reasonable traveling expenses, not exceeding two and one-half pesos per day, to and from such place, may be taxed as costs in the case: *Provided, however*, That if the trial of more than one of such cases is requested in a particular locality, he shall arrange to try them as nearly as possible at the same time and place and divide the traveling expenses among them proportionately to the time consumed in the trial of each case.

SEC. 29. Section five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. *Qualifications and privileges.*—No person shall be eligible to appointment as justice of the peace or auxiliary justice unless he shall be (1) at least twenty-three years of age; (2) a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States; (3) of good moral character; and (4) able to read and write Spanish or English. He shall be present as often as the business of his court requires, and at least once each business day at an appointed hour in his office or at the place where his court is held, but he may, during his incumbency, with the permission of the Judge of First Instance of the district, pursue any other vocation or hold any other office or position, notwithstanding the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight. But no justice or auxiliary justice may act as the attorney for any party to a cause commenced in his court or elsewhere except by special permission of the said judge."

SEC. 30. Section nine of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. *Criminal process* may be issued by the justice, to be served outside his province, when the judge of First Instance of the district, or in his absence the provincial fiscal, shall certify that in his opinion the interests of justice require such service."

SEC. 31. Section ten of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. *Receipts; restrictions.*—Upon receiving payment for any fees, fines, or costs, the justice shall execute duplicate itemized receipts therefor, consecutively numbered, delivering one copy to the person paying, and retaining the other. No justice or auxiliary justice, or employee, or either of them, shall receive any fees or other compensation in connection with his office, except as allowed by this Act; nor shall any such justice or employee accept any present or reward in the form of money or other valuable thing from any person who is, or is likely to be, a litigant before such court; nor shall he purchase or otherwise acquire an interest in any judgment rendered by such justice."

SEC. 32. Section eleven of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. *Complaints; removals.*—If at any time the judge of First Instance has reason to believe that a justice of the peace is not performing his duties properly, or if complaints are made which, if true, would indicate that the justice is unfit for the office, he shall make such investigation of the same as the circumstances may seem to him to warrant, and may, for good cause, reprimand the justice, or may recommend to the Governor-General his removal from office, or his removal and disqualification from holding office and may suspend him from office pending action by the Governor-General. The Governor-General may, upon such recommendation or on his own motion, remove from office any justice of the peace or auxiliary justice of the peace."

SEC. 33. Section twelve of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. *Assembly.*—The judge of each judicial district shall hold an assembly of the justices of the peace of each province therein at least once each calendar year at a time and place to be fixed by him, for the purpose of instructing them in their duties, and considering questions relating to the proper administration of their offices. The actual, necessary, and reasonable traveling expenses of each justice for necessary travel to and from the place of holding said assembly, not exceeding the maximum fixed by law for similar expenses of municipal presidents, shall be paid by the Bureau of Justice upon presentation of proper vouchers. The judge may excuse from attendance any justice who has attended three successive assemblies or who has other sufficient reasons, but, unless so excused, the non-attendance of a justice shall justify his suspension or removal. The provincial fiscal shall also attend and assist the judge in conducting the assembly and the clerk of the court shall keep the minutes thereof and preserve a record of the attendance and standing of each justice. After three annual assemblies have been held in a province and the judge is of the opinion that all the justices thereof have been suffi-

ciently instructed, he may defer calling the assembly until further need arises."

SEC. 34. Section forty-three of General Orders, Numbered Fifty-eight, series of nineteen hundred, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 43. *Appeals.*—From all final judgments of the Court of First Instance or courts of similar jurisdiction, and in all cases in which the law now provides for appeals from said courts, an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as hereinafter prescribed. The convicted party may appeal from any final judgment of a justice of the peace in a criminal cause to the Court of First Instance by filing a notice of appeal with such justice within fifteen days after the entry of judgment. Upon such notice being so filed, the justice shall forward to the Court of First Instance all original papers and a transcript of all docket entries in the cause, and the provincial fiscal shall thereupon take charge of the cause in behalf of the prosecution. The judgment of the Court of First Instance in such appeals shall be final and conclusive except in cases involving the validity or constitutionalty of a statute or the constitutionality of a municipal or township ordinance." The last two sentences of section thirty-nine (*dd*) of Act Numbered Eighty-two are hereby repealed.

SEC. 35. Section sixty-four of General Orders, Numbered Fifty-eight, series of nineteen hundred, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 64. *Pending appeal.*—After judgment by a justice of the peace, the defendant shall be admitted to bail as of right, and, in all non-capital cases after judgment by any other court, as a matter of judicial discretion. The appellate court may grant bail even after refusal by the lower court."

SEC. 36. *Bail by fiscal.*—In the absence of the judge of First Instance from the province, the provincial fiscal shall have authority to grant bail in a proper case, after commitment to the provincial jail, subject to review by said judge.

SEC. 37. *Preliminary investigations.*—Every justice of the peace, including the justice of the city of Manila, shall have jurisdiction to conduct preliminary investigations of all crimes and offenses alleged to have been committed within his municipality and cognizable by Courts of First Instance, but this shall not exclude the proper judge of the Court of First Instance or of a municipal court from exercising such jurisdiction. The justice of the peace of the provincial capital or of the municipality in which the provincial jail is located, when directed by an order from the judge of First Instance, shall have jurisdiction to conduct such investigations at the expense of the municipality wherein the crime or offense was committed, though alleged to have been committed anywhere within the province, to issue orders of arrest, subpœnas, and other necessary process therein, which shall run throughout the province; to admit the accused to bail before commitment; to commit or dicharge him and otherwise exercise such jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety-four. The first sentence of section one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety-four, and Act Numbered Five hundred and ninety, as amended by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-two, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 38. Section seventy-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 78. *Transmittal of record.*—The justice of the peace from whose decision an appeal is taken, shall, within five days after the perfection of said appeal, transmit to the clerk of the Court of First Instance for the province a certified copy of the docket entries, together with all the original papers and process in the case, and the original appeal bond or certificate of deposit in lieu thereof, together with the appellate court docket fee, upon receipt of all of which the clerk shall docket the cause in the Court of First Instance, and the same fees shall thereafter be charged upon such appeal as in suits originating in said court."

SEC. 39. Section fifty-one of General Orders, Numbered Fifty-eight, series of nineteen hundred, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 51. *Complaint.*—Except as otherwise provided by law, criminal proceedings before a justice of the peace must be commenced by complaint under oath setting forth the offense charged, with such particulars as to time, place, person, and property as may be necessary to enable the defendant to understand distinctly the character of the offense charged, and to make answer thereto. Complaints for the infractions of municipal ordinances or for nonpayment of cedula tax, must be indorsed 'approved' by the municipal president."

SEC. 40. Complaints for the prosecution of an offense under Act Numbered Eleven hundred and forty-seven, as amended, must be indorsed "approved" by the treasurer of the province or his deputy, both of whom shall have power, without such prosecution, to receive the fees and minimum fine provided by said Act.

SEC. 41. *Inquests upon dead bodies.*—Whenever a justice of the peace outside the city of Manila has information that any person has died in his municipality under circumstances affording a reasonable ground to suspect that such death was the result of a criminal act or omission, or was the result of other than natural causes, it shall be the duty of such justice forthwith to go to the place where the corpse is, cause it to be exhumed if necessary, and hold an inquest as to the cause of such death, calling and examining such witnesses and making such investigations at the scene of death as may be required. If, as a result of such inquest, the justice shall find that the deceased died from the criminal act or omission of another who is not in custody, the justice shall forthwith issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or, if necessary, may give oral direction for such arrest to any officer authorized to serve such process, and shall at once forward to the provincial fiscal a report of such inquest and receive the same fee as in preliminary investigations. The fiscal shall make such additional investigation as may be necessary. In the absence or disability of both the justice of the peace and the auxiliary justice of the peace of any municipality, the duties enjoined by this section upon them shall be performed by the municipal president. The provisions of subdivision (*j*) of section eighteen of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven shall not be applicable if there be a justice of the peace in the township.

SEC. 42. Act Numbered Nine hundred and ninety-two, and all sections of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty not expressly

amended by this Act, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 43. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 44. This Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen hundred and seven, except section forty hereof, which shall take effect on June first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

THE NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ACT (No. 1627).

A CURSORY EXPLANATION, SHOWING CHANGES FROM OLD LAW AND SOME OF THE REASONS THEREFOR.

Prepared by Hon. CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, *Judge of the Court of First Instance, District of Manila.*

Section 1.—The changes in this section consist mainly in providing for appointment, to continue during good behavior, and in giving preference to those who have made special preparation for the office. The purpose was, first, to provide a more stable tenure. Formerly the appointment was for two years only, and, as no justice was sure of being reappointed, he was not likely to take the same interest in his position as if he had felt that there was a reasonable probability of holding it as long as his services were satisfactory. Besides, as the terms of all justices expired at the same time, the work entailed upon the judges of First Instance in recommending their successors was much greater than under the new law, since the judge was required to investigate and make recommendations for all applicants at about the same time. It was often impossible to do this for each municipality of a large district, whereas, with but a single vacancy to be filled, more careful investigation can be made. The new law does not, however, make it any more difficult to get rid of an undesirable justice. On the contrary, under section 32 the judge of First Instance has absolute power to suspend and the Governor-General to remove on complaint or of his own motion.

By providing for promotions and especially by giving preference to those who have taken a regular magistrate's course, it ought to be possible in the course of time to fill a large number of these positions with qualified young men who would be willing to start in the position of justice of the peace in the hope of obtaining higher posts in the Bureau of Justice. The more promising justices ought, eventually, to afford material for fiscals.

The clause permitting justices in the Moro Province to assume office upon being named by the judge was inserted to avoid the long delays in communication with that province.

Section 2.—This is a new section designed to carry to its logical conclusion the policy inaugurated by Act No. 1450 of placing the justices of the peace in each judicial district completely under the supervision of the judge of First Instance to whom they are now required to address their inquiries, as recommended by the Attorney-General (4 Off. Gaz., 77), as well as to send their reports, while the judge, with the aid of the court clerk, reports directly to the Secretary of Finance and Justice, who is thus relieved of the necessity of requiring a report on that subject from the Attorney-General.

Sections 3 and *4* cover the subject of jurisdiction and powers, it being thought more in the interests of clearness to devote one section to civil and another to criminal jurisdiction. There is substantially no change in the former (for the justice probably had jurisdiction before in actions to recover personal property [see 18 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, 2d ed., p. 28], and in many American jurisdictions he may receive evidence as to title for the purposes mentioned in section 3 [Id., vol. 13, p. 754]), except in defining the jurisdiction more specifically in order to avoid mistakes and confusion in this most important subject.

The criminal jurisdiction of the justice is enlarged by this section so as to include (1) all cases wherein the penalty does not exceed *both* a fine of ₱200 and six months' imprisonment (whereas he formerly had no jurisdiction if the penalty exceeded either of these), and (2) prosecution for the infraction of municipal ordinances. By the latter change the judicial power, instead of being partially exercised by an executive officer—the president—is centered in the justice who, for the municipality, represents at once the judiciary and the Central Government, and whose experience should fit him, better than any municipal officer, to exercise that power. Executive and judicial functions are thus kept separate and neither official need invade the field of the other.

Section 5 changes the old by requiring *all fees* to be paid into the public treasury and allowing the justice what is in effect a salary, which in no case may exceed that of the president, this limit affording a check, in addition to the audit, upon any tendency to increase fees illegally.

Sections 39 and *40* provide a further check upon such a tendency by requiring the president's written approval of all complaints for the infraction of municipal ordinances and similar approval by the provincial treasurer or his deputy in the case of all prosecutions under the Cattle Registration Law. This last change particularly responds to a very general demand throughout the Archipelago, and by permitting the treasurer to collect the fees and minimum fine without suit much ground of complaint ought to be avoided.

Section 6.—The principal change here is in providing that the president shall serve process issued by the justice, which under an opinion of the Attorney-General he was not required to do, and where he refused the process had first to be sent to the provincial governor and await his convenience, which often meant serious delay.

Section 7.—This section was rewritten for the purpose of making a more condensed statement and also providing for the relief, especially needed in Manila, of the regular justice when the volume of *business becomes* too large for him to handle.

Section 8 changes the old law by providing for the transfer of a

cause, in case of the disqualification of both regular and auxiliary justice, "to the next nearest justice" instead of "any justice of the province," which might cause great confusion and inconvenience.

Section 9.—The addition here is to prevent the long delays in the services of process occasioned by following the provisions of the present Code of Civil Procedure, which were intended to govern Courts of First Instance instead of justices of the peace. The twenty days there provided was found to be too long for a case pending before a justice of the peace, while the eight days allowed by the old code would seem to be amply sufficient in the ordinary case.

Section 10.—This is a new section designed to encourage, but not require, the filing of written answers in justices' courts. It is much more satisfactory, especially on appeal, in order to determine what the issues were, to know exactly the defense raised below. It is now more important than formerly, since the Supreme Court has held in several recent cases that the issues on appeal must be identical with those in the lower court.

Section 11.—This is also a new section, providing specifically for the equivalent of a demurrer in justices' courts. It has long been a mooted question whether such a pleading was permissible, it being allowed in some justices' courts and not in others. The Commission believed that the question should be settled by allowing a motion on a limited number of grounds. This may, of course, require the justice to pass on certain technical questions of law. But he must, in effect, pass on the sufficiency of the complaint and the question of jurisdiction anyway when he decides the case. With the opportunities for instruction now provided by the annual assemblies these questions ought to be made so clear that he need have little difficulty, if he be of the right material, in deciding them.

Section 12.—The principal change here is in allowing an appeal and stay of execution in the case of a commitment for contempt. The old section left it uncertain whether appeal lay or not, and it was not believed to be wise to give the justice absolute power to commit for contempt without any opportunity for review.

Section 13.—This is a combination of section 69 of the old law and section 53 of General Orders, No. 58, each of which relates to the subject of dockets, but having slightly different provisions and necessitating the printing of two kinds of dockets. One docket, if properly prepared, will now suffice for both civil and criminal cases. The other provisions are mainly a reënactment in more condensed language of section 2 of Act No. 1450.

Section 14.—Previous to the enactment of this section there was no law specifically defining the territorial jurisdiction of a justice or limiting his process, even in civil cases, to the province. The result was that great abuses have grown up in the way of issuing process against a defendant living in a remote part of the Archipelago and compelling him to go at great expense to defend the case or permit it to go by default. This, of course, leads to the bringing of groundless and unjust actions on the theory that the nonresident defendant can better afford to pay the claim than contest it. While it may sometimes be inconvenient for a plaintiff to be required to sue at the defendant's residence, yet as the plaintiff has the option to say whether he shall sue or not, the dangers of abuse are not so great as under the old system. At the same time the new law protects the bona fide judgment

creditor by providing (sec. 15, which is new) for enforcing his judgment, once duly obtained, in any part of the Archipelago.

Section 16.—This is one of the most important sections of the act. By limiting appeals to the Court of First Instance and requiring the appellant to deposit with the justice the appellate court docket fee of ₱16 before permitting an appeal to be perfected, the Commission has not only relieved the Supreme Court of a huge burden of small and unimportant causes but has also dealt a body blow to the practice of taking appeals in such cases merely for the purpose of delay. There had been much complaint about parties perfecting appeals below and then failing to pay this fee, without which the clerk would refuse to docket the case, thus leaving it in a state of suspension unless the appellee paid the fee. This can no longer happen, and dilatory appeals with such an object should cease. It was thought best to permit payment to the justice to be remitted by him rather than to require the appellant to pay the clerk of the Court of First Instance which might often require a long trip to the provincial capital.

This section also changes the old law by extending the time for perfecting an appeal from five to fifteen days. The period of five days is entirely too short in some of the large municipalities in the provinces where communication is difficult and the parties can not obtain bondsmen readily. The period of fifteen days was selected because it was believed to be a reasonable one and also because it is the period allowed for all criminal appeals, and the time should be uniform in both cases.

Another change is in permitting the deposit of the amount of the bond instead of filing the bond itself, so that where the appellant is a stranger in the municipality and not able to get bondsmen he will not be deprived of the right of appeal.

In reducing the amount of the appeal bond the Commission heeded a loud complaint from the provinces that the amount fixed by the old law was too high and in many cases prevented the poor from getting bonds at all. There was indeed a strong demand for the total abolition of appeal bonds, but the middle course was adopted of retaining the bond but reducing the amount to a figure which ought, in addition to the docket fee, now made absolutely secure, suffice to cover the costs in any ordinary case, since it ends with the Court of First Instance. The Supreme Court has held that the bond is not available for anything beyond costs, and increasing the amount of the bond, while it might embarrass the appellant, would probably not help the appellee much. In an official experience of nearly three years in the Philippines the writer has never known of a recovery on such a bond.

Section 17.—The old section 272 of Act No. 190 failed to authorize a judgment for the value of the property in replevin cases, providing merely for the recovery of the property itself, and in cases where the property could not be found this worked a great hardship which the new section seeks to remedy. It also makes our code conform to those of other jurisdictions and applies not only to justices of the peace but to other courts.

Section 18.—This addition is in line with Act No. 1159, which applies, however, only to Courts of First Instance. It was believed that the same reasons entitled justices of the peace to be relieved from the payment of costs in *certiorari* proceedings, at least when

they had not been guilty of bad faith. The liability for such costs has been one of the causes preventing good men from taking the office.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and *25* were designed to extend the provisions of the old law, providing for proceedings in aid of executions, to justice of the peace courts. As the matter stood previously, the justice had no jurisdiction in such proceedings, and if a judgment in his court remained unappealed from there was no way in which garnishment proceedings could be instituted on the judgment or the debtor brought in to be examined. A few slight amendments, adding the words "justice of the peace" after the word "judge" in these sections, renders the justices' courts much more efficient in this regard and supplies what was apparently an oversight, as in the United States justices are vested with such jurisdiction.

Section 26.—This is designed to supply a simplified and tabulated fee bill. The fees for incidental services are increased and new fees added for registering merchants' books and solemnizing marriages. Justices complained that their revenues were small at best and that they were compelled to perform this marriage service and even issue a certificate gratis. On the other hand, these and also the fees in prosecuting infractions of municipal ordinances and nonpayment of cedula tax were made very small. Another change is in requiring the fee bill to be posted in different languages in each justice's office.

Section 27.—This clears up an ambiguous point in the law relating to "townships" by exempting them from the payment of costs in criminal cases, all fines being turned into the provincial treasury. Otherwise the section is a consolidation and reënactment of certain provision of the old law.

Section 28.—The principal change here is in providing for supplies and other facilities for the justice, one result being to dignify the office and make it more independent and attractive to the better class of citizens. Under the old law the justice had no room of his own, shared his office with the municipal secretary (which, of itself, tended to place him upon a scale below the president, when he should be on a par with that official), was allowed no supplies, purchased his own stamps and stationery, although his correspondence with the Court of First Instance was considerable, and even paid for the docket which the law required, although the president, with far less need for it, was furnished a docket *gratis*. All this tended to discriminate against his office and make it appear an inferior one. By simplifying the character of the docket as provided in section 13 and consolidating the civil and criminal dockets into one, and especially by cutting off the president's judicial powers so that he no longer needs a docket, it was believed that one could be furnished to each justice without greater expense to the Government than is now incurred. The Commission also thought that, as the justice is an Insular official and as these supplies can be furnished cheaper at wholesale than by requiring each municipality to purchase its own, the Insular Government should assume that burden, and it selected the Attorney-General as the official most likely to know the needs of the justices and to be able to keep a check on extravagance.

Another check in this section is in providing a method by which the justice can, at the request of parties and to meet their convenience, try a case in a remote portion of the municipality, while at the same time *retaining his office in the población.*

Section 29.—The principal change here is in prescribing specifically the qualifications of the justice and permitting him at the same time to hold some other compatible office, leaving it to his supervisor—the judge of First Instance—to say whether the other office is compatible. The previous policy of not permitting this resulted in keeping out many good citizens who would otherwise have acted as justices of the peace but who preferred not to be deprived of some other office, like councilman or member of the board of health.

The last sentence of the section is designed to prevent justices from acting as *abogadillos*, while at the same time making them available for appointment by the court for defending *pobres* in provinces like Samar, where there are no lawyers.

Section 30.—The principal change here is in expressly providing that the process referred to is criminal only. The original was probably intended to be so restricted, but it has been construed in some quarters to refer to civil process and has been made the basis for sending the same to distant localities.

Section 31.—This is a combination of certain provisions, mostly existing under the old law, but believed to be better included under one section by themselves than in connection with another. It contains little new matter.

Section 32 has already been referred to under section 1.

Section 33.—The first important change here is in providing for the necessary traveling expenses of justices in attending the assembly. Most officials who have served in the provinces will probably agree that the Government gets quite as good results from an assembly of justices of the peace as from an assembly of the presidents, yet the latter are allowed their traveling expenses, while the former are not. This appears like an unjust discrimination and tends to make the office of justice appear inferior. A justice is compelled to attend the assembly; his income is smaller than that of the president, and it would seem only fair that he should be reimbursed his actual traveling expenses. No provision is made, however, for his subsistence.

Another change is to leave it to the discretion of the deciding judge to suspend the holding of the assembly after three annual sessions until such time as it may be desirable to resume. This should offset any tendency in the matter of extravagance, and if the assemblies are properly conducted and the justices are not changed too frequently, it is believed that after three annual sessions they should be sufficiently instructed to justify suspension of the assembly for a time, at least.

Section 34.—The principal change here relates to appeals from sentences for infractions of municipal ordinances. The latter are as clearly criminal prosecutions as any other, but a different practice has heretofore obtained. The new section provides one form of appeal for all.

Section 35.—The principal change here is in discarding the provision for an appeal from an acquittal, which was rendered obsolete by the decision of the Federal Court in the case of U. S. *vs.* Kepner (195 U. S., 100). The last sentence of the section is also new, and settles an ambiguous point in the law.

Section 36.—This is a new section designed to meet cases where the judge of First Instance is absent from the province and the party in jail desires to furnish bail. To wait to communicate with the

judge by mail would often entail great hardship and there ought to be some one in the province to whom this discretion is given. The Commission believed that this should be the fiscal.

Section 37.—The purpose of this is to consolidate the provisions relative to jurisdiction to conduct preliminary investigations and also to limit the exercise of such jurisdiction on the part of the *cabecera* justice to cases where he is directed so to exercise it by the judge of First Instance. This should prevent the abuses complained of in the way of unnecessarily calling witnesses and parties from a distant portion of the province.

The provision conferring upon the Manila justice the power to conduct such an investigation is for the purpose of relieving the Courts of First Instance of that burden. The office of the justice is located so near that of the prosecuting attorney that the investigation (which is usually a formal matter, though often requiring considerable time) may be conducted as conveniently before the justice as in the Court of First Instance. Besides, it is at least questionable whether the court who tries the case on the merits should be the one to investigate.

Section 38 makes the change of requiring transmittal of the record within five days as in criminal cases (G. O., No. 58, sec. 48) instead of allowing delay until a subsequent term. It also takes away the right of the justice to change his docket entries and leaves that to the Court of First Instance under its general power to order amendments (Act No. 190, sec. 110).

Sections 39 and *40* have been discussed under section 5.

Section 41 provides for the first time in the provinces a system equivalent to the coroner's inquest. Heretofore the Manila prosecuting attorney has had such powers and in some cases the president could make a general investigation, but there has been no provision for a real inquest upon corpses. It was thought best to confer this function upon the justice because it is a judicial one and he is the judicial officer nearest the scene.

CONCLUSION.

Such in brief are the changes wrought by the act, which after unusally careful consideration by the Commission will soon take effect.

It is not imagined that in this, more than in other cases, a perfect law has been enacted. Doubtless in due time deficiencies will appear and new difficulties will need to be met. But it is believed that this measure, if given a fair and friendly trial, ought to have the effect to—

(1) *Elevate the office of justice of the peace and improve the personnel of its incumbents;* this by reason of enlarged opportunity for careful selection and greater attractiveness to the better class of citizens, through higher compensation, ampler privileges and concessions, and added importance, independence, and dignity in the position.

(2) *Increase the efficiency of the justices' courts* as by giving them jurisdiction in supplementary proceedings and to hold inquests, and making it clear that they can entertain actions to recover *possession of* personalty so that the barrio people need not

be forced to an expensive suit in the Court of First Instance to get back a stolen carabao or *barota.*

(3) *Unify the system of primary courts* so that all, including those of Manila, will be under the same kind of supervision, with the same method of compensation, observing the same rules of practice.

(4) *Lessen the delays of litigation* and especially the opportunities for mere dilatory proceedings; this by cutting off second appeals, requiring payment of docket fee in lower court, and prompt transmittal of record.

That these results are of the utmost importance and value no one will question. To attain them is it not worth while that all classes—officials and private citizens, lawyers and litigants, judges and justices—work together earnestly to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the new law and to render its provisions and purposes effective?

[No. 1628.]

AN ACT Extending the time for filing declarations of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six without penalty in townships organized under the Township Government Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The time for filing declarations of the value of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six, without penalty, in townships organized under the Township Government Act is hereby extended to April first, nineteen hundred and seven. No penalty shall be collected on any declaration filed or property tax paid before said date.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1629.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven by extending for one month the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and the time prescribed for the organization of the central equalizing board.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-six by extending the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and also authorizing municipal boards of assessors to remain in session

during the entire month of December, nineteen hundred and six, and providing for the performance of additional duties by the Supervisor of Land Assessments, should the same be required," is hereby amended by striking out in paragraph (*a*) the words "March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and by striking out in paragraph (*b*) the words "three months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1630.]

AN ACT Amending section seventy of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," as amended, by extending the time within which foreign corporations shall comply with the provisions of said Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended by striking out in section seventy, as amended, the words "thirteen months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventeen months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1631.]

AN ACT To amend section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. In each district of the Moro Province there shall be appointed by the provincial governor, with the consent of the legislative council, a district governor and a district secretary. The office of district governor may be filled by proper detail of an army officer, with the consent of the legislative council. There shall also be a district treasurer who shall be appointed and his salary fixed by the

be forced to an expensive suit in the Court of First Instance to get back a stolen carabao or *barota.*

(3) *Unify the system of primary courts* so that all, including those of Manila, will be under the same kind of supervision, with the same method of compensation, observing the same rules of practice.

(4) *Lessen the delays of litigation* and especially the opportunities for mere dilatory proceedings; this by cutting off second appeals, requiring payment of docket fee in lower court, and prompt transmittal of record.

That these results are of the utmost importance and value no one will question. To attain them is it not worth while that all classes—officials and private citizens, lawyers and litigants, judges and justices—work together earnestly to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the new law and to render its provisions and purposes effective?

[No. 1628.]

AN ACT Extending the time for filing declarations of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six without penalty in townships organized under the Township Government Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The time for filing declarations of the value of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six, without penalty, in townships organized under the Township Government Act is hereby extended to April first, nineteen hundred and seven. No penalty shall be collected on any declaration filed or property tax paid before said date.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1629.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven by extending for one month the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and the time prescribed for the organization of the central equalizing board.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-six by extending the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and *also authorizing* municipal boards of assessors to remain in session

during the entire month of December, nineteen hundred and six, and providing for the performance of additional duties by the Supervisor of Land Assessments, should the same be required," is hereby amended by striking out in paragraph (*a*) the words "March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and by striking out in paragraph (*b*) the words "three months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

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SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended by striking out in section seventy, as amended, the words "thirteen months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventeen months."

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SECTION 1. Section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. In each district of the Moro Province there shall be appointed by the provincial governor, with the consent of the legislative council, a district governor and a district secretary. The office of district governor may be filled by proper detail of an army officer, with the consent of the legislative council. There shall also be a district treasurer who shall be appointed and his salary fixed by the

be forced to an expensive suit in the Court of First Instance to get back a stolen carabao or *barota.*

(3) *Unify the system of primary courts* so that all, including those of Manila, will be under the same kind of supervision, with the same method of compensation, observing the same rules of practice.

(4) *Lessen the delays of litigation* and especially the opportunities for mere dilatory proceedings; this by cutting off second appeals, requiring payment of docket fee in lower court, and prompt transmittal of record.

That these results are of the utmost importance and value no one will question. To attain them is it not worth while that all classes—officials and private citizens, lawyers and litigants, judges and justices—work together earnestly to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the new law and to render its provisions and purposes effective?

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AN ACT Extending the time for filing declarations of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six without penalty in townships organized under the Township Government Act.

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SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1629.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven by extending for one month the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and the time prescribed for the organization of the central equalizing board.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-six by extending the time allowed for the operations *of the* several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and *also authorizing* municipal boards of assessors to remain in session

during the entire month of December, nineteen hundred and six, and providing for the performance of additional duties by the Supervisor of Land Assessments, should the same be required," is hereby amended by striking out in paragraph (*a*) the words "March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and by striking out in paragraph (*b*) the words "three months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

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Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1630.]

AN ACT Amending section seventy of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," as amended, by extending the time within which foreign corporations shall comply with the provisions of said Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended by striking out in section seventy, as amended, the words "thirteen months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventeen months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1631.]

AN ACT To amend section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. In each district of the Moro Province there shall be appointed by the provincial governor, with the consent of the legislative council, a district governor and a district secretary. The office of district governor may be filled by proper detail of an army officer, with the consent of the legislative council. There shall also be a district treasurer who shall be appointed and his salary fixed by the

be forced to an expensive suit in the Court of First Instance to get back a stolen carabao or *barota*.

(3) *Unify the system of primary courts* so that all, including those of Manila, will be under the same kind of supervision, with the same method of compensation, observing the same rules of practice.

(4) *Lessen the delays of litigation* and especially the opportunities for mere dilatory proceedings; this by cutting off second appeals, requiring payment of docket fee in lower court, and prompt transmittal of record.

That these results are of the utmost importance and value no one will question. To attain them is it not worth while that all classes—officials and private citizens, lawyers and litigants, judges and justices—work together earnestly to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the new law and to render its provisions and purposes effective?

[No. 1628.]

AN ACT Extending the time for filing declarations of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six without penalty in townships organized under the Township Government Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The time for filing declarations of the value of property and for paying property taxes for nineteen hundred and six, without penalty, in townships organized under the Township Government Act is hereby extended to April first, nineteen hundred and seven. No penalty shall be collected on any declaration filed or property tax paid before said date.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1629.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven by extending for one month the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and the time prescribed for the organization of the central equalizing board.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-six by extending the time allowed for the operations of the several boards engaged in the assessment of land values and also authorizing municipal boards of assessors to remain in session

during the entire month of December, nineteen hundred and six, and providing for the performance of additional duties by the Supervisor of Land Assessments, should the same be required," is hereby amended by striking out in paragraph (*a*) the words "March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven," and by striking out in paragraph (*b*) the words "three months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1630.]

AN ACT Amending section seventy of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," as amended, by extending the time within which foreign corporations shall comply with the provisions of said Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended by striking out in section seventy, as amended, the words "thirteen months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventeen months."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 30, 1907.

[No. 1631.]

AN ACT To amend section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fifteen of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. In each district of the Moro Province there shall be appointed by the provincial governor, with the consent of the legislative council, a district governor and a district secretary. The office of district governor may be filled by proper detail of an army officer, with the consent of the legislative council. There shall also be a district treasurer who shall be appointed and his salary fixed by the

provincial treasurer, with the approval of the legislative council, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law. Whenever the legislative council shall decide that the duties of any district treasurer can be more economically or more efficiently performed by the provincial treasurer or a deputy provincial treasurer it may abolish the office of district treasurer in that district and require the duties thereof to be performed by the provincial treasurer, and may reëstablish said office when it shall deem such action expedient. The governors and the secretaries of the districts may be appointed without previous examination, but they shall be able after eighteen months of service to pass a satisfactory examination in the principal local dialect of their respective districts, and a failure to pass such examination shall be sufficient cause for removal from office."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 25, 1907.

[No. 1632.]

AN ACT To authorize graduates of the Philippine Medical School who receive therefrom the degree of doctor of medicine to practice medicine and surgery in the Philippine Islands without taking the examination prescribed by Act Numbered Three hundred and ten, and to establish certain free scholarships in the Philippine Medical School to be awarded upon competitive examinations, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any graduate of the Philippine Medical School, established by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act establishing a medical school and defining the manner in which it shall be controlled and conducted," who shall receive therefrom the degree of doctor of medicine shall, upon presenting his diploma from said school to the Board of Medical Examiners for the Philippine Islands, be entitled to receive from said board, and said board shall issue to him, without examination, a certificate of registration, and upon duly recording the same in the office of the Register of Deeds in the province or provinces within which he may practice, or in the city of Manila, as the case may be, he shall be entitled to practice medicine and surgery in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. Persons practicing medicine or surgery in the Philippine Islands under the terms of section one of this Act shall, in all other respects, be subject to the provisions and liable to the penalties provided in Act Numbered Three hundred and ten.

SEC. 3. There is hereby established for each province of the Philippine Islands one free scholarship in the Philippine Medical School, to be awarded under the following terms and conditions:

There shall be held in each province, on June first, nineteen hundred and seven, under the general supervision of the Director of

Education and the immediate control of the division superintendent of schools, a competitive examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, which shall be at least equal to the examinations required for graduation from the high schools in the Philippine Islands, and the competitor in each province obtaining the highest general percentage above seventy-five per centum in each subject shall be awarded the Medical School scholarship corresponding to the province.

(*b*) The successful competitors shall be certified by the Director of Education to the board of control of the Philippine Medical School, and upon the approval of that board shall be duly matriculated in said school.

(*c*) Successful competitors shall thereupon become Government students, and shall be allowed the expenses of their transportation to Manila, their board, subsistence, and maintenance while in Manila attending the Philippine Medical School, not exceeding five hundred pesos per annum each, and their transportation returning to their provinces upon their receiving the degree of doctor of medicine: *Provided*, That any student failing to pass the prescribed examinations for entrance into the next higher year of the Medical School, or who shall violate any rule or regulation of said school resulting in expulsion, shall be denied the further privileges of scholarship, and shall be forthwith returned to his province at Government expense.

(*d*) Each scholarship student who shall graduate from the Medical School with the degree of doctor of medicine, unless he shall accept appointment under the Government of the Philippine Islands or one of its branches, shall return to his province and practice medicine and surgery therein for a period at least equal to the time of his scholarship tuition, unless permission to do otherwise be granted by the Secretary of the Interior. Failure to comply with the terms of this section shall be deemed sufficient grounds for revocation of his license to practice medicine and surgery in the Philippine Islands in the same manner as are other offenses described by section eight of Act Numbered Three hundred and ten.

(*e*) No tuition, laboratory, or other fees shall be charged scholarship students in the Philippine Medical School.

SEC. 4. The sum of fifteen thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the purposes of the preceding section of this Act. Said sum shall be expended by the Bureau of Education under the same general conditions as are the moneys appropriated for the education and maintenance of Philippine Government students in the United States.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 25, 1907.

[No. 1633.]

AN ACT Separating from the municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, the former municipality of Santa Catalina, reëstablishing it as a new municipality and giving it the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-four.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The former municipality of Santa Catalina, now a part of the municipality of Vigan, in the Province of Ilocos Sur, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An Act reducing the twenty-four municipalities of the Province of Ilocos Sur to fourteen," shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be separated from the present municipality of Vigan and reëstablished as a new municipality, which shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Vigan, resulting from the separation from Vigan of the former municipality of Santa Catalina, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, April 26, 1907.

[No. 1634.]

AN ACT Providing that municipal and township privileges shall be let annually or for a longer period, not exceeding five years, to the highest and best bidders under certain conditions.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The privilege of each fishery, and the right to operate each fish-breeding ground, ferry, stable, market, and slaughterhouse belonging to any municipality or township in the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be let separately to the highest and best bidder annually or for such longer period, not exceeding five years, as may be previously approved by the provincial board of the province in which the municipality or township is located, unless otherwise directed by the Governor-General in the case of a municipality, or the Secretary of the Interior in the case of a township, and under conditions to be prescribed, respectively, by said officers. The right shall be reserved by the municipalities and townships to reject any or all bids, and the maximum charges, rents, or fees which may be exacted by the lessees of ferries, stables, markets, and slaughterhouses shall be fixed by the municipalities and townships in advance and be stated in all proposals for bids. The decision of any municipality or township rejecting any bid or bids, or awarding any such privilege, shall be subject

to a final appeal to the provincial board: *Provided*, That in the case of a township the decision of the provincial board shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. All laws, regulations, and orders heretofore issued are hereby repealed in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on May thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, April 26, 1907.

[No. 1635.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighteen, providing for a loan of thirty-five thousand pesos to the Province of Albay, by increasing the amount of said loan to sixty thousand pesos, and extending the time of repayment thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act providing for a loan of thirty-five thousand pesos to the Province of Albay," is hereby amended as follows:

(*a*) By striking out section one of said Act and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty thousand pesos, to be loaned to the Province of Albay and to be expended by the provincial board of that province in altering, repairing, and making additions to the building at present occupied by the provincial government for the use of the provincial offices and Court of First Instance, such alterations, repairs, and additions to be made in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Insular Architect."

(*b*) By striking out section two of said Act and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. The money appropriated by section one hereof shall be paid to the treasurer of the Province of Albay upon the production by him to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands of a certified copy of a resolution by the provincial board of said province accepting said loan and agreeing to repay the same without interest in six installments, ten thousand pesos on or before January first, nineteen hundred and eight, and ten thousand pesos each year thereafter until the total amount of said loan has been repaid."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 26, 1907.

[No. 1636.]

AN ACT To aid commercial interests by providing ways and means for the transmission of money within the islands through the sale of demand drafts and telegraphic transfers by the Insular Treasurer and provincial treasurers.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Insular Treasurer is hereby authorized to exchange for Philippine currency offered in sums of not less than five hundred pesos, demand drafts and telegraphic transfers upon funds in the hands of provincial treasurers when same can be done without embarrassment to the provincial treasury and the amount so received shall be placed to the credit of such provincial treasurer on the books of the Insular Treasurer.

SEC. 2. Provincial treasurers are hereby authorized to exchange for Philippine currency offered in sums of not less than five hundred pesos, demand drafts and telegraphic transfers upon funds to the credit of the province with the Insular Treasury.

SEC. 3. Subject to regulations prescribed by the Insular Treasurer, any provincial treasurer is hereby authorized to exchange for Philippine currency offered in sums of not less than five hundred pesos, demand drafts and telegraphic transfers upon another provincial treasurer when same can be done without embarrassment to the provincial treasury upon which such drafts or transfers are drawn.

SEC. 4. For any exchange issued in accordance with this Act a premium, to be fixed and promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, shall be charged, and the distribution of such premium shall be made in accordance with the regulations of the Insular Treasurer with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 5. The Insular Treasurer is hereby authorized to prescribe and issue the necessary regulations, forms of applications and drafts, and a telegraphic code for the carrying of this law into effect. The cost of special printing and transporting currency to meet the requirements of this Act shall be borne by the gold-standard fund. The cost of postage, telegrams, and all other charges incident to the operation of this Act shall be a charge against the funds appropriated for the current expenses of the office making the expenditure or against the gold-standard fund, as may be determined by the Insular Treasurer with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice. There are hereby appropriated out of said gold-standard fund such sums as may be necessary to pay the expenses chargeable against said fund under the provisions of this section, and such appropriation shall be a permanent annual appropriation.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 30, 1907.

[No. 1637.]

AN ACT Providing for loans of sixty thousand pesos, seventy-five thousand pesos, and sixty thousand pesos to the Provinces of Tayabas, Rizal, and La Laguna, respectively, for the construction of provincial government buildings.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums of sixty thousand pesos, seventy-five thousand pesos, and sixty thousand pesos to be loaned to the Provinces of Tayabas, Rizal, and La Laguna, respectively.

SEC. 2. The money appropriated in section one of this Act shall in each case be paid to the treasurer of the province for which appropriated upon the production and delivery by him to the Insular Treasurer of a certified copy of a resolution of the provincial board of his province accepting the loan hereinbefore authorized and agreeing to repay the same, without interest, in annual installments of one-tenth of the total amount, the first installment to be paid on or before September first, nineteen hundred and eight.

SEC. 3. The money hereby appropriated shall be used in the construction of provincial government buildings, and for no other purpose, and shall be expended under the direction of the provincial boards of said provinces: *Provided*, That the plans and specifications for the construction of said buildings shall be prepared by the Consulting Architect.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 30, 1907.

[No. 1638.]

AN ACT Providing for the retirement of officers and enlisted men of the Philippines Constabulary on part pay after twenty or more years of satisfactory service, and amending Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. When an officer of the Philippines Constabulary shall have had twenty or more years of continuous, actual, and satisfactory service, he may, upon making application therefor, be retired from active service by the Governor-General, and when so retired he shall receive until his death an annual compensation equal to two and one-half per centum, for each year's active service theretofore rendered by him, of the total current pay received annually by him at the time he is retired. When an enlisted man shall have had twenty or more years of continuous, actual, and satisfactory service he may, upon making application therefor, be retired from active service by the Governor-General, and when so retired shall receive

until his death an annual compensation equal to two and one-half per centum, for each year's active service theretofore rendered by him, of the total current pay and allowances received annually by him at the time he is retired: *Provided*, That the service of any officer or enlisted man shall be considered continuous if he be not separated from the service at any time for a longer period than one year: *And provided further*, That no officer shall receive an annual compensation equivalent to more than seventy-five per centum of the total current pay received by him at the time he is retired, and that no enlisted man shall receive an annual compensation equivalent to more than seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances received by him at the time he is retired: *And provided further*, That the Government of the Philippine Islands shall not be responsible for any compensation or allowance provided by this Act to be paid to any officer or enlisted man of the Philippines Constabulary: *And provided further*, That the amount required to be paid by section fourteen of Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen, as amended by Act Numbered Eight hundred and eighty-four, shall constitute a first lien on the "Pension and retirement fund of the Philippines Constabulary," mentioned in section three hereof, and shall be paid before any payment is made in accordance with this section.

SEC. 2. All officers and enlisted men of the Constabulary drawing pensions or retirement pay and residing in the Philippine Islands may at any time be called by the Governor-General for active service, during the period of which service they shall be entitled to receive the full pay of their rank or grade. Refusal on the part of any officer or enlisted man to perform such duty shall terminate his right to further participation in the benefit of this fund, provided he is physically fit for service, such fitness to be determined under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

SEC. 3. The fund created by section eleven of Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen and the fund created by section fourteen of the said Act, are hereby consolidated into one fund, to be known as the "Pension and retirement fund of the Philippines Constabulary," and made available for the purposes of this Act as set forth in section one: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so interpreted as to repeal those provisions contained in section fourteen of the above-mentioned Act relating to the pensioning for disability of members of the Constabulary: *And provided further*, That section fourteen of Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding after the words "The following amounts shall be deducted and retained from the monthly pay of members of the Constabulary" and before the words "From the monthly pay of each captain and inspector, one dollar" the following words:

"From the monthly pay of each colonel, three pesos and fifty centavos.

"From the monthly pay of each lieutenant-colonel, three pesos.

"From the monthly pay of each major, two pesos and fifty centavos."

SEC. 4. The investment of the "Pension and retirement fund of the Philippines Constabulary" provided for in section three of this Act shall be in charge of the Postal Savings Bank Investment Board provided for in section eighteen (*a*) of Act Numbered Fourteen hun-

dred and ninety-three, subject to the conditions and restrictions set forth in said section eighteen of said Act, as amended by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty.

SEC. 5. The "Pension and retirement fund of the Philippines Constabulary" shall be kept as a separate trust fund by the Insular Treasurer and shall be used for no other purposes than those expressly provided for in this Act and in Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen: *Provided*, That said fund shall be audited by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, April 30, 1907.

[No. 1639.]

AN ACT To prohibit the sale, gift, or other disposal of any intoxicating liquor, other than the so-called native wines and liquors, to any member of a non-Christian tribe within the meaning of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, and to prohibit the use of such liquor by any member of such a tribe.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sale, gift, or other disposal to any native of the Philippine Islands who is a member of a non-Christian tribe within the meaning of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, other than the so-called native wines and liquors which the members of such tribes have been accustomed themselves to make prior to the passage of this Act, is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful: *Provided, however*, That it shall be lawful to administer ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to a member of a non-Christian tribe upon a physician's prescription therefor as a remedy for *bona fide* illness or physical injury, or to so administer it without such prescription in a genuine emergency arising from dangerous illness or physical injury.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any native of the Philippine Islands who is a member of a non-Christian tribe within the meaning of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven to buy, receive, have in his possession, or drink any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, other than the so-called native wines and liquors which the members of such tribes have been accustomed themselves to make prior to the passage of this Act, except as provided in section one hereof; and it shall be the duty of any police officer or other duly authorized agent of the Insular, or any provincial, municipal, or township government, to seize and forthwith

destroy any such liquors found unlawfully in the possession of any member of a non-Christian tribe.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of section one or section two of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable for each offense by a fine of not exceeding two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 1, 1907.

[No. 1640.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Postal Savings Bank Investment Board to make loans from funds available for investment to provinces of the Philippine Islands, under guarantee of the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Postal Savings Bank Investment Board created by section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act to encourage economy and saving among the people of the Philippine Islands, and to that end to provide for the establishment of postal savings banks and their administration through the organization of a postal savings bank division in the Bureau of Posts, and for other purposes," is hereby authorized to make loans from the funds under its control available for investment to provinces of the Philippine Islands, under guaranty of the Insular Government first had that the loan and interest thereon will be paid.

SEC. 2. Before making any such loan the Postal Savings Bank Investment Board shall require a resolution of the provincial board of the province to which the loan is to be made, requesting the loan, stating that the same will be used solely for certain public improvements specified therein, agreeing to repay the amount loaned within a certain period with interest at a rate to be stated in said resolution, and requesting the Insular Government to guarantee the repayment in full of said loan and interest. Said resolution shall further provide that the Insular Government may, from time to time, in consideration of its guaranty, deduct from any funds in the Insular Treasury belonging to the province sufficient sums to pay the interest and principal as the same may become due.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 3, 1907.

[No. 1641.]

AN ACT Granting to the city of Manila the right to institute condemnation proceedings for the expropriation of land in the Province of Rizal necessary for the main for the new water system for the city of Manila.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION. 1. The city of Manila is hereby authorized to institute, through its proper officers, in the Court of First Instance of the Province of Rizal in the Philippine Islands, condemnation proceedings for the expropriation of such land in the Province of Rizal as may be necessary for the main for the new water system for the city of Manila.

SEC. 2. Whenever the city of Manila has not obtained, by agreement with the owners thereof, the lands in the Province of Rizal necessary for the main for the new water system, it may in its complaint, which in each case shall be instituted in the Court of First Instance of the Province of Rizal, where the land is situated, join as defendants all persons owning or claiming to own or occupy any of the land sought to be condemned or any interest therein, showing, so far as practicable, the interest of each defendant and stating with certainty the right of condemnation and describing the property sought to be condemned. Process requiring the defendants to appear and answer to said complaint shall be served upon all occupants of the land sought to be condemned and upon the owners and all persons claiming interest therein, so far as known. If the title to any lands sought to be condemned appears to be in the Insular Government, though the lands are occupied by private individuals, or if it is uncertain whether the title is in the Insular Government or in private individuals or if the title is otherwise so obscure or doubtful that the city of Manila can not with accuracy or certainty specify who are the real owners, averment may be made by the city of Manila in its complaint to that effect. Process shall be served upon residents and nonresidents in the same manner as provided in Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, and the rights of minors and persons of unsound mind shall be safeguarded in the manner in such cases provided in said Act. The court may order additional and special notice in any case where such additional and special notice is in its opinion required.

SEC. 3. In case it shall appear from the pleadings or from the report of the commissioners or the court shall otherwise be satisfied of the fact that the true ownership of the lands sought to be condemned is uncertain and that there are conflicting claims and diverse interests in any of said parcels of land, the court, if satisfied that the real owners of the land have been notified and are before the court, shall, upon rendering judgment for condemnation and for payment of the sum or sums fixed by the court as just compensation for the land taken, order such sum or sums to be paid to the clerk of the court for the benefit of the persons who shall ultimately be adjudged entitled thereto. The sum or sums so awarded shall be governed by the rules laid down in section two hundred and forty-four of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety. When condemnation procedings are brought by the city of Manila as herein provided,

the said city of Manila shall have the right to enter immediately upon the possession of the land involved, after and upon deposit by it with the clerk of the Court of First Instance in which such action is pending, the value of the land in money as provisionally and promptly ascertained and fixed by the court having jurisdiction of the proceedings, said sum to be held by the clerk of the court subject to the orders and final disposition of the court; and the court is empowered and directed by appropriate order and writ, if necessary, to place the city of Manila in possession of the land upon the making of such deposit. In case such payment is made into court the clerk of the court shall be responsible upon his bond for the sum so paid and shall be compelled to receive it.

SEC. 4. The effects of a bill of exceptions in such case, the provisions as to the cost, as to the fees of the commission, as to final judgment and its record and effect, as to the powers of a guardian, and as to persons not notified of the condemnation proceedings, shall be such as are defined in sections two hundred and forty-eight to two hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety.

SEC. 5. Any party claiming an interest in money paid into court or deposited with the clerk of the Court of First Instance in accordance with the provisions of section three hereof, may litigate in court his claim thereto, and the court shall apportion the sum so paid in among the various claimants thereto as justice shall require and shall award such costs as to it may seem equitable. But the plaintiff in the condemnation proceedings shall not be a necessary party to the proceedings for the distribution of the sum or sums paid into court, nor be answerable for any cause arising from such litigation.

SEC. 6. The court in its order of appointment may direct the commissioners to report when any particular portion of the lands shall have been passed upon by the commissioners and may render judgment upon such partial report and direct the commissioners to proceed with their work as to subsequent portions of the land sought to be condemned and may from time to time so deal with the lands sought to be condemned.

SEC. 7. The proper judge of the Court of First Instance may act upon complaints for condemnation of lands under this Act in vacation time as well as in term time and may make appointments of commissioners, orders upon the reports of commissioners, and judgments of condemnation for the award and apportioning of damages at any time when it is convenient so to do, upon due notice to the parties in interest, and may make any orders to expedite procedings in the same manner and to the same effect as though made in regular term time and in court. It shall be the duty of the court or judge to expedite these proceedings as much as the interest of justice will warrant.

SEC. 8. No judgments entered in pursuance of this Act apportioning damages among rival claimants shall be conclusive as to the real ownership of the land affected thereby in proceedings of the Court of Land Registration for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of title.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with *section two of* "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the

Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 6, 1907.

[No. 1642.]

AN ACT Providing for the establishment of two subprovinces to be known as the subprovince of Kalinga and the subprovince of Apayao.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a subprovince which shall be known as the subprovince of Kalinga. The boundary of this subprovince shall be a line beginning at a point in the hills immediately west of the municipality of Malaueg, in the Province of Cagayan, and extending to the hills immediately west of the municipality of Santa Maria, in the Province of Isabela, between the settlements of Christian natives and of non-Christian tribes; thence in a southerly direction, between the settlements of Christians and of non-Christians, to the Kalinga settlement of Sili; thence west to the boundary of Nueva Vizcaya; thence along the present line of the northeastern boundary of Nueva Vizcaya to its intersection with the boundary line of the subprovince of Bontoc; thence along the present eastern line of the subprovince of Bontoc to the vicinity of the rancheria of Gaan; thence due west to the crest of the watershed between the Talodan and Chico Rivers; thence north along the watershed between these rivers so as to include the Talodan River valley, passing between the settlements of Tanglac and Capigon; thence west along the watershed between the Tabia and Saltan Rivers to the eastern boundary of the subprovince of Abra, so as to include the settlements of the Saltan River valley; thence north along the eastern line of the present boundary of the subprovince of Abra to the vicinity of Dagara and the settlements of the southern branch of the Abulug River; and thence eastward to its point of origin in the hills immediately to the west of Malaueg; the general purpose in fixing this boundary being to include within it all settlements of the Kalinga tribe west of the Rio Grande de Cagayan, together with all settlements of non-Christians in the Saltan River Valley. Prior to the actual survey of a definite boundary line for this subprovince, parts of the line may be more definitely fixed or changed by order of the Governor-General. The territory of the subprovince of Kalinga shall be a part of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc.

SEC. 2. There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Kalinga, who shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos per annum. Within the limits of his subprovince he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc. He shall reside and have his office at the capital of the subprovince.

SEC. 3. The settlement of Tabuc is hereby designated as the capital of the subprovince of Kalinga: *Provided*, That should experience demonstrate the desirability of making some other settlement the

capital of the subprovince, this may be done by order of the Governor-General.

SEC. 4. There is hereby established a subprovince which shall be known as the subprovince of Apayao. Its eastern boundary shall be a line beginning in the hills immediately to the westward of the municipality of Claveria, in the Province of Cagayan, and extending in a general southeasterly and southerly direction, between the settlements of Christians and of non-Christians, to the point in the hills immediately to the westward of Malaueg at which the boundary of the subprovince of Kalinga begins; its southern boundary shall be the line fixed in section one of this Act for the northern boundary of the subprovince of Kalinga; its western boundary shall be the line fixed by existing law as the eastern boundary line of northern Abra and of that portion of Ilocos Norte which at present abuts upon the Province of Cagayan, extending to a point directly to the west of the point of origin in the hills west of Claveria; its northern boundary shall be a line extending due east from this point to the point immediately to the westward of the municipality of Claveria, at which the boundary begins; the general purpose in fixing this boundary being to include within the subprovince of Apayao all the non-Christian inhabitants of the Province of Cagayan west of the Rio Grande de Cagayan and north of Malaueg. The teritory of the subprovince of Apayao shall form a part of the territory of the Province of Cagayan, and the governor and the provincial board of that province shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties relative to this subprovince fixed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six for the governor and provincial board of Lepanto-Bontoc relative to the subprovince of Bontoc.

SEC. 5. There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Apayao, who shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos per annum. Within the limits of his subprovince he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc. He shall reside and have his office at the capital of the subprovince.

SEC. 6. The settlement of Tauit is hereby designated as the capital of the subprovince of Apayao: *Provided*, That should experience demonstrate the desirability of making some other settlement the capital of the subprovince, this may be done by order of the Governor-General.

SEC. 7. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one thousand pesos, of which five hundred pesos may be expended by the lieutenant-governor of Kalinga and five hundred pesos may be expended by the lieutenant-governor of Apayao for the purchase of gifts to be employed in establishing friendly relations with the people of these subprovinces: *Provided*, That the expenditure of these funds shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 8. Any unexpended balance of non-Christian inhabitants' funds of Cagayan and Isabela shall be expendable either in the subprovince of Kalinga or the subprovince of Apayao, as the Secretary *of the* Interior may direct.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to ascertain and report to the Insular Auditor as soon as practicable the approximate number of inhabitants in the subprovince of Kalinga and in the subprovince of Apayao, and upon such certification the Insular Auditor shall redistribute internal-revenue payments in such a way that the amount proportionate to the number of inhabitants removed from the territorial jurisdiction of the Provinces of Cagayan and Isabela and transferred to that of Lepanto-Bontoc by the establishment of the subprovinces of Kalinga and Apayao shall be deducted from the non-Christian inhabitants' funds of the former provinces and added to the non-Christian inhabitants' funds of Lepanto-Bontoc; and thereafter in determining the amount of internal-revenue funds due and payable to the municipalities and townships of Cagayan the Insular Auditor shall take into account the number of non-Christian inhabitants in the subprovince of Apayao as certified to him by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC 9. Disbursements other than those authorized in section seven of this Act in the subprovinces of Kalinga and Apayao shall be made by such officers as the Governor-General may from time to time direct.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 9, 1907.

[No. 1643.]

AN ACT Extending the time for the payment of the cedula tax for the year nineteen hundred and seven in the township of Imunan, Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The period for the payment without penalty of the cedula tax for the year nineteen hundred and seven in the newly organized township of Imunan, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, is hereby extended to September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 10, 1907.

[No. 1644.]

AN ACT Repealing Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act providing that one fiscal shall perform the duties of fiscal for the Provinces of La Union and Zambales, repealing the provisions of law authorizing a separate fiscal for each of said provinces, fixing the salary for the fiscal of the two provinces, and making provisions for traveling expenses of such fiscal," providing for the performance of the duties of the fiscal for the Province of La Union and providing that the Attorney-General may designate any assistant attorney or fiscal to perform the duties of fiscal for the Province of Zambales.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act providing that one fiscal shall perform the duties of fiscal for the Provinces of La Union and Zambales, repealing the provisions of law authorizing a separate fiscal for each of said provinces, fixing the salary for the fiscal of the two provinces, and making provisions for traveling expenses of such fiscal," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The office of fiscal of the Province of La Union is hereby re-created, and from and after the date on which this Act shall take effect the salary of the fiscal of said province shall be two thousand six hundred pesos per annum, and said fiscal shall perform all the duties imposed by law upon provincial fiscals.

SEC. 3. The office of fiscal of the Province of Zambales is hereby abolished and the Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed, whenever the necessity therefor arises, to designate any assistant attorney or provincial fiscal to perform in the Province of Zambales the duties of fiscal for said province, and said assistant attorney or fiscal shall perform in the Province of Zambales all the duties imposed by law upon provincial fiscals, and the necessary traveling expenses of such assistant attorney or fiscal shall be borne by the Province of Zambales, which shall reimburse the Bureau of Justice, or the province from which the fiscal is detailed, in such amount as shall be fixed by the Attorney-General with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on June first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, May 14, 1907.

[No. 1645.]

AN ACT To legalize municipal elections, heretofore held under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-two, on and after January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Whereas sundry elections for municipal officers were in good faith held under the election provisions of the Municipal Code on and after the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, in ignorance of the fact that said provisions were repealed on said date: Now therefore, to give effect to the choice of the people and to avoid the expense and disturbance of repeated elections:

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All elections to fill municipal offices which were held prior to the date of the passage of this Act and on or after the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, under the provisions of the Municipal Code in force prior to said fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, which have been or may be confirmed by the provincial board in accordance with the said Municipal Code are hereby legalized and declared to be of full force and effect. The officers elected at such elections are hereby authorized to assume and fill the respective offices to which they were elected for the remainder of the respective terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 14, 1907.

[No. 1646.]

AN ACT Establishing a new boundary line between the subprovince of Amburayan and the Provinces of Ilocos Sur and La Union, making the municipality of Tagudin the capital of the subprovince of Amburayan, and fixing the powers and duties of provincial officers and provincial boards in provinces organized under the special provincial government act relative to municipalities organized under the Municipal Code.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The municipality of Tagudin, in the Province of Ilocos Sur, is hereby transferred to the subprovince of Amburayan and upon the transfer of the office of the lieutenant-governor shall become the capital of the said subprovince. The municipal authorities of Tagudin shall furnish adequate space in the municipal building for the office of the lieutenant-governor until other provision is made for such office.

The boundary line between the subprovince of Amburayan and the Province of Ilocos Sur shall be as follows:

Beginning at the Coast and Geodetic Survey station called "Bald Peak," latitude sixteen degrees fifty-nine minutes forty-four and ninety-five hundredths seconds, longitude one hundred and twenty degrees twenty-eight minutes forty-four and fifty-four hundredths seconds, thence South eighty-seven degrees eight minutes West, three thousand and sixty-two and six-tenths meters to a wooden cross on the west side of the main road and continuing on the same bearing five hundred and eighteen meters more or less to the seashore. Starting again at the above-mentioned Bald Peak and running thence South seventy-nine degrees twelve minutes East, toward a high and prominent peak lying in the range of mountains to the east, until this line intersects the present north and south boundary between Amburayan and Ilocos Sur.

SEC. 2. A new boundary line between the subprovince of Amburayan and the Province of La Union is hereby established as follows:

Beginning at a point called "Initial," from which the Tagudin church bell tower, latitude sixteen degrees fifty-six minutes eight and five-hundredths seconds, longitude one hundred and twenty degrees twenty-six minutes twenty-four and nine-hundredths seconds, bears North thirty-nine degrees fifty-five and five-tenths minutes West, and the Bangar church cross, latitude sixteen degrees fifty-three minutes forty-three and fifty-hundredths seconds, longitude one hundred and twenty degrees twenty-five minutes eight and ninety-four hundredths seconds, bears South fifty-four degrees six and five-tenths minutes West, the two latter being Coast and Geodetic Survey points; thence South sixteen degrees twenty-nine and five-tenths minutes West, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and nine-tenths meters to a point called "Cruz," or "A2;" thence South twenty-two degrees twenty-four and five-tenths minutes East, two thousand six hundred and eighty and five-tenths meters to a point called "Bangar," latitude sixteen degrees fifty-two minutes nineteen and thirty-five hundredths seconds, longitude one hundred and twenty degrees twenty-seven minutes twenty and sixty-five hundredths seconds, which is a Coast and Geodetic Survey station of the same name; thence South four degrees twenty-five minutes West, one thousand five hundred and sixty and three-tenths meters to a point called "Chow," or "A6;" thence South twenty-five degrees fifty-seven and five-tenths minutes West, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight and two-tenths meters to a point called "San Francisco," or "A7;" thence South eighteen degrees fifty-one and five-tenths minutes West, one thousand seven hundred and six and four-tenths meters to a point called "Calat," or "X2;" thence South four degrees fifty-six minutes West, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three meters to a point called "Buñgcayo," or "A9;" thence South eight degrees fifty-one and five-tenths minutes West, three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight and two-tenths meters to a point called "San Jose," or "AA10;" thence South thirty degrees thirty-one minutes West, four thousand four hundred and sixty-four and seven-tenths meters to a point called "Lacong No. 1," or "A11;" thence South twenty degrees twenty-three minutes West, eight hundred and five and seven-tenths meters to a point called "Lacong

No. 2," or "A12;" thence South twenty-four degrees fourteen minutes West, one thousand two hundred and eighty-three and three-tenths meters to a point called "Hill," or "A13;" thence South two degrees twenty-one minutes West, two thousand one hundred and eighteen and seven-tenths meters to a point called "San Gabriel," or "A14;" thence South twenty-six degrees forty-eight and five-tenths minutes West, one thousand four hundred and sixty and five-tenths meters to a point called "Road," or "X7;" thence South ten degrees seven and five-tenths minutes East, two hundred and ninety-seven and eight-tenths meters to a wooden cross set on the south side of the main road from San Juan to San Gabriel; thence on the same bearing, South ten degrees seven and five-tenths minutes East, one thousand four hundred and nine and seven-tenths meters to a point called "Final," or "X6," which point was the end of the boundary line and is at the junction of the Cabassitan and Baroro, or Cadaclan, Rivers. From Final the Coast and Geodetic Survey station Saragosa, latitude sixteen degrees forty-two minutes thirty-two and twenty-seven hundredths seconds, longitude one hundred and twenty degrees twenty-two minutes fourteen and sixty-six hundredths seconds, bears North twenty-nine degrees forty-nine and five-tenths minutes West, five thousand six hundred and ten and four-tenths meters.

SEC. 3. So much of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and three as provides for the placing of certain non-Christian inhabitants of the Province of La Union under the jurisdiction of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Amburayan and the governor and provincial board of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc is hereby repealed.

For the purpose of electing delegates to the Philippine Assembly at the election to be held on July thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, the territory hereby added to the subprovince of Amburayan shall constitute a part of the assembly districts of which it formed a part prior to the passage of this Act, and the inhabitants of said territory shall have the right, if otherwise qualified, to vote for delegates to the Philippine Assembly at the elections to be held on July thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. Whenever in a province organized under the Special Provincial Government Act a municipality is organized under the Municipal Code, or when a municipality already so organized is brought within the territory of a province organized under the Special Provincial Government Act, the provisions of the Municipal Code shall be of full force and effect and the powers and duties of provincial officers and the provincial board as to such municipality shall be those prescribed by the Municipal Code and the Provincial Government Act.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 15, 1907.

jurisdiction over any particular case may issue such orders to the clerk with reference to such case as he may deem proper, without the intervention of the senior judge, and the clerk shall comply therewith."

SEC. 3. Section eight of said Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 8. Except as otherwise herein provided, the clerk shall have the custody and control, under the general direction of the senior judge of the court, of all papers and documents filed with him under the provisions of this Act, and shall carefully number and index the same. Said papers and documents shall be kept in the city of Manila, in an office to be called the "Land Registration Office," which shall be in the same building as the Court of Land Registration or near said building.

"The clerk shall attend the sessions of the court and keep a docket of all causes, and he shall affix the seal of the court to all process or papers proceeding therefrom and requiring a seal.

"When an application is published for hearing at the time and place for holding a regular or special term of the Court of First Instance, as provided in section four of this Act, the clerk shall immediately send the original application, and all papers and documents filed in connection therewith, by official messenger or registered mail, to the judge of the Court of First Instance who is to conduct the hearing."

SEC. 4. Section seventeen of said Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Court of Land Registration, in all matters over which it has jurisdiction, may issue an injunction for the protection of either or any of the parties in interest, in the following cases:

"(1) When it appears by the application, by verified petition, or by affidavits that the commission or continuance of some act during the proceedings for registration of title would produce waste or great or irreparable injury to the subject-matter of the registration proceeding.

"(2) When it appears during the pendency of the proceedings that either or any of the parties in interest is doing, or is about to do, or is threatening to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done, some act in violation or to the prejudice of the rights of another party to the action respecting the subject-matter of the proceedings and tending to render the judgment ineffectual.

"Except as herein provided, preliminary and permanent injunctions shall be obtained, enforced, dissolved, or modified in the same manner as such injunctions are obtained, enforced, dissolved, or modified under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure."

SEC. 5. Section thirty of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 30. If the application is filed with the clerk, he shall forthwith forward it by registered mail to the register of deeds of the province or city in which the land or any portion thereof lies. Immediately upon the receipt of the application, whether from the applicant or the clerk, the register of deeds shall search the books and records of his office and attach to the application a certificate stating *that the land to* which the application relates does not appear in such *books or records, or* setting forth copies of all entries of such land, if

any there be, and, if the applicant seeks the benefits of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, the register of deeds shall also obtain from the examiner of titles and attach to the application the report and certificate required by section sixty of said Act, and shall transmit the application, such certificate and report, and the papers, plans, and memorandum mentioned in section twenty of this Act by the first registered mail to the clerk in Manila."

SEC. 6. Section thirty-one of said Act is hereby amended by striking out, at the beginning of said section, the words "If, in the opinion of the examiner, the applicant has a good title, as alleged, and proper for registration, or if the applicant, after an adverse opinion of the examiner, elects to proceed further, the clerk of the court shall, immediately upon the filing of the examiner's opinion or the applicant's election, as the case may be," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "Upon receipt of the application, certificate, and accompanying papers from the register of deeds the clerk shall."

SEC. 7. Section one hundred and fourteen of said Act, as amended by section nine of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eight, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 114. Fees payable under this Act shall be as follows:

"From the time of filing the application until the final determination of each case, for all services performed by the clerk or his deputies in each case, except the taking of affidavits or acknowledgments, including filing, entering, indexing, and recording all documents, plans, orders, decrees, and other papers, all notices by mail or publication, and a certified copy of the decree of registration, if any there be, there shall be paid by the applicant to the clerk the sum in the following table corresponding to the value of the property, which shall be the assessed value if the property is assessed, otherwise the market value, determined as provided in section ninety-nine of this Act:

"Property not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, five dollars.

"Property not exceeding five hundred dollars but over one hundred dollars in value, fifteen dollars.

"Property not exceeding one thousand dollars but over five hundred dollars in value, twenty dollars.

"Property not exceeding five thousand dollars but over one thousand dollars in value, twenty-five dollars.

"Property not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars but over five thousand dollars in value, forty dollars.

"Property not exceeding fifty thousand dollars but over twenty-five thousand dollars in value, fifty dollars.

"Property exceeding fifty thousand dollars in value, one hundred dollars.

"For all services by a sheriff or other officer under this Act, the same fees as are now provided by law for like services.

"For entry of original certificate of title, and issuing one duplicate certificate, three dollars.

"For making and entering a new certificate of title, including issue of one duplicate certificate, one dollar.

"For each duplicate certificate, after the first, fifty cents.

"For the registration of every instrument, whether single or in duplicate or triplicate, including entering, indexing, and filing the same, and attesting registration thereof, and also making and attest-

ing copy of memorandum on one instrument or on a duplicate certificate when required, one dollar and fifty cents.

"For making and attesting copy of memorandum on each additional instrument or duplicate certificate if required, fifty cents.

"For filing and registering an adverse claim, three dollars.

"For entering statement of change of residence or post-office address, including indorsing and attesting the same on a duplicate certificate, twenty-five cents.

"For entering any note in the entry book or in the registration book, twenty-five cents.

"For the registration of a suggestion of death or notice of bankruptcy, insolvency, or analogous proceeding, twenty-five cents.

"For the registration of a discharge or release of mortgage or other instrument creating an incumbrance, fifty cents.

"For the registration of any levy, or of any discharge or dissolution of any attachment or levy, or of any certificate of or receipt for the payment of taxes, or notice of any pending action, or of a judgment or decree, fifty cents.

"For indorsing on any mortgage, lease, or other instrument a memorandum of partition, one dollar.

"For every petition filed under this Act after original registration, one dollar.

"For a certified copy of any decree or registered instrument, the same fees as are provided by the Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings for clerks of Courts of First Instance for like services.

"In all cases not expressly provided for by the law the fees of all public officers for any official duty or service under this Act shall be at the same rate as those prescribed herein for like services."

SEC. 8. Upon a decision being rendered by any judge serving on the Court of Land Registration, either party in interest may, within thirty days after the decision is rendered by such judge, petition the court *in banc*, consisting of all the judges serving on the court, or at least three of said judges, for a rehearing of the case, and, if it shall appear to such court *in banc* that the decision on which a rehearing is asked is in conflict with any previous decision of the court, or of any judge thereof, or with any decision of the Supreme Court of these Islands, or of any other competent appellate tribunal, then the court *in banc*, may, in its discretion, by vote of a majority of its members, grant the rehearing petitioned for, annul the decision of the single judge, and rehear the case sitting *in banc;* and the decision of the court *in banc* shall be the decision of the Court of Land Registration in the case, and may be regularly appealed from as in other cases.

SEC. 9. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby, to that extent, repealed.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, May 16, 1907.

[No. 1649.]

AN ACT Declaring all of the territory comprised in the island of Marinduque a subprovince of Tayabas, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All of the territory comprised in the Island of Marinduque, Province of Tayabas, formerly constituting the Province of Marinduque, is hereby declared to be the subprovince of Marinduque, forming a part of the Province of Tayabas. There shall be a lieutenant-governor for the said subprovince, to be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. He shall have his office in the municipality of Boac and shall receive an annual salary of one thousand four hundred and forty pesos, payable monthly from funds of the subprovince hereinafter provided for; he shall represent the provincial governor in the subprovince and shall carry out the legal orders of that official transmitted to him from time to time; he shall inspect the municipalities of the subprovince at least once every six months and at such other times as may be necessary and shall make report of such inspections to the provincial board through the provincial governor; he shall make such recommendations to the provincial board, through the provincial governor, as he shall deem necessary for the best interests of the subprovince; he shall employ and discharge, with the approval of the provincial board, all subordinate employees of the subprovince that may be authorized by the board; he shall be the custodian of the public records and documents of the subprovince; and, in general, he shall exercise in the subprovince of Marinduque, subject to the supervision of the provincial governor, the powers and duties conferred upon a provincial governor by the Provincial Government Act.

SEC. 2. The provincial government of Tayabas is hereby authorized to establish a permanent suboffice of the provincial treasury of Tayabas at Boac, Island of Marinduque, and to provide adequate quarters for the said suboffice.

SEC. 3. Seventy per centum of all taxes, imposts, or fines collected on and after April first, nineteen hundred and seven, in behalf of the Province of Tayabas in the subprovince of Marinduque, under the provisions of existing law, or of laws which may hereafter be enacted, shall remain in the subtreasury of Marinduque for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants of the subprovince; and the remaining thirty per centum of such collections shall be transmitted to the provincial treasury of Tayabas and shall inure to the general funds of the province.

SEC. 4. The funds provided for the subprovince of Marinduque shall be expended on resolution of the provincial board of Tayabas, and the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the subtreasury at Boac shall make payments from funds of the subprovince only by direction of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince, accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the provincial board authorizing the expenditure. The salary of the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the provincial subtreasury at Boac and the salaries of the deputies of the provincial treasurer in the munici-

palities of the subprovince of Marinduque shall be paid from the funds of such subprovince.

SEC. 5. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on August tenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, May 17, 1907.

[No. 1650.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand pesos from the funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-four for the purpose of improving the port of Iloilo.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred and seventy thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-four, to be used in the improvement of the port of Iloilo, for the construction of a section of new river wall, not less than three hundred feet in length, beginning at Point Llorente and extending along the edge of the channel of the Iloilo River, and to repair the present river wall: *Provided*, That not more than thirty thousand pesos of such sum shall be used for the repair of the present river wall: *And provided further*, That in case there shall be raised by private subscription and paid into the Insular Treasury within three months after the date of the passage of this Act the sum of twenty-five thousand pesos, the sum of fifty thousand pesos of the funds provided by this Act shall be added to said twenty-five thousand pesos raised by private subscription, making a total of seventy-five thousand pesos, which latter sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for dredging the channel and turning basin in the Iloilo River.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce and Police is hereby authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of the new river wall and for repairing the present river walls; and, in the event of a subscription of twenty-five thousand pesos by private parties, as provided for in the preceding section, for the dredging of the Iloilo River as herein provided. Said bids may be advertised for the entire work herein mentioned or for such part or parts thereof as to the Secretary of Commerce and Police may seem advisable, and shall be made under such conditions as he may prescribe and upon plans and specifications to be prepared by the Bureau of Navigation. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the Secretary of Commerce and Police shall award the contract for the entire work to the best bidder, or, if the same is divided, and bids called

for on parts of the work, then to the best bidder in each instance. The right shall be reserved to reject any or all bids, and in case of the rejection of all bids the work may be done under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation. In case said work is let by contract such contract shall contain a provision under which at least ten per centum of each partial payment due shall be retained until the final acceptance of the work as additional security for the performance of the contract: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce and Police, if in his judgment it shall seem advisable to do so, may order the Director of Navigation to undertake the dredging of the Iloilo River without advertising for bids, and in such case the Director of Navigation shall take immediate steps to undertake and carry the work to completion.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Commerce and Police is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the military authorities by which the dredged material may be given to them free of charge, under such conditions as may seem to him advantageous.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 17, 1907.

[No. 1651.]

AN ACT To authorize graduates of certain schools of medicine and pharmacy in the Philippine Islands to practice medicine and surgery and pharmacy without taking the examinations prescribed by Acts Numbered Three hundred and ten and Five hundred and ninety-seven, respectively, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any graduate of a school of medicine or of a school of pharmacy in the Philippine Islands who shall receive therefrom the degree of Doctor of Medicine or of Licentiate of Pharmacy shall, upon presenting his diploma from said school to the Board of Medical Examiners for the Philippine Islands or to the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, as the case may be, be entitled to receive from the proper board, and the proper board shall issue to him, without examination, a certificate of registration, entitling him to practice medicine and surgery or pharmacy, and upon duly recording the same in the office of the register of deeds in the province or provinces within which he may intend to practice, or in the city of Manila, he shall be entitled to practice medicine and surgery or pharmacy, as the case may be, in the Philippine Islands: *Provided, however*, That such school of medicine or pharmacy, as aforesaid, shall have been duly incorporated as a university, college, or school in accordance with Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An Act providing for the formation and organization of corporations, defining their powers, fixing the duties of directors and other officers

thereof, declaring the rights and liabilities of shareholders and members, prescribing the conditions under which such corporations may transact business, and repealing certain articles of the Code of Commerce and all laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this Act," and shall also previous to the matriculation of said graduate in such school of medicine or pharmacy, as the case may be, have been empowered in writing by the Secretary of Public Instruction, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to grant diplomas and confer degrees in medicine and pharmacy pursuant to section one hundred and sixty-eight of said Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine: *And provided further*, That such school or schools shall, in the judgment of the board of control of the Philippine Medical School, have brought its instruction in medicine and surgery or pharmacy to the standards prescribed for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine in said Philippine Medical School, or to the standards of instruction fixed by said board of control for granting the degree of Licentiate of Pharmacy, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That the board of control of the Philippine Medical School shall have been permitted, directly or through its agents, to make such inspections of the curriculum, text-books, laboratory work, methods of instruction, and student work of any such school of medicine or pharmacy, and to exercise such general supervision over the examinations given in such schools as to said board of control may seem necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. Persons practicing medicine and surgery or pharmacy in the Philippine Islands under the terms of section one of this Act shall, in all other respects, be subject to the provisions and liable to the penalties prescribed in Acts Numbered Three hundred and ten and Five hundred and ninety-seven, respectively.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1652.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Eighty-three by enabling provincial boards to increase the amount of the cedula tax and apply the increased revenue to the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and bridges, and amending sections one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and forty-nine of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine to correspond.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered forty-five and to read as follows:

"SEC. 45. The provincial board of any province organized under the Provincial Government Act, when in its judgment the public

interests so require, may in any year provide by resolution that the cedula tax payable in said province for the following calendar year shall be two pesos. Such resolution, before the first Monday in January of the calendar year for which it is made effective, shall be duly published in the manner prescribed for proclamations by section seventy-four of the Municipal Code, and a copy of such resolution shall be conspicuously posted in every municipal treasurer's office in the province and in each *presidencia*. The effect of such resolution shall be to increase the amount of the cedula tax from one peso to two pesos, and if such increased cedula tax is not paid on or before the last Saturday of April of said calendar year no certificate of registration shall be issued by the provincial treasurer or his authorized deputies except upon the payment of the sum of four pesos therefor, and the resolution required by this section to be posted shall contain a statement to that effect. The cedula forms issued for the collection of the tax authorized in this section shall be similar to the cedula forms now issued for the collection of the regular cedula tax. In case the payment of the cedula tax is made on or before the last Saturday of April of said calendar year, the cedula or certificate of registration shall have plainly printed thereon the words "Road and Bridge Fund, One Peso," and, in case such cedula tax is not paid until after the last Saturday of April of said calendar year, the cedula or certificate of registration shall have plainly printed thereon tht words "Road and Bridge Fund, Two Pesos." The Collector of Internal Revenue shall be the custodian of all such cedulas or certificates of registration, and shall supply them to provincial treasurers for issue in the same manner as the regular cedulas are issued or sold under existing law. The Collector of Internal Revenue shall report to the Insular Auditor the total number and value of all the cedulas provided in this section received by him from the Bureau of Printing and issued by him to provincial treasurers. All residents of a province subject to the payment of a cedula tax wherein the increase herein provided is in effect shall pay the same within that province, and payment thereof in any province other than that of their residence shall not exempt such residents from paying also in the province in which they reside the additional cedula tax for which provision may be made by resolution of the provincial board in accordance with this section. All collections shall be made, and payment thereof enforced, in the manner provided in Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, and under such rules and regulations as the Collector of Internal Revenue may prescribe. One-half of the total cedula tax collected under authority of a resolution of a provincial board adopted in accordance with this section shall be disposed of as provided by existing law and the other half of the total tax so collected shall be deposited in the road and bridge fund of the province within which such collections are made and shall be used solely for the construction, maintenance, and repair of public highways and bridges.

"Every provincial board availing itself of the authority conferred in this section shall transmit to the Executive Secretary, to the Insular Auditor, and to the Collector of Internal Revenue certified copies of the resolution of the provincial board imposing such increased cedula tax for the purposes aforesaid. The resolution of the provincial board provided for by this section shall be transmit-

thereof, declaring the rights and liabilities of shareholders and members, prescribing the conditions under which such corporations may transact business, and repealing certain articles of the Code of Commerce and all laws or parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent with this Act," and shall also previous to the matriculation of said graduate in such school of medicine or pharmacy, as the case may be, have been empowered in writing by the Secretary of Public Instruction, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to grant diplomas and confer degrees in medicine and pharmacy pursuant to section one hundred and sixty-eight of said Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine: *And provided further*, That such school or schools shall, in the judgment of the board of control of the Philippine Medical School, have brought its instruction in medicine and surgery or pharmacy to the standards prescribed for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine in said Philippine Medical School, or to the standards of instruction fixed by said board of control for granting the degree of Licentiate of Pharmacy, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That the board of control of the Philippine Medical School shall have been permitted, directly or through its agents, to make such inspections of the curriculum, text-books, laboratory work, methods of instruction, and student work of any such school of medicine or pharmacy, and to exercise such general supervision over the examinations given in such schools as to said board of control may seem necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. Persons practicing medicine and surgery or pharmacy in the Philippine Islands under the terms of section one of this Act shall, in all other respects, be subject to the provisions and liable to the penalties prescribed in Acts Numbered Three hundred and ten and Five hundred and ninety-seven, respectively.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1652.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Eighty-three by enabling provincial boards to increase the amount of the cedula tax and apply the increased revenue to the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and bridges, and amending sections one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and forty-nine of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine to correspond.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered forty-five and to read as follows:

"SEC. 45. The provincial board of any province organized under *the Provincial* Government Act, when in its judgment the public

interests so require, may in any year provide by resolution that the cedula tax payable in said province for the following calendar year shall be two pesos. Such resolution, before the first Monday in January of the calendar year for which it is made effective, shall be duly published in the manner prescribed for proclamations by section seventy-four of the Municipal Code, and a copy of such resolution shall be conspicuously posted in every municipal treasurer's office in the province and in each *presidencia*. The effect of such resolution shall be to increase the amount of the cedula tax from one peso to two pesos, and if such increased cedula tax is not paid on or before the last Saturday of April of said calendar year no certificate of registration shall be issued by the provincial treasurer or his authorized deputies except upon the payment of the sum of four pesos therefor, and the resolution required by this section to be posted shall contain a statement to that effect. The cedula forms issued for the collection of the tax authorized in this section shall be similar to the cedula forms now issued for the collection of the regular cedula tax. In case the payment of the cedula tax is made on or before the last Saturday of April of said calendar year, the cedula or certificate of registration shall have plainly printed thereon the words "Road and Bridge Fund, One Peso," and, in case such cedula tax is not paid until after the last Saturday of April of said calendar year, the cedula or certificate of registration shall have plainly printed thereon tht words "Road and Bridge Fund, Two Pesos." The Collector of Internal Revenue shall be the custodian of all such cedulas or certificates of registration, and shall supply them to provincial treasurers for issue in the same manner as the regular cedulas are issued or sold under existing law. The Collector of Internal Revenue shall report to the Insular Auditor the total number and value of all the cedulas provided in this section received by him from the Bureau of Printing and issued by him to provincial treasurers. All residents of a province subject to the payment of a cedula tax wherein the increase herein provided is in effect shall pay the same within that province, and payment thereof in any province other than that of their residence shall not exempt such residents from paying also in the province in which they reside the additional cedula tax for which provision may be made by resolution of the provincial board in accordance with this section. All collections shall be made, and payment thereof enforced, in the manner provided in Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, and under such rules and regulations as the Collector of Internal Revenue may prescribe. One-half of the total cedula tax collected under authority of a resolution of a provincial board adopted in accordance with this section shall be disposed of as provided by existing law and the other half of the total tax so collected shall be deposited in the road and bridge fund of the province within which such collections are made and shall be used solely for the construction, maintenance, and repair of public highways and bridges.

"Every provincial board availing itself of the authority conferred in this section shall transmit to the Executive Secretary, to the Insular Auditor, and to the Collector of Internal Revenue certified copies of the resolution of the provincial board imposing such increased cedula tax for the purposes aforesaid. The resolution of the provincial board provided for by this section shall be transmit-

ted as aforesaid not later than the first day of October immediately preceding the first Monday in January of the calendar year for which the cedula tax therein provided for is made effective."

SEC. 2. Section one hundred and twenty-one of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

"*And provided further*, That in those provinces wherein the price of cedulas shall have been increased according to the provisions of the Provincial Government Act, as amended, such price shall be as fixed by the provincial board under the authority of the last-named Act."

SEC. 3. Section one hundred and forty-nine of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That in those provinces wherein the price of cedulas shall have been increased according to the provisions of the Provincial Government Act, as amended, the additional amount collected by virtue thereof shall be applied to the purposes therein specified."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1653.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eleven, entitled "The Philippine Road Law," by enabling municipalities to avail themselves of its provisions in the absence of a provincial vote of acceptance and by enabling provinces and municipalities to avail themselves of its provisions for a limited period of time.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eleven, entitled "The Philippine Road Law," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. This Act shall not take effect throughout any province until it has been accepted by the provincial board and by the municipal councils of a majority of the municipalities in the province, but upon the affirmative vote of the municipal council it may become effective in any municipality in a province where there has been no vote of acceptance. The vote of any province and its municipalities to make this Act effective throughout the province, or by any municipality to make it effective in such municipality, may be for a designated period of time, which shall not be less than one year: *Provided*, That in the Moro Province this Act shall become effective when accepted by the legislative council without submission to the vote of the presidents: *And provided further*, That section sixteen shall be applicable to all provinces of the Philippine Islands, irrespective of whether the other provisions of this Act are or are not extended thereto."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1654.]

AN ACT To provide for the leasing of reclaimed land for commercial purposes, for the leasing of the foreshore and lands under water, and to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waterways.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The control and disposition of the foreshore as defined in existing law, and the title to all Government or public lands made or reclaimed by the Government by dredging or filling or otherwise throughout the Philippine Islands, shall be retained by the Government without prejudice to vested rights and without prejudice to rights conceded to the city of Manila in the "Luneta Extension."

SEC. 2. (*a*) The Secretary of the Interior shall cause all Government or public lands made or reclaimed by the Government by dredging or filling or otherwise to be divided into lots or blocks, with the necessary streets and alleyways located thereon, and shall cause plats and plans of such surveys to be prepared and filed in the Bureau of Lands.

(*b*) Upon the completion of such plats and plans the Governor-General shall give notice to the public that such parts of the lands so made or reclaimed as are not needed for public purposes will be leased for commercial and business purposes, and upon receipt of an application or applications for a lease or leases, the Governor-General shall designate and specify certain portions of the land for such use, and shall give notice by public advertisement that such applications have been made and that the Government will lease lots or blocks, to be specified in said advertisement, for commercial and business purposes, such leases to run for a period of ninety-nine years at a rental of three per centum per annum of the appraised value of the parcel of land leased, the appraisal to be made by the Director of Lands subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior and conditioned that a new appraisal of said land so leased shall be made in the same manner ten years from the date of the lease and every ten years thereafter, and that the rental after such appraisal shall be based upon the new appraised value at the same rate per centum per annum.

(*c*) If after any reappraisal a tenant shall consider the new valuation to be excessive, he shall have the right, within three months, to appeal to the Court of First Instance of the district in which the land is situated, and the said court is hereby given jurisdiction to determine the appraisal and fix a just valuation for the land for the period of ten years. Either party shall have the right to appeal from the Court of First Instance to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

Provided, however, That the tenant shall pay rent on the basis of the reappraisal pending final determination of the matter by said Court of First Instance. Should the Court of First Instance determine to fix a valuation for the land lower than that fixed in the reappraisal the tenant shall be entitled to a refund of the excess rent paid by him on the basis of such reappraisal.

(*d*) The lease of the said lands shall be executed by the Director of Lands and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall specifically provide, among other things, that improvements thereon of a kind to be approved by the Consulting Architect, as provided in subsection (*f*) of this section, shall be commenced within twelve months of the date of the execution of the lease and shall be completed within a time to be fixed in said lease, and that in case of failure to make such improvements within the time prescribed by the lease or to comply with any or all of the terms and conditions of said lease the same shall thereupon be forfeited, and that all improvements made on the leased property shall vest in and become the property of the Government of the Philippine Islands: *Provided, however*, That the Governor-General may, in his discretion, and upon such terms as he may prescribe, waive the forfeiture herein provided for, or extend the time within which said improvements shall be commenced and completed.

Every such lease shall also contain a provision for the payment of the tax or taxes levied on said land or improvements and providing that upon the failure of the lessee to pay any such tax or taxes or any part thereof the lease shall forthwith cease and determine.

(*e*) The leases above provided for shall be disposed of to the highest and best bidder therefor, subject to such regulations and safeguards as the Governor-General may by executive order prescribe.

(*f*) Plans for buildings or improvements shall be approved by the Consulting Architect, and no buildings or improvements shall be permitted until such approval has been obtained in writing. Such improvements shall also be subject to the ordinances of the proper municipality. In case of difference or dispute between the Consulting Architect and the lessee, final decision shall be made by the Governor-General.

SEC. 3. (*a*) The original cost of the construction of streets, alleyways, and curbing on such reclaimed lands shall be borne by the Insular Government. The cost of putting in sewers and water mains and keeping in repair the streets, alleyways, and curbing constructed at the expense of the Insular Government shall be borne by the municipality in which such lands are situated, and it shall be the duty of such municipality to maintain and keep in repair streets, alleyways, and curbing constructed by the Insular Government as herein provided.

(*b*) Franchises for the use of said streets and alleyways on said lands for private or public purposes may be granted by the Insular Government or, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, by the municipality in which said lands are situated. Franchises granted under this section for the construction and operation of street railways, electric light and power, and telephone lines shall be subject to the provisions of the law then in force governing all *such franchises.*

SEC. 4. All lands leased under the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, and all improvements thereon, shall be subject to local taxation against the lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, to the same extent as if such lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, were the owners of both land and improvements.

SEC. 5. Upon receipt of an application or applications for the lease of any portion of the foreshore or lands under water in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of erecting and maintaining wharves, docks, piers, marine railways, or other appropriate structures, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, the Governor-General may designate and specify such portions of the foreshore or lands under water for such use, and shall give notice by public advertisement that such applications have been made and that the Government will lease such portion of the foreshore, to be specified in said advertisement, for wharves, docks, piers, marine railways, or other appropriate structures for a term not to exceed ninety-nine years, with the right on the part of the lessee to erect and maintain such wharves, docks, piers, marine railways, or other appropriate structures, or to make such other beneficial use of such leased foreshore or lands under water as may be specified in the lease, subject, however, to all vested rights or easements of owners of lands adjacent to such foreshore or lands under water.

SEC. 6. The lease mentioned in the section immediately preceding shall, among other things, contain the following provisions:

(*a*) For the payment by the lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, of an annual rental, which shall be fixed at not less than one per centum of the appraised value of the improvements which the lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, may be authorized to make by the lease. Such appraisal shall be made in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in this Act in the case of a lease by the Government of made or reclaimed lands.

(*b*) That plans and specifications of all wharves or other marine structures authorized by the lease shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Navigation.

(*c*) That on the termination of the lease or any extension thereof, all the improvements made by the lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall vest in and become the property of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

(*d*) For the regulation by the Secretary of Commerce and Police of all rates and fees charged to the public, and for the submission to him annually for approval of all tariffs of such rates and fees.

(*e*) For the continuance of the easements of the coast police and other easements reserved in the Law of Waters now in force in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 7. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Commerce and Police and the approval of the Governor-General, every steamship company granted a lease of the foreshore as hereinbefore provided may, by proper condemnation proceedings, acquire, for the purpose of erecting wharves or other structures for the better handling of its steamship business, land not under water adjacent to the foreshore for which such company obtained a lease.

In order to secure the approval of the Governor-General, such steamship company shall file with the Secretary of Commerce and Police an application stating in detail the situation and extent of the land desired, the nature and extent of the wharves or other structures to be erected on the land not under water adjacent to the foreshore, and the character of the business and use to which the applicant desires to put such land.

SEC. 8. In order to encourage municipalities and provinces to construct wharves, piers, docks, and other structures for the convenience of shipping, the Insular Government, through the Bureau of Navigation, shall, without cost, provide such municipalities and provinces with plans and specifications for the construction thereof.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1655.]

AN ACT For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within the Philippine Islands any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand pesos or by imprisonment for one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine of not less than two thousand pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. The introduction into the Philippine Islands from the United States or from any foreign country, or the shipment to the United States or to any foreign country from the Philippine Islands, of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from the Philippine Islands to the United States or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in the Philippine Islands from the United States or from any foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the Philippine Islands any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or

export or offer to export the same to the United States or to any foreign country, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not to exceed four hundred pesos, and for each subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine not to exceed six hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to the United States or to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the purchaser in the United States or in any foreign country when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the United States or of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption in the Philippine Islands, then this provisio shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. The Insular Collector of Customs, the Director of Health, and the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands shall make uniform rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the Philippine Islands or which shall be received from the United States or from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to the United States or to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the Director of Health for the Philippine slands.

SEC. 4. The examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Science, or under the direction and supervision of that Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands shall at once certify the facts to the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands with a copy of the results of the analysis or a report of the examination of such article duty authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, to whom the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom the Director of Health shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the Philippine Islands, without

delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. The term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compounded.

SEC. 7. For the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of *a diseased animal*, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proporton of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in packages form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device is false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean

mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the Philippine Islands, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. Any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, that, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the Philippine Islands, or if it be imported from the United States or a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export to the United States or to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in the Court of First Instance in the Philippine Islands of the judicial district within which the same is found, and shall be seized for confiscation and condemnation, and may be confiscated and condemned by said court in the proceedings so initiated. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or as of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Philippine Islands, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act or to the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided, however*, That upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings as provided in this section and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession of the United States, the court may order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings hereinbefore mentioned shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty in the Courts of First Instance of the Philippine Islands, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Insular Collector of Customs shall deliver to the Director of Health, upon his request from time to time, samples of food and drugs which are being imported into the Philippine Islands or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands or any official designated by him and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such

samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the Philippine Islands is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the Philippine Islands, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Insular Collector of Customs shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Insular Collector of Customs may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Insular Collector of Customs may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter, on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Insular Collector of Customs, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 12. The word " person " as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, associations, and other commercial or legal entities. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, association, or other commercial or legal entity, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, association, or other commercial or legal entity, as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect on its passage: *Provided*, That any article, the importation, offer, sale, transportation, or use of which is prohibited or restricted by this Act, which is in transit to the Philippine Islands at the time of the passage of this Act, shall not be subject to the fines, penalties, or forfeitures herein prescribed, but may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Insular Collector of Customs, and approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, be returned to the port from which it was shipped: *Provided further*, That this privilege shall not be extended beyond a period of sixty days after the date of the passage of this Act.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

GENERAL.

REGULATION 1.—*Short title of the act.*

The act entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," enacted May 18, 1907, shall be known and referred to as "The Pure Food and Drugs Act."

REGULATION 2.—*Original unbroken package.*

The term "original unbroken package" as used in this act is the original package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, phial, or other receptacle put up by the manufacturer, to which the label is attached, or which may be suitable for the attachment of a label, making one complete package of the food or drug article. The original package contemplated includes both the wholesale and the retail package.

REGULATION 3.—*Collection of samples.*

(Section 2.)

(*a*) Whenever a customs, health, or internal-revenue officer has cause for believing or suspecting that an article of food or drug which is being imported into, manufactured, or offered for sale in the Philippine Islands, or which is for the purpose of exportation from the Philippine Islands to the United States, or any foreign country, or which has been imported into the Philippine Islands from the United States, or any foreign country, a sample or specimen of the articles suspected as being adulterated or misbranded, except in the cases provided for in Regulations 17 to 20, will be seized from the owner thereof and a receipt given therefor, and such sample will be forwarded to the Director of Health through the Chief of the Bureau to which the seizing officer belongs with a full and complete statement of the case, giving name of the person from whom taken, quantity of same on hand, in which capacity the person from whom taken was acting—whether as an importer, a manufacturer of the article, or dealer therein, or a consumer thereof—and will furnish such other information as in the opinion of the customs, health, or internal-revenue officer will be of assistance in the proper administration of the law.

(*b*) Representative samples shall be taken, discretion being used as to the amount thereof; in general, one kilogram of bulk goods, or one liter of liquid goods being sufficient. Much smaller samples will serve in the case of drugs. In the case of bottled goods, one bottle will usually be found to be sufficient.

(*c*) Sample of bulk goods will be immediately placed in tin boxes or other suitable coverings and sealed by the officer taking the same.

(*d*) In all cases where samples of goods are to be taken the owner will be given such notice thereof as the circumstances of the case permit, and wherever possible, samples shall be taken and sealed in his presence. Samples shall be taken and sealed in duplicate, one such sample to be transmitted as above stated to the Bureau of Health, and the other to be delivered to the importer or owner thereof, if he desire the same.

In order properly to perform the duties set forth above, customs, health, and internal-revenue officers should give all publicity to the fact that they are charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of The Pure Food and Drugs Act, and should invite complaints and reports from all persons in their respective districts regarding adulteration or misbranding articles of food or drugs.

REGULATION 4.—*Hearings.*

(Section 4.)

(*a*) When the examination or analysis shows that the provisions of The Pure Food and Drugs Act have been violated, notice of that fact, together with a copy of the findings, shall be furnished to the party or parties from whom the sample was obtained or who executed the guaranty as provided in The Pure Food and Drugs Act, and a date shall be fixed at which such party or parties may be heard before the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer designated by him. The hearings shall be had at a place, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, most convenient for all parties concerned. These hearings shall be private and confined to questions of fact. The parties interested therein may appear in person or by attorney and may propound proper interrogatories and submit oral or written evidence to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner. The Secretary of the Interior may order a reëxamination of the sample or have new samples drawn for further examination.

(*b*) If the examination or analysis be found correct the Secretary of the Interior shall give notice to the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands as prescribed.

(*c*) Any customs, health, or internal-revenue officer who shall obtain satisfactory evidence of any violation of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, as provided in section 5 thereof, shall first submit the same to the Director of Health, through the Chief of his Bureau, in order that the former may cause notice to be given to the guarantor or to the party from whom the sample was obtained.

REGULATION 5.—*Publication.*

(Section 4.)

(*a*) When a judgment of the court shall have been rendered there may be a publication of the findings of the examiner or analyst, together with the findings of the court.

(*b*) This publication may be made by means of circulars, notices, or bulletins, or the Official Gazette, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, not less than thirty days after judgment.

(*c*) If an appeal be taken from the judgment of the court before such publication, notice of the appeal shall accompany the publication.

REGULATION 6.—*Standards for drugs.*

(Section 7.)

(*a*) A drug bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, without any further statement respecting its character, shall be required to conform in strength, quality, and purity to the standards prescribed or indicated for a drug of the same name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time.

(*b*) A drug bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and branded to show a different standard of strength, quality, or purity, shall not be regarded as adulterated if it conforms to its declared standard.

REGULATION 7.—*Formulas—Proprietary foods.*

(Section 8, second paragraph.)

(*a*) Manufacturers of proprietary foods are only required to state upon the label the names and percentages of the materials used, in so far as the Director of Health may find this to be necessary to secure freedom from adulteration and misbranding.

(*b*) Factories in which proprietary foods are made shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection provided for in Regulation 15.

REGULATION 8.—*Form of guaranty.*

(Section 9.)

(*a*) No dealer in food or drug products will be liable to prosecution if he can establish that the goods were sold under a guaranty by the wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber, dealer, or other party residing in the Philippine Islands from whom purchased.

(*b*) A general guaranty may be filed with the Director of Health by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words, "Guaranteed under The Pure Food and Drugs Act."

(*c*) The following form of guaranty is suggested:

I (we), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles of food or drugs manufactured, packed, distributed, or sold by me (us) (specifying the same as fully as possible) are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of The Pure Food and Drugs Act.

(Signed in ink)

_____

(Name of place of business of wholesaler, dealer, manufacturer, jobber, or other party.)

(*d*) If the guaranty be not filed with the Director of Health as above, it should identify and be attached to the bill of sale, invoice, *bill of lading*, or other schedule, giving the names and quantities of *the articles sold*.

ADULTERATION.

REGULATION 9.—*Confectionery.*

(Section 7.)

(*a*) Mineral substances of all kinds (except as provided in Regulation 14) are specifically forbidden in confectionery whether they be poisonous or not.

(*b*) Only harmless colors or flavors shall be added to confectionery.

(*c*) The term "narcotic drugs" includes all the drugs mentioned in section 8, The Pure Food and Drugs Act, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparations, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

REGULATION 10.—*Substances mixed and packed with foods.*

(Section 7, under "Food.")

No substances may be mixed or packed with a food product which will reduce or lower its quality or strength. Not excluded under this provision are substances properly used in the preparation of food products for clarification or refining, and eliminated in the further process of manufacture.

REGULATION 11.—*Coloring, powdering, coating, and staining.*

(Section 7, under "Food.")

(*a*) Only harmless colors may be used in food products.

(*b*) The reduction of a substance to a powder to conceal inferiority in character is prohibited.

(*c*) The term "powdered" means the application of any powdered substance to the exterior portion of articles of food, or the reduction of a substance to a powder.

(*d*) The term "coated" means the application of any substance to the exterior portion of a food product.

(*e*) The term "stain" includes any change produced by the addition of any substance to the exterior portion of foods which in any way alters their natural tint.

REGULATION 12.—*Natural poisonous or deleterious ingredients.*

(Section 7, paragraph 5, under "Food.")

Any food product which contains naturally a poisonous or deleterious ingredient does not come within the provisions of The Pure Food and Drugs Act, except when the presence of such ingredient is due to filth, putrescence, or decomposition.

REGULATION 13.—*External application of preservatives.*

(Section 7, paragraph 5, under "Food," proviso.)

(*a*) Poisonous or deleterious preservatives shall be applied externally only, and they and the food products shall be of a character which shall not permit the permeation of any of the preservative to the interior, or any portion of the interior, of the product.

(*b*) When these products are ready for consumption, if any portion of the added preservative shall have penetrated the food product, then the proviso of section 7, paragraph 5, under "Foods," shall not obtain, and such food products shall then be subject to the regulations for food products in general.

(*c*) The preservative applied must be of such a character that, until removed, the food products are inedible.

REGULATION 14.—*Wholesomeness of colors and preservatives.*

(Section 7, paragraph 5, under "Food.")

(*a*) Respecting the wholesomeness of colors, preservatives, and other substances which are added to foods, the Director of Health shall determine, from chemical or other examination, the names of those substances which are permitted or inhibited in food products; and such findings shall, when published, become a part of these regulations.

(*b*) The Director of Health shall determine from time to time the principles which shall guide the use of colors, preservatives, and other substances added to foods, and the principles so established shall, when published, become a part of these regulations.

REGULATION 15.—*Character of raw materials.*

(Section 7, paragraph 1, under "Drugs;" paragraph 6, under "Foods.")

(*a*) The Director of Health, when he deems it necessary, shall cause to be examined the raw materials used in the manufacture of food and drug products, and determine whether any filthy, decomposed, or putrid substance is used in their preparation.

(*b*) The Director of Health shall cause such examinations to be made as often as he may deem necessary.

MISBRANDING.

REGULATION 16.—*Label.*

(Section 8.)

(*a*) The term "label" applies to any printed, pictorial, or other matter upon or attached to any package of a food or drug product, or any container thereof.

(*b*) The principal label shall consist, first, of all words which The Pure Food and Drugs Act specifically requires, to wit: The name of the substance or product; the name of the place of manufacture in the case of food compounds or mixtures; the words which show that the articles are compounds, mixtures, or blends; the words "compound," "mixture," or "blend;" or words designating the substances or their derivatives and proportions required to be named in the case of drugs and foods. All these required words shall appear upon the principal label with no intervening descriptive or explanatory reading matter. Second, if the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture are given, they shall also appear upon the principal label. Third, elsewhere upon the principal label other matter may appear in the discretion of the manufacturer.

(*c*) The principal label on food or drugs for domestic commerce shall be printed in English (except as provided in Regulation 18), with or without the foreign label in the language of the country where the food or drug product is produced or manufactured. The size of type shall not be smaller than eight-point (brevier) capitals: *Provided*, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of eight-point capital type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

(*d*) The form, character, and appearance of the labels, except as provided above, are left to the judgment of the manufacturer.

(*e*) Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

(*f*) An article containing more than one food product or active medicinal agent is misbranded if named after a single constituent.

In the case of drugs the nomenclature employed by the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary shall obtain.

(*g*) The term "design" or "device" applies to pictorial matter of every description, and to abbreviations, characters, or signs for weights, measures, or names of substances.

In every case where weights or measures are given for articles manufactured in the Philippine Islands, the same shall be expressed in the metric system.

(*h*) The use of any false or misleading statement, design, or device shall not be justified by any statement given as the opinion of an expert or other person, appearing on any part of the label, nor by any descriptive matter explaining the use of the false or misleading statement, design, or device.

(*i*) The regulation regarding the principal label will not be enforced until January 1, 1908, in the case of labels printed and now on hand, whenever any statement therein contained which is contrary to The Pure Food and Drugs Act, as to character of contents, shall be corrected by a supplemental label, stamp, or paster. All other labels now printed and on hand may be used without change until January 1, 1908.

REGULATION 17.—*Name and address of manufacturer.*

(Section 8.)

(*a*) The name of the manufacturer or producer, or the place where manufactured, except in case of mixtures and compounds having a distinctive name, need not be given upon the label, but if given, must be the true name and the true place. The words "packed for ____," "distributed by ____," or some equivalent phrase, shall be added to the label in case the name which appears upon the label is not that of the actual manufacturer or producer, or the name of the place not the actual place of manufacture or production.

(*b*) When a person, firm, or corporation actually manufactures or produces an article of food or drug in two or more places, the actual place of manufacture or production of each particular package need not be stated on the label except when in the opinion of the Director of Health *the mention* of any such place, to the exclusion of the *others, misleads the* public.

REGULATION 18.—*Character of name.*

(Section 8.)

(*a*) A simple or unmixed food or drug product not bearing a distinctive name shall be designated by its common name in the English language, or, if a drug by any name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary. No further description of its components or qualities is required, except as to contents of alcohol, morphine, etc.

(*b*) The use of a geographical name shall not be permitted in connection with a food or drug product not manufactured or produced in that place, when such name indicates that the article was manufactured or produced in that place.

(*c*) The use of a geographical name in connection with a food or drug product will not be deemed a misbranding when by reason of long usage it has come to represent a generic term and is used to indicate a style, type, or brand; but in all such cases the State, Territory, country, or dependency where any such article is manufactured or produced shall be stated upon the principal label.

(*d*) A foreign name which is recognized as distinctive of a product of a foreign country shall not be used upon an article of domestic origin except as an indication of the type or style of quality or manufacture, and then only when so qualified that it can not be offered for sale under the name of a foreign article.

(*e*) Where the only fault found with an importation is the failure properly to mark or brand the name of the place of origin as above required, such marks or brands may be added under customs supervision at the expense of the importer, and when properly branded, goods may be delivered upon payment of such charges. In this case it is not necessary to send samples to the Director of Health.

REGULATION 19.—*Distinctive name.*

(Section 8.)

(*a*) A "distinctive name" is a trade, arbitrary, or fancy name which clearly distinguishes a food product, mixture, or compound from any other food product, mixture, or compound.

(*b*) A distinctive name shall not be one representing any single constituent of a mixture or compound.

(*c*) A distinctive name shall not misrepresent any property or quality of a mixture or compound.

(*d*) A distinctive name shall give no false indication of origin, character, or place of manufacture, nor lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food or drug product.

REGULATION 20.—*Compounds, imitations, or blends without distinctive name.*

(Section 8.)

(*a*) The term "blend" applies to a mixture of like substances, *not excluding* harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for *the purpose of coloring* and flavoring only.

(*b*) If any age is stated, it shall not be that of a single one of its constituents, but shall be the average of all constituents in their respective proportions.

(*c*) Coloring and flavoring can not be used for increasing the weight or bulk of a blend.

(*d*) In order that colors or flavors may not increase the volume or weight of a blend, they are not to be used in quantities exceeding 1 pound to 800 pounds of the blend.

(*e*) A color or flavor can not be employed to imitate any natural product or any other product of recognized name and quality.

(*f*) The term "imitation" applies to any mixture or compound which is a counterfeit or fraudulent simulation of any article of food or drug.

REGULATION 21.—*Articles without a label.*

(Section 8, paragraph 1, under "Drugs;" paragraph 1, under "Foods.")

It is prohibited to sell or offer for sale a food or drug product bearing no label upon the package or no descriptive matter whatever connected with it, either by design, device, or otherwise, if said product be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

REGULATION 22.—*Proper branding not a complete guaranty.*

Packages which are correctly branded as to character of contents, place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, or otherwise, may be adulterated and hence not entitled to enter into, or to be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away in the Philippine Islands.

REGULATION 23.—*Incompleteness of branding.*

A compound shall be deemed misbranded if the label be incomplete as to the names of the required ingredients. A simple product does not require any further statement than the name or distinctive name thereof, except as provided in Regulations 18 (*a*) and 27.

REGULATION 24.—*Substitution.*

(Sections 7 and 8.)

(*a*) When a substance of a recognized quality commonly used in the preparation of a food or drug product is replaced by another substance not injurious or deleterious to health, the name of the substituted substance shall appear upon the label.

(*b*) When any substance which does not reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength is added to a food or drug product, other than that necessary to its manufacture or refining, the label shall bear a statement to that effect.

REGULATION 25.—*Waste materials.*

(Section 8.)

When an article is made up of refuse materials, fragments, or trimmings, the use of the name of the substance from which they

are derived, unless accompanied by a statement to that effect, shall be deemed a misbranding. Packages of such materials may be labeled "pieces," "stems," "trimmings," or with some similar appellation.

REGULATION 26.—*Mixtures or compounds with distinctive names.*

(Section 8, first proviso under "Food," paragraph 1.)

(*a*) The terms "mixtures" and "compounds" are interchangeable and indicate the results of putting together two or more food products.

(*b*) These mixtures or compounds shall not be imitations of other articles, whether simple, mixed, or compound, or offered for sale under the name of other articles. They shall bear a distinctive name and the name of the place where the mixture or compound has been manufactured or produced.

(*c*) If the name of the place be one which is found in different States, Territories, countries, or dependencies, the name of the State, Territory, country, or dependency, as well as the name of the place, must be stated.

REGULATION 27.—*Substances named in drugs and foods.*

(Section 8, second under "Drugs;" second under "Food.")

(*a*) The term "alcohol" is defined to mean common or ethyl alcohol. No other kind of alcohol is permissible in the manufacture of drugs except as specified in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

(*b*) The words "alcohol," "morphine," "opium," etc., and the quantities and proportions thereof, shall be printed in letters corresponding in size with those prescribed in Regulation 16, paragraph (*c*).

(*c*) A drug, or food product, except in respect of alcohol, is misbranded in case it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(*d*) A statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of any such substances present will meet the requirements: *Provided*, That the maximum stated does not vary materially from the average quantity or proportion.

(*e*) In case the actual quantity or proportion is stated it shall be the average quantity or proportion with the variations noted in Regulation 28.

(*f*) The following are the principal derivatives and preparations made from the articles which are required to be named upon the label:

Alcohol, ethyl (Cologne spirits, grain alcohol, rectified spirits, spirits, and spirits of wine):
Derivatives—
Aldehyde, ether, ethyl acetate, ethyl nitrite, and paraldehyde.
Preparations containing alcohol—
Bitters, brandies, cordials, elixirs, essences, fluid extracts, spirits, *sirups*, *tinctures*, tonics, whiskies, and wines.

Morphine, alkaloid:
Derivatives—
Apomorphine, dionine, peronine, morphine acetate, hydrochloride, sulphate, and other salts of morphine.
Preparations containing morphine or derivatives of morphine—
Bougies, catarrh snuff, chlorodyne, compound powder of morphine, crayons, elixirs, granules, pills, solutions, sirups, suppositories, tablets, triturates, and troches.
Opium, gum:
Preparations of opium—
Extracts, denarcotized opium, granulated opium, and powdered opium, bougies, Brown mixture, carminative mixtures, crayons, Dover's powder, elixirs, liniments, ointments, paregoric, pills, plasters, sirups, suppositories, tablets, tinctures, troches, vinegars, and wines.
Derivatives—
Codeine, alkaloid, hydrochloride, phosphate, sulphate, and other salts of codeine.
Preparations containing codeine or its salts—
Elixirs, pills, sirups, and tablets.
Cocaine, alkaloid:
Derivatives—
Cocaine hydrochloride, oleate ,and other salts.
Preparations containing cocaine or salts of cocaine—
Coca leaves, catarrh powders, elixirs, extracts, infusion of coca, ointments, paste pencils, pills, solutions, sirups, tablets, tinctures, troches, and wines.
Heroin:
Preparations containing heroin—
Sirups, elixirs, pills, and tablets.
Alpha and beta eucaine:
Preparations—
Mixtures, ointments, powders, and solutions.
Chloroform:
Preparations containing chloroform—
Chloranodyne, elixirs, emulsions, liniments, mixtures, spirits, and sirups.
Cannabis indica:
Preparations of cannabis indica—
Corn remedies, extracts, mixtures, pills, powders, tablets, and tinctures.
Chloral hydrate (chloral, United States Pharmacopœia, 1890):
Derivatives—
Chloral acetophenonoxim, chloral alcoholate, chloralamide, chloralimide, chloral orthoform, chloralose, dormiol, hypnal, and uraline.
Preparations containing chloral hydrate or its derivatives—
Chloral camphorate, elixirs, liniments, mixtures, ointments, suppositories, sirups, and tablets.
Acetanilide (antifebrine, phenylacetamide):
Derivatives—
Acetphenetidine, citrophen, diacetanilide, lactophenin, methoxyacetanilide, methylacetanilide, para-iodoacetanilide, and phenacetine.
Preparations containing acetanilide or derivatives—
Analgesics, antineuralgics, antirheumatics, cachets, capsules, cold remedies, elixirs, granular effervescing salts, headache powders, mixtures, pain remedies, pills, and tablets.

REGULATION 28.—*Statement of weight or measure.*

(Section 8, paragraph 3, under "Food.")

(*a*) A statement of the weight or measure of the food contained in a package is not required. If any such statement is printed, it shall be a plain and correct statement of the average net weight or volume, either on or immediately above or below the principal label, and of the size of letters specified in Regulation 16.

(*b*) A reasonable variation from the stated weight for individual

packages is permissible, provided this variation is as often above as below the weight or volume stated. This variation shall be determined by the inspector from the changes in the humidity of the atmosphere, from the exposure of the package to evaporation or to absorption of water, and to the reasonable variations which attend the filling and weighing or measuring of a package.

REGULATION 29.—*Method of stating quantity or proportion.*

(Section 8.)

In the case of alcohol the expression "quantity" or "proportion" shall mean the average percentage by volume in the finished product. In the case of the other ingredients required to be named upon the label, the expression "quantity" or "proportion" shall mean grains or minims per ounce or fluid ounce, and also, if desired, the metric equivalents therefor, or milligrams per gram or per cubic centimeter, or grams or cubic centimeters per kilogram or per liter; provided that these articles shall not be deemed misbranded if the maximum of quantity or proportion be stated, as required in Regulation 27 (*d*).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

REGULATION 30.—*Preparation of food products for export.*

(Section 2.)

(*a*) Food products intended for export may contain added substances not permitted in foods intended for local consumption when the addition of such substance does not conflict with the laws of the countries to which the food products are to be exported and when such substances are added in accordance with the directions of the foreign purchaser or his agent.

(*b*) The exporter is not required to furnish evidence that the goods have been prepared or packed in compliance with the laws of the foreign country to which said goods are intended to be shipped, but such shipment is made at his own risk.

(*c*) Food products for export under this regulation shall be kept separate and labeled to indicate that they are for export.

(*d*) If the products are not exported they shall not be allowed to be consumed locally.

REGULATION 31.—*Imported food and drug products.*

(Section 11.)

(*a*) Meat and meat food products imported into the Philippine Islands shall be accompanied by a certificate of official inspection of a character to satisfy the Director of Health that they are not dangerous to health, and each package of such articles shall bear a label which shall identify it as covered by the certificate, which certificate shall accompany or be attached to the invoice on which entry is made.

(*b*) The certificate shall set forth the official position of the inspector and the character of the inspection.

(*c*) Meat and meat food products as well as all other food and drug products of a kind forbidden entry into or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which made or from which exported, will be refused admission.

REGULATION 32.—*Denaturing.*

(Section 11.)

Unless otherwise declared on the invoice or entry, all substances ordinarily used as food products will be treated as such. Shipments of substances ordinarily used as food products intended for technical purposes must be accompanied by a declaration stating that fact, and must be so denatured as to prevent their use as foods.

REGULATION 33.—*Bond, imported foods and drugs.*

(Section 11.)

(*a*) Unexamined packages of food and drug products may be delivered to the consignee prior to the completion of the examination to determine whether the same are adulterated or misbranded, upon the execution of a penal bond by the consignee in the sum of the invoice value of such goods with the duty added, for the return of the goods to customs custody.

(*b*) In case the goods have already been delivered on ten days' penal bond for return of unexamined packages and it is desired to hold them for examination under The Pure Food and Drugs Act, demand must be made upon the importer for return within the ten days of the original bond, when a bond under section (*a*) above may be accepted in lieu of an actual physical return of the goods to customs custody.

(*c*) Where the importer does not desire to keep possession of the goods they will be stored in the warehouse of the custom-house, or in a public bonded warehouse at his expense for storage, cartage, and labor.

(*d*) No delivery of imported food or drugs suspected of being adulterated or misbranded will be made until the question is finally settled as hereafter provided, nor shall final liquidation of the entry be made while such question is pending.

REGULATION 34.—*Notification of violation of the law.*

(Section 11.)

(*a*) If the sample on analysis or examination be found not to comply with the law, the importer shall be notified of the nature of the violation, the time and place at which final action will be taken upon the question of the exclusion of the shipment, and that he may be present, and submit evidence in connection therewith.

REGULATION 35.—*Appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.*

(Section 11.)

All applications for relief from decisions arising under the execution of the law shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.

REGULATION 36.—*Shipment beyond the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands.*

(Section 11.)

The time allowed the importer for representations regarding shipment may be extended at his request to permit him to secure such evidence as he desires, provided that this extension of time does not entail any expense to the Bureau of Health. If at the expiration of this time, in view of the data secured in inspecting the sample and such evidence as may have been submitted by the manufacturers or importers, it appears that the shipment can not be legally imported into the Philippine Islands, the Director of Health shall request the Insular Collector of Customs to refuse to deliver the shipment in question to the consignee, and to require its reshipment as authorized by law.

REGULATION 37.—*Samples.*

The samples made necessary under The Pure Food and Drugs Act, and by these regulations, shall be furnished by the owner or the importer thereof, at his expense.

REGULATION 38.—*Inspection of samples.*

All articles of food and all food and drink sold or offered for sale, and all places for their preparation, manufacture, or sale, shall be at all times subject to inspection by the Director of Health or the Collector of Internal Revenue, or their duly authorized representatives. Necessary samples of food or drink shall be furnished for examination upon the written request of the Director of Health or the Collector of Internal Revenue, and no remuneration shall be charged or paid therefor.

REGULATION 39.—*Alteration and amendment of regulations.*

By and with approval of the Secretary of the Interior these regulations may be altered or amended at any time, without previous notice, with the concurrence of the Insular Collector of Customs, the Director of Health, and the Collector of Internal Revenue, or any two of them.

H. B. MCCOY,
Acting Insular Collector of Customs.
VICTOR G. HEISER.
Director of Health.
JNO. S. HORD,
Collector of Internal Revenue.

Approved, May, 23, 1907.

DEAN C. WORCESTER.
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 1656.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of four hundred thousand pesos, in addition to the sum appropriated by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-seven, for the construction of the sewer and water-supply systems in the city of Manila.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In addition to the sum heretofore appropriated by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-seven, there is hereby appropriated, out of the funds realized from the sale of bonds authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three, for the construction of the sewer and water-supply systems in the city of Manila, the sum of four hundred thousand pesos, to be expended by the department of sewer and waterworks construction, city of Manila, in meeting contract obligations for the balance of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seven, subject to the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1657.]

AN ACT To amend section five of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty so as to authorize the city of Manila to lease or sell for hotel purposes the tract of land on the Luneta extension described in said section, and providing the terms and conditions upon which bidding for the lease or purchase of said land may be made, the terms and conditions upon which it may be leased or sold, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The city of Manila is hereby authorized to set aside a tract of the reclaimed land formed by the Luneta extension authorized by this Act at the north end of said tract, not to exceed five hundred feet by six hundred feet in size, for a hotel site, and to lease the same, with the approval of the Governor-General, to a responsible person or corporation for a term of not to exceed ninety-nine years. Such lease shall be made to the person or corporation who, in the opinion of the Municipal Board and the Governor-General, shall make the highest and best bid for the same. Should the Municipal Board of the city of Manila deem it advisable it is hereby authorized to advertise for sale and to sell said tract of land to the highest and best bidder therefor upon the following terms and conditions, which shall be set out in the deed conveying said tract to the successful bidder, to wit:

"(1) That the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall construct on said tract, in accordance with plans and specifications duly approved by the Consulting Architect, a first-class hotel, the reasonable cost of which construction shall not be less than four hundred thousand pesos. The cost of the construction of the hotel shall be determined by the Auditor for the Philippine Islands after an examination of the construction accounts, books, and vouchers of the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, and the decision and determination of the Auditor in that behalf shall be final unless an appeal be taken to the Governor-General from such decision and determination of the Auditor, in which case the decision and determination of the Governor-General shall be final.

"(2) That the actual construction of the said hotel building or buildings shall begin within six months after the city engineer shall have certified to the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, that construction work on said tract may properly be commenced, and said hotel shall be fully completed according to said plans and specifications, and fully equipped and ready to operate as a first-class hotel in every respect within two years after the issuance by the city engineer of his certificate that work may properly begin on said tract: *Provided, however*, That should the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, be prevented from commencing or completing the construction of said hotel as herein prescribed, by act of God, the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law or riot, the time thereby lost in commencing the construction or in completing the hotel as herein prescribed shall be added to the time hereby allowed for commencing the work or for fully completing said hotel, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That should the hotel buildings or any of them be destroyed by fire or earthquake, the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall, within one year after such destruction shall have taken place, and in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Consulting Architect, rebuild and restore the buildings so destroyed by fire or earthquake, and should the operation of the hotel be suspended by reason of the destruction of its principal buildings, the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall resume the operation of said hotel within three months after the rebuilding or restoration of same.

"(3) That the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall maintain and operate on said tract a first-class hotel, according to American standards, with such appurtenances and conveniences as are usual in such first-class hotels, and that said tract shall be used for hotel purposes as herein prescribed, and shall not be devoted to any other purpose or object whatever.

"(4) That should the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with the first, second, and third terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth, or either of them, or should the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, fail, refuse, or neglect, after said hotel shall have once been put in operation, to maintain and operate on *said tract* a first-class hotel according to American standards, then

and in that case the title to said tract of land sold, conveyed, and transferred to the grantee shall revert to the city of Manila, and said city of Manila shall thereupon become entitled to the immediate possession of said tract of land: *Provided, however*, That said title to said tract shall not revert to the city of Manila, and said city of Manila shall not become entitled to the possession thereof when the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, are prevented from operating said hotel by reason of riot, martial law, usurped or military power, the public enemy, or act of God, but said grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall immediately resume the operation of said hotel as soon as such extraordinary conditions shall have ceased."

SEC. 2. In case sale of said land is made by the city of Manila, payment therefor may be made in cash, or part cash and part exchange of other lands in the city of Manila, or part cash and the balance, not exceeding seventy-five per centum of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. The first installment shall be due and payable within three years after the transfer of the property, the second installment shall be due and payable within four years after such transfer, and the third installment shall be due and payable within five years after such transfer. Bids for the lease or purchase of said land must be accompanied by a certified check for two thousand pesos, drawn on a bank established in Manila, as a guaranty that should a bidder receive the award he will execute a contract of lease or purchase under the terms of the bid, and that he will execute an appropriate and acceptable bond in the sum of twenty thousand pesos for the commencement of the construction of a hotel and its completion within the time prescribed by this Act. The right is reserved to the city of Manila to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects. The contract of lease, in case the successful bidder desires to lease, and the document of conveyance, in case the successful bidder desires to purchase, shall be approved by the Governor-General.

SEC. 3. All buildings erected and improvements made on such land shall be security for deferred payment of the purchase price, and the city of Manila shall have a prior lien on said buildings and improvements for such deferred payments, with interest thereon.

SEC. 4. No taxes on the tract of land by this Act authorized to be sold shall be charged or collected from the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, for a period of ten years after the purchase of said land has been consummated. No taxes on any improvements made by the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, on said tract of land shall be charged or collected during the period prescribed by this Act for the completion of the hotel buildings and structures.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1658.]

AN ACT To provide for the granting of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate telephone and telegraph systems, and to carry on other electrical transmission business in and between the provinces, cities, and municipalities of the Island of Luzon.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted, for a period of fifty years from and after the passage of this Act, upon the considerations and conditions herein contained to William H. Allen and J. H. Brown, and their successors or assigns, the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate in the Island of Luzon, and in and between the provinces, cities, and municipalities thereof, a telephone and telegraph system, to carry on the business of transmitting messages and signals by means of electricity in and between said provinces, cities, and municipalities, and for the purpose of operating said telephone and telegraph systems and of transmitting messages and signals by means of electricity to construct telephone and telegraph lines in and between said provinces, cities, and municipalities, to construct, maintain, and operate and use all apparatus, conduits, and appliances necessary for the electrical transmission of messages and signals, to erect poles, string wires, build conduits, lay cables, and to construct, maintain, and use such other approved and generally accepted means of electrical conduction in, on, over, or under the public roads, highways, lands, bridges, streets, lanes, alleys, avenues, and sidewalks of said provinces, cities, and municipalities as may be necessary and best adapted to the transmission of messages and signals by means of electricity: *Provided, however*, That all poles erected and all conduits constructed or used by the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be located in the places designated by provincial, city, or municipal authorities, as the case may be, and poles shall be straight and smooth and erected and painted in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of such authorities, but it shall not be obligatory on the grantees, their successors or assigns, to paint poles except in cities and centers of population or municipalities: *And provided further*, That said poles shall be of such a height and the wires or conductors strung or used by said grantees shall be so placed and safeguarded as to prevent danger to life or property by reason of contact with electric light, power, or street-railway wires or conductors: *And provided further*, That upon reasonable notice and by resolution of the proper Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities, the grantees, their successors or assigns, may be required to relocate poles or remove or raise wires or other conductors so as to permit the passage of buildings or other structures from one place to another, one-half the actual cost of such relocation of poles or raising or removal of wires or other conductors to be paid by the person at whose instance the building or structure is moved; and, at the expense of the grantees, their successors or assigns, to relocate conduits, poles, and wires and to raise or remove wires or other conductors, when the Insular, city, or any provincial or municipal government declares that the public interest so requires: *Provided, however*, That from any order or regulation of a provincial

or municipal government requiring the grantees, their successors or assigns, to relocate conduits, poles, or wires, or to raise or remove wires or other conductors, the said grantees, their successors or assigns, shall have the right of appeal to the Governor-General, whose decision in the matter shall be final and conclusive.

Should the grantees, their successors or assigns, fail, refuse, or neglect within a reasonable time to relocate their poles, conduits, or wires or other conductors, or to raise their wires or other conductors when so directed by the proper Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities, then said authorities may relocate said poles, conduits, or wires or other conductors or raise said wires or other conductors at the expense of the grantees, their successors or assigns: *And provided further*, That the installation of all instruments, the inside wiring, and all outside construction work shall be done in accordance with the rules, regulations, or ordinances covering electrical work adopted by Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities: *And provided further*, That whenever twenty-five or more pairs of open wires or other conductors are carried on one line of poles in a city or municipal center, said wires or conductors shall be placed in one cable; and that whenever more than one hundred pairs of wires or other conductors in cables are carried on one line of poles, said cables shall be placed underground: *And provided further*, That the grantees, their successors or assigns, under this franchise, shall install in the city of Manila, within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this Act, underground conduit equivalent to at least one hundred and twenty thousand feet of single conduit: *And provided further*, That the poles erected, wires and cables strung, or conduits laid by virtue of this franchise shall be so placed as not to impair the efficient and effective transmission of messages or signals under the franchise granted to the Philippine Islands Telephone and Telegraph Company, or to impair the efficient and effective transmission of messages or signals of any other company whose poles are erected, whose wires and cables are strung, or whose conduits are actually laid at the time that poles are to be erected, wires and cables are to be strung, or conduits are to be laid under and by virtue of this franchise.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of erecting and maintaining poles or other supports for said wires or other conductors or for the purpose of laying and maintaining underground said wires, cables, or other conductors, it shall be lawful for the grantees, their successors or assigns, under such regulations and orders as may be prescribed by Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities, to make excavations and lay conduits in any of the public places, lands, roads, highways, streets, lanes, alleys, avenues, bridges, or sidewalks in or between the said provinces, cities, or municipalities: *Provided, however*, That any public place, road, highway, street, lane, alley, avenue, bridge, or sidewalk disturbed, altered, or changed by reason of the erection of poles or other supports or the laying underground of wires or other conductors or of conduits, shall, wherever disturbed, altered, or changed, be repaired and replaced in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner by said grantees, their successors or assigns, to the satisfaction of the Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities, as the case may be. Should the grantees, their successors

or assigns, after reasonable written notice from said authorities, fail, refuse, or neglect to repair and replace in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of said Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities any part of a public place, road, highway, street, lane, alley, avenue, bridge, or sidewalk altered, changed, or disturbed by said grantees their successors or assigns, then the Insular, provincial, city, or municipal authorities, as the case may be, shall have the right to have the same properly repaired and placed in good order and condition at the cost and expense of the grantees, their successors or assigns.

SEC. 3. All telegraph and telephone lines and systems for the transmission of messages and signals by means of electricity owned, maintained, or operated by the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be maintained and operated at all times in a complete, modern, first-class style as understood in the United States, and it shall be the further duty of said grantees, their successors or assigns, to modify, improve, and change such telephone and telegraph system, or systems, for the transmission of messages by means of electricity, in such manner and to such extent as the progress of science and improvements in the method of transmission of messages and signals by means of electricity may make reasonable and proper.

SEC. 4. The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall keep a separate account of the gross receipts of the telephone, telegraph, and electrical-transmission business transacted by them in the city of Manila and in each of the municipalities of the various provinces and shall furnish to the Insular Auditor and the Insular Treasurer a copy of such account not later than the thirty-first day of July of each year for the twelve months preceding the first day of July. For the purpose of auditing the accounts so rendered to the Insular Auditor and Insular Treasurer, all of the books and accounts of the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be subject to the official inspection of the Insular Auditor, or his authorized representatives, and in the absence of fraud or mistake the audit and approval by the Insular Auditor of the accounts so rendered to him and to the Insular Treasurer shall be final and conclusive evidence as to the amount of said gross receipts.

SEC. 5. The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be liable to pay the same taxes on their real estate, buildings, and personal property exclusive of the franchise as other persons or corporations are now or hereafter may be required by law to pay. The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall further pay to the Insular Treasurer each year, within ten days after the audit and approval of the accounts as prescribed in section four of this Act, two per centum of all gross receipts of the telephone, telegraph, or other electrical transmission business transacted under this franchise by the grantees, their successors or assigns, and the said percentage shall be in lieu of all taxes on the franchise or earnings thereof.

SEC. 6. As a guaranty that the franchise has been accepted in good faith and that within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this Act, the grantees, or their successors or assigns, will have constructed, of reinforced concrete or other material approved by the *Director* of Public Works, a main central building in the city of *Manila, which building*, including the site on which it is constructed,

shall cost not less than eighty thousand pesos, and the structure itself not less than sixty thousand pesos; that they will have placed underground conduit equivalent to one hundred thousand feet of single conduit; that they will begin the business of transmitting messages by telephone and will be fully equipped and ready to operate according to the terms of this franchise one thousand telephones in the city of Manila, the said grantees shall deposit at the time of such acceptance, with the Insular Treasurer, fifty thousand pesos or negotiable bonds of the United States or other securities, approved by the Governor-General, of the face value of fifty thousand pesos: *Provided, however*, That if the deposit is made in money the same shall be deposited at interest in some interest-paying bank approved by the Governor-General and all interest accruing and due on such deposit shall be collected by the Insular Treasurer and paid to the grantees, their successors or assigns, on demand: *And provided further*, That if the deposit made with the Insular Treasurer be negotiable bonds of the United States or other interest-bearing securities approved by the Governor-General, the interest on such bonds or securities shall be collected by the Insular Treasurer and paid over to said grantees, their successors or assigns, on demand. Should the said grantees, their successors or assigns, for any cause other than the act of God, the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause, fail, refuse, or neglect to construct the building or lay the conduit prescribed by this Act within eighteen months after its passage, or fail, refuse, or neglect to begin within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this Act the business of transmitting messages by telephone, or fail, refuse, or neglect to be fully equipped and ready to operate within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this Act one thousand telephones in the city of Manila according to the terms of this franchise, then the deposit prescribed by this section to be made with the Insular Treasurer, whether in money, bonds, or other securities, shall become the property of the Insular Government as liquidated damages caused to such Government by such failure, refusal, or neglect, and thereafter no interest on said bonds or other securities deposited shall be paid to the grantees, their successors or assigns: *Provided*, That a reasonable extension of time, for proper cause shown, may be granted by the Governor-General for the completion of the work.

Should the said grantees, their successors or assigns, construct the building and lay the conduit as prescribed by this Act and begin the business of transmitting messages by telephone and be ready to operate according to the terms of this franchise one thousand telephones in the city of Manila within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this Act, then and in that event the deposit prescribed by this section shall be returned by the Insular Government to the grantees, their successors or assigns.

SEC. 7. The books and accounts of the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be subject to official inspection at any and all times by the Insular Auditor or his authorized representatives.

SEC. 8. The rights herein granted shall not be exclusive, and the right and power to grant to any corporation, association, or person other than the grantees franchises for the telephonic, telegraphic, or

electrical transmission of messages or signals shall not be impaired or affected by the granting of this franchise: *Provided*, That the poles erected, wires strung, or conduits laid by virtue of any franchise for telephone, telegraph, or other electrical transmission of messages and signals granted subsequent to this Act shall be so placed as not to impair the efficient and effective transmission of messages or signals under this franchise by means of poles erected, wires strung, or conduits actually laid and in existence at the time of the granting of said subsequent franchise: *And provided further*, That the grantees of this franchise may be required by the Governor-General to remove, relocate, or replace their poles, wires, or conduits, but in such case the reasonable cost of the removal, relocation, or replacement shall be paid by the grantees of the subsequent franchise or their successors or assigns to the grantees of this franchise or their successors or assigns.

SEC. 9. The grantees of this franchise, their successors or assigns, shall hold the Insular, provincial, city, and municipal governments harmless from all claims, accounts, demands, or actions arising out of accidents or injuries, whether to property or to persons, caused by the construction or operation of the telephone, telegraph, or other electrical-transmission system of the said grantees their successors or assigns.

SEC. 10. The city of Manila, and the municipalities in which the grantees, their successors or assigns, may establish telephone, telegraph, or any other system of electrical transmission of messages and signals shall have the privilege of using, without compensation, the poles of the grantees, their successors or assigns, for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and operating a fire and police telegraph or telephone alarm system, but the wires of such telegraph or telephone, fire, and police alarm shall be so placed, strung, stretched, and insulated as not to interfere with the efficient transmission of messages and signals by the grantees, their successors or assigns. In consideration of the city of Manila permitting drainage into the new sewers of the city from the ducts of the grantees, their successors or assigns, and in consideration of the said city permitting the grantees, their successors or assigns, to hang their wires and cables on its poles, the said grantees, their successors or assigns, shall give to the city free of charge the exclusive use of one duct throughout its underground conduits for its fire and police alarm wires: *Provided, however*, That any drainage from the ducts into the sewers shall be under reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the Municipal Board of Manila, and in case permission to drain from the ducts into the sewers is not granted to the grantees of this franchise, or their successors or assigns, before construction work is commenced, then no free use of the duct shall be required as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That in case the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall hang their wires and cables on the poles of the said city of Manila, they shall be so placed, strung, stretched, and insulated as not to interfere with the efficient transmission of fire and police alarm messages and signals by the city of Manila, and the placing, stringing, stretching, and insulating of the wires and cables of the grantees, their successors and assigns, on poles of the city of Manila shall be done in accordance with regulations *prescribed* by the city of Manila.

SEC. 11. Within sixty days after the passage of this Act the grantees

shall file with the Secretary of Commerce and Police their written acceptance of the franchise granted by this Act and of all the terms and conditions thereof, and the grantees shall begin the construction of their telephone system in the city of Manila within eight months from the date of such acceptance and shall begin the business of transmitting messages by telephone and be fully equipped and ready to operate at least one thousand telephones in said city within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this Act unless prevented by act of God, the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause.

The failure, refusal, or neglect to comply with any of the terms and conditions required of the grantees, their successors or assigns, by this Act shall subject the franchise to forfeiture unless such failure, refusal, or neglect was directly and primarily caused by act of God, the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause. The time during which the grantees are prevented from carrying out the terms and conditions of this franchise by any of the causes cited herein shall be added to the time allowed by this franchise for compliance with its provisions.

SEC. 12. The rates to be charged by the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall not exceed the following:

(*a*) Subscribers for telephones other than residence telephones, having an individual and metallic circuit, with unlimited exchange switching, shall pay monthly in advance a flat rate not to exceed ten pesos;

(*b*) Subscribers having residence telephones on an individual and metallic circuit, and unlimited exchange switching, shall pay monthly in advance a flat rate of not to exceed five pesos;

(*c*) Subscribers for telephones, residence or otherwise, having a party wire, with not exceeding two subscribers on the same line, and unlimited exchange switching, shall each pay monthly in advance a flat rate of not to exceed sixty-five per centum of the rate charged subscribers for residence or other telephones, respectively, having individual and metallic circuits.

These rates shall apply within the corporate limits of the city of Manila. No subscribers for telephones authorized by this Act shall be obliged to purchase instruments or to make any deposit whatever for telephone installation.

SEC. 13. The right is hereby reserved to the Government of the Philippine Islands to regulate the rates to be charged by the grantees, their successors or assigns, but any rates which may hereafter be fixed shall be sufficient to yield a reasonable return to the grantees, their successors or assigns, upon the capital invested after making due allowance for the maintenance, operation, and other necessary expenses.

SEC. 14. The grantees may transfer, sell, or assign this franchise to the Automatic Telephone Construction Company, formed and organized under the laws of the State of California, and such company shall have the right to buy and to own said franchise, but the grantees shall not transfer, sell, or assign this franchise to any other person, firm, company, corporation, or other commercial or legal entity without the written approval of the Governor-General first

had. Any corporation to which this franchise is sold, transferred, or assigned shall be subject to the corporation laws of the Philippine Islands, now existing or hereafter enacted, and any person, firm, company, corporation, or other commercial or legal entity to which this franchise is sold, transferred, or assigned shall be subject to all the conditions, terms, restrictions, and limitations of this franchise as fully and completely and to the same extent as if the franchise had been originally granted to said persons, firm, company, corporation, or other commercial or legal entity.

Unless otherwise authorized by the Governor-General, the person, firm, company, corporation, or other commercial or legal entity to which this franchise may be transferred, sold, or assigned shall operate the automatic telephone system in the city of Manila during the life and under the terms of this franchise, and the property of the person, firm, company, corporation, or other commercial or legal entity concerned shall be security for the carrying out of the terms of this section and of this franchise; and for the failure to operate the automatic telephone system in the city of Manila in accordance with the terms of this franchise, and for the period for which this franchise is granted, all property of the grantees, or their successors or assigns, in the city of Manila shall become the property of the Government of the Philippine Islands as liquidated damages.

SEC. 15. No private property shall be taken for any purpose under this franchise without just compensation paid or tendered therefor, and any authority to take and occupy land shall not authorize the taking, use, or occupation of any land except such as is required for the actual necessary purposes for which the franchise is granted. All lands or rights of use and occupation of lands granted to the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall, upon the termination of this franchise or upon its revocation or repeal, revert to the Insular Government or the provincial or municipal government to which such lands or the right to use and occupy them belonged at the time the grant thereof or the right to use or occupy the same was conceded to the grantees, their successors or assigns. The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall not issue stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stocks or bonds issued, and said grantees, their successors or assigns, shall not declare any stock or bond dividend. The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall not use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude. This franchise is granted subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 16. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 17. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1659.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," as amended, by exempting certain corporations operating under special franchises granted by the Philippine Commission from compliance with the provisions of certain sections of said law.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any corporation operating at the time of the passage of this Act under a special franchise granted by the Philippine Commission is hereby exempted from compliance with the provisions of sections sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, and seventy-one of the Corporation Law: *Provided, however*, That the corporation so exempted shall be obliged to name an agent residing in the Philippine Islands authorized by the corporation to accept service of summons and process in all legal proceedings against the corporation and of all notices affecting the corporation and shall file its designation of such agent in the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Executive Bureau, together with a duly authenticated copy of its articles of incorporation, and pay a fee of fifty pesos for the filing of said designation and copy of articles of incorporation, on or before the first day of August, nineteen hundred and seven: *And provided further*, That any corporation by this section exempted from compliance witih sections sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, and seventy-one of the Corporation Law, as above provided, shall file with the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Executive Bureau a statement of the amount of stocks and bonds actually issued and the cash or property consideration for such issue of stocks or bonds. In case stocks or bonds were issued in consideration of property transferred or conveyed to such corporation, then such statement shall contain a declaration of the fair valuation of such property: *And provided further*, That all other sections of the Corporation Law which are applicable to foreign corporations or to corporations not formed or organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands shall be applicable to corporations exempted by this section from compliance with the provisions of sections sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, and seventy-one of the said Corporation Law.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 18, 1907.

[No. 1660.]

AN ACT Making additional appropriations for sundry expenses of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and other periods.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be *respectively necessary*, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in

the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and thereafter until expended, unless otherwise stated:

EXECUTIVE.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for payment to Jackson A. Due, private secretary to Governor-General Ide, of salary and traveling expenses while engaged in preparing the report of the Philippine Commission for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and six, to the Secretary of War, while en route to the United States, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated September seventeenth, nineteen hundred and six, six hundred and sixty-three pesos and sixty-four centavos.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment of expenses incident to the work of compilation and codification of the laws of the Philippine Islands, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated May ninth, nineteen hundred and seven; and the resolution of the Commission dated April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, postponing the leave of absence of Charles H. Lobingier, judge of First Instance, on account of his appointment on the said committee, is hereby confirmed.

JUDICIARY.

Judiciary:

Supreme Court:

One employee, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum, and one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum, from February first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Courts of First Instance, Third District:

One employee, at three hundred pesos per annum, from July first, nineteen hundred and six.

Courts of First Instance, Eighth District:

One deputy clerk, Albay, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum, from January first, nineteen hundred and seven.

For the payment of ten pesos to Doctor C. Sorrarain for services rendered in making a medical examination in a criminal case by order of the Court of First Instance of the First Judicial District; for the payment of reasonable charges authorized by the Attorney-General for chemical or medical examinations when in his opinion the provisions of section fifteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven are insufficient to secure the proper administration of justice or for other technical or professional services necessarily incident to criminal proceedings conducted in the Courts of First Instance or of justices of the peace; and for expenditure under the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven; *thirty-nine thousand* pesos.

Supreme Court library: From the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the Bureau of Justice there is hereby made available the sum of five thousand pesos for the purchase of books for the library of the Supreme Court, subject to the direction of the Chief Justice, said funds to continue to be available until expended in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Commission dated January eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven. The proceeds of fees collected from applicants for admission to the bar since July first, nineteen hundred and seven, and hereafter until otherwise provided by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation. Expenses incident to the examination of applicants for admission to the bar which are lawful charges against the Insular Government and not otherwise provided for shall be paid from this appropriation upon approval by the Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Executive Bureau: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment of the following salaries: Chief of the translating division, at seven thousand pesos per annum, from April first, nineteen hundred and seven, in lieu of chief of division, class three; chief of law division, at six thousand pesos per annum, chief of administration division, class three, and assistant chief of said division, class four, from January first, nineteen hundred and seven, in lieu of chief clerk, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum, law clerk, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum, and chief of division, class four; two clerks, class seven, from January first, nineteen hundred and seven, in lieu of two clerks, class eight; two clerks, class seven, and two clerks, class nine, from January eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven; one clerk, Class B, from May seventh, nineteen hundred and seven; for the payment to David Lewis Cobb of three hundred and forty-six pesos for services rendered by him in compiling volume three of the Philippine Reports while on leave of absence in the United States; and for the payment to Anna M. Campbell of not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty pesos per month from January twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, for extra services performed in verifying citations for the Philippine Reports, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated February ninth, nineteen hundred and seven, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Bureau of Civil Service: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment of salary at the rate of eight thousand pesos per annum to the first Assistant Director of Civil Service and at the rate of seven thousand pesos per annum to the second Assistant Director of Civil Service, in lieu of their regular salaries, from January first, nineteen hundred and seven, during the absence of the Director on leave without pay; for one examiner, class three, in lieu of one examiner, class eight, and one clerk, class nine, from March twelfth, nineteen hundred *and seven.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Bureau of Health: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for reimbursement to the department of police, city of Manila, in the sum of seven thousand pesos for the services of sanitary police, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March nineteenth, nineteen hundred and seven; for quarters and subsistence for the chaplain at the Culion leper colony from August fourth, nineteen hundred and six; for the subsistence of Sisters of Charity while en route from Manila to the Culion leper colony and return from July first, nineteen hundred and six; for one hospital attendant, Class C, from September twelfth, nineteen hundred and six; for the payment of a free dispensary in connection with the office of the district health officer at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March twelfth, nineteen hundred and seven; for the payment of traveling expenses incurred by Dr. Antonio Olba, ex-president of the provincial board of health of Leyte, in returning from Tacloban to Manila, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated October second, nineteen hundred and six.

For the expense of collecting lepers and transporting them from their homes to the Culion leper colony, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated January fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, to be available until expended, ten thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

Bureau of Science: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the compensation of one fishery expert, class five, from March first, nineteen hundred and seven; for per diems to officers of the Federal service who may be detailed by competent authority for the Bureau of Science from January tenth, nineteen hundred and seven, the rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Governor-General in each instance; and for the purchase of two thousand copies of the mining number of the Far Eastern Review.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

Bureau of Forestry: For expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, five thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Bureau of Quarantine Servic: Free postal and telegraph service is hereby granted the Bureau of Quarantine Service for such period from March eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven, as the same privilege shall be granted to the United States Army and Navy, and the provisions of existing law to the contrary are hereby accordingly *amended.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

Bureau of Constabulary: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the purchase of additional arms, ammunition, and equipment, as contemplated by resolutions of the Commission dated October fifth, nineteen hundred and six, and February thirteenth and March eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven; for the payment of charges incurred under the contract for the maintenance of the transportation service between Dagupan and Baguio, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February ninth, nineteen hundred and seven; for the subsistence of volunteers, municipal police, cargadores, and prisoners, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated December seventh, nineteen hundred and six; and Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven is hereby amended to provide that the total expenditure on account of the Bureau of Constabulary during the fiscal year shall not exceed three million one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred pesos except with the approval of the Philippine Commission first had.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bureau of Public Works: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the employment of one architectural draftsman, class six, from May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seven; for the employment of inspectors and assistant inspectors from February thirteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission of that date.

For alteration and repair of buildings, as authorized by resolution of the Commission since the enactment of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, three thousand four hundred pesos.

For the maintenance and repair of the Benguet Road, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and six, thirty thousand pesos.

In all, for the Bureau of Public Works, thirty-three thousand four hundred pesos.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Division of Port Works, Bureau of Navigation: For expenditure, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated January eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven, eighty-eight thousand six hundred pesos.

For the repair and reconstruction of wharf at the Manila post-office building, one thousand pesos.

For the operation of a dredge in the lower Cagayan River, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, six thousand pesos.

For the repair of wharf at Cebu, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated March twenty-seven, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Bureau of Education: For expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven; for per diem of ten pesos to the United States naval officer detailed as Director of the Philippine Nautical School from not earlier than December nineteenth, nineteen hundred and six; for the employment of a trained nurse instructor, class nine, from June first, nineteen hundred and six; for an honorarium not to exceed forty pesos to each of fifteen teachers assigned as special instructors at the annual vacation assembly, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, the provisions of existing law regarding additional compensation to the contrary notwithstanding; for ten free scholarships of two hundred and forty pesos per annum each for young women in the nurses' training course; for rental of the additional building for the girls' dormitory, Philippine Normal School, Manila, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated December nineteenth, nineteen hundred and six; and for transfer to the Bureau of Science of the sum of nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight pesos and one centavo on account of the division of ethnology; one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety pesos.

Funds accruing from sale of schoolbooks and supplies shall be deposited to the credit of the current appropriation for the Bureau of Education and be available for the purchase of additional books and supplies, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Philippine Medical School: For expenditure, as contemplated by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen and resolutions of the Commission dated December thirteenth, nineteen hundred and six, March nineteenth, and May ninth and eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, six thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Bureau of Prisons: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the employment, temporarily, of three first-class guards, at not to exceed four and one-half pesos per diem each from March twenty-first, nineteen hundred and seven; chaplain of the Iwahig Penal Settlement, at eighteen hundred pesos per annum, from December seventh, nineteen hundred and six; one agriculturist, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, and one mechanic, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum at the Iwahig Penal Settlement, from October twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and six; and for the reconstruction of the outer gate at Bilibid Prison.

The resolution of the Commission dated March twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, authorizing the personal use of unsalable produce *by officers and employees* at the Iwahig Penal Settlement without *charge, is hereby confirmed.*

BUREAU OF PRINTING.

Bureau of Printing: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment to John S. Leech, Director of Printing, in accordance with resolution of the Commission dated May first, nineteen hundred and seven, of the sum of three hundred and eighty pesos.

Hereafter there shall be no free distribution of any public document, pamphlet, or publication except by express authority of the Secretary of Public Instruction. The Director of Printing is authorized to fix the prices of all public documents, pamphlets, or publications, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Department for which the printing was done.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BENGUET.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the employment of one deputy of the provincial treasurer, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one road foreman, at five pesos per diem; two messengers, at eight pesos per month each, and two laborers, at two pesos per week each; all being from July first, nineteen hundred and six.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for an allowance of one hundred pesos per month to the Constabulary officer designated as acting provincial governor, from June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

The resolution of the Commission dated March eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven, authorizing the expenditure of funds appropriated under this head for the maintenance of the Padre Villaverde trail from San Nicolas, Pangasinan, to Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, is hereby confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the payment of recorder and messenger services for the Economical Association of the Philippines from January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand five hundred pesos.

For final payment to D. H. Burnham under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty-one and resolution of the Commission dated March twelfth, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven pesos and ninety centavos.

For R. C. Baldwin and C. G. Clifford for extra compensation as members of the committee to count and verify mutilated currency in the Insular Treasury, at one hundred pesos each, two hundred pesos, *anything in* existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

dred and seven, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The resolution of the provincial board of Cagayan of October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and six, authorizing the employment of two foremen, at five pesos per diem each, from July first, nineteen hundred and six, is hereby confirmed, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The salary of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Abra, Province of Ilocos Sur, is hereby fixed at three thousand pesos per annum effective as of date January first, nineteen hundred and seven, and the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and six are accordingly amended.

The payment of Dr. Manuel Llora of fees earned as justice of the peace while president of the municipal board of health of Baybay, Leyte, is hereby authorized and confirmed, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The action of the provincial board of Oriental Negros in appropriating for payment to W. J. Wood and L. Rovira for legal services is hereby authorized and confirmed, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven.

The resolution of the Commission dated February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, authorizing the payment to the governor of Samar of his actual and necessary traveling expenses in addition to the salary and allowance provided by Act Numbered Four hundred and nineteen, is hereby authorized and confirmed.

The payment of the sum of one hundred and thirty-four pesos and eighty-eight centavos to Washington Corn, chief of provincial police of Samar, on account of fees and per diems as sheriff, is hereby authorized and confirmed, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The payment to Andres Atega of fees earned as justice of the peace while municipal treasurer of Cabarbaran, Surigao, is hereby authorized and confirmed, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated December thirteenth, nineteen hundred and six, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, five hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and sixty-three pesos and ninety-three centavos.

SEC. 2. Subject to approval by the head of the proper Department upon recommendation by the Insular Auditor, refunds may be made by Chiefs of Bureaus or independent offices on account of receipts from sale of fabricated articles or supplies, or services rendered to other branches of the Government or private parties, when such action shall be consistent with good business practice and equity, from funds to be designated in each case by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the first paragraph of section three of Act Numbered Eight hundred and seven, providing the manner in which withdrawals of moneys appropriated in said Act shall be made, are hereby made applicable to the withdrawal of moneys appropriated under this Act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 27, 1907.

[No. 1661.]

AN ACT Making additional appropriations for sundry expenses of the government of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and for other related purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the municipal government of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven. and thereafter until expended, unless otherwise stated:

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Contingent expenses, Municipal Board: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment of six hundred pesos as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated March eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries and wages, office of the prosecuting attorney: The resolution of the Commission dated May fourteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, transferring the sum of six hundred pesos to this head from that of "Salaries and wages, Municipal Board," is hereby confirmed.

Contingent expenses, office of the prosecuting attorney: The resolution of the Commission dated May fourteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, transferring the sum of one thousand three hundred pesos to this head from that of "Salaries and wages, Municipal Board," for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-six, is hereby confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

Contingent expenses, department of city schools: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for alterations and otherwise fitting up for school purposes the premises formerly occupied by the United States Army quartermaster shops, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated March twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Salaries and wages, department of engineering and public works: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the employment in the division of "water supply and sewers" of one clerk, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum, in lieu of one clerk, Class J, and in the division of "city repair shops" two mechanics, at two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each, in lieu of two mechanics, class ten, from July first, nineteen hundred and six.

The resolution of the Commission dated December twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, authorizing the continuance of the city repair shops to April first, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

Salaries and wages, department of sanitation and transportation: The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the employment of one clerk, class eight, and one clerk, Class D, in lieu of one clerk, class nine, and one superintendent of cemeteries, class nine, from February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For straightening and widening of streets as may be necessary, two thousand two hundred and seventy-four pesos and ninety-six centavos.

For two-fifths of the expense of constructing a fireproof vault in the city hall for the Court of Land Registration, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February twenty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand six hundred pesos.

For final payment to H. D. Burnham and Pierce Anderson in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred and fifty-five pesos and eighty centavos.

In all, for public works, six thousand one hundred and thirty pesos and seventy-six centavos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, six thousand one hundred and thirty pesos and seventy-six centavos: *Provided*, That each chief of department shall certify to the Auditor the amount of his outstanding obligations on account of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and six and prior fiscal years, and the Auditor shall transfer from the appropriations standing on his books, on account of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and six, to the funds in the Treasury available for appropriation, such amounts as may be in excess of those required to meet such outstanding obligations.

SEC. 2. The provisions of the first paragraph of section three of Act Numbered Eight hundred and seven, providing the manner in which withdrawals of moneys appropriated in said Act shall be made, are hereby made applicable to the withdrawal of money appropriated under this Act.

SEC. 3. *The public good* requiring the speedy enactment of this *appropriation bill, the* passage of the same is hereby expedited in

accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 27, 1907.

[No. 1662.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the Insular Government:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the construction of an assay house for the Bureau of Science, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated January twenty-third, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five pesos.

For changes in construction of the high-school building at Bacolod, Occidental Negros, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated February twelfth, nineteen hundred and seven, three thousand pesos.

For the expense of constructing a fireproof vault for the Court of Land Registration in the city hall, Manila, at a cost not to exceed four thousand pesos, two-fifths of which shall be borne by the government of the city of Manila, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February twenty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, two thousand four hundred pesos.

For the construction of an immigration detention station on the site of and utilizing so far as practicable the old port-works buildings on the south side of the Pasig River, Manila, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated March twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and seven, ten thousand pesos.

For the construction of a dairy barn for the Bureau of Agriculture at Alabang near Muntinlupa, six thousand six hundred pesos.

For the construction of a hospital building at Baguio, Benguet, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated May second, nineteen hundred and seven, fifty thousand pesos.

For the construction of a wagon road from San Miguel de Mayumo to Sibul Springs, Bulacan, as authorized by resolutions of the Commission dated March fifteenth and April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, forty-three thousand pesos.

For the improvement of the Taytay-Antipolo, Rizal, road, five thousand pesos.

For the clearance of the Bayabas and Norzagaray Rivers, Bulacan, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, six thousand six hundred pesos.

For the restoration of the Magallanes Monument at Mactan, Opon, Cebu, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty pesos.

To continue the construction of the Pagbilao-Atimonan, Tayabas, road, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, one hundred and twenty thousand pesos.

Artesian wells.—There is hereby created under the foregoing designation a permanent reimbursable appropriation to the credit of which shall be deposited the sum of thirty-seven thousand pesos hereby appropriated, together with receipts which may accrue from Insular Bureaus, provincial and municipal governments, and other sources on account of services rendered and supplies furnished in sinking artesian wells and, when required, equipping said wells with the necessary pumping machinery, storage tanks, and so forth, necessary to provide potable water or fire protection, or both, when demanded by the public interests: *Provided*, That the selection of projects and determination of rates to be charged shall be made by the Director of Public Works under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce and Police: *And provided further*, That the rates charged shall not exceed such as may be necessary to reimburse this appropriation on account of all expenses, including a surcharge to cover the cost of unsuccessful projects, for which no charge shall be made. There shall be paid from this appropriation salaries and wages of necessary employees whose rates of compensation and other conditions of employment shall be fixed by the Director of Public Works with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, and all other expenses incident and necessary to the purposes hereinbefore stated, including transportation of employees and the purchase and transportation of equipment and supplies.

In all, for the Bureau of Public Works, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifteen pesos.

The resolution of the Commission dated May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, setting aside for the construction of new school buildings at Baguio, Benguet, the sum of six thousand two hundred pesos received from the sale of the industrial-school buildings at that place, is hereby confirmed.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For the construction of a third-order light on Batag Island and minor lights on Isabel Island, Point Pata, and San Miguel Island, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated January eleventh, nineteen hundred and seven, one hundred thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For the construction of schoolhouses in the municipalities of *Barcelona, and Bulusan*, Sorsogon, as authorized by a resolution of

the Commission dated April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, two thousand pesos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and fifteen pesos.

SEC. 2. All balances remaining unexpended when any public works or permanent improvements appropriated for by this Act are completed shall be returned at once to the Insular Treasury and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the general revenues of the Islands.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 27, 1907.

[No. 1663.]

AN ACT Renewing certain appropriations in Acts Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, Fifteen hundred and forty-six, Sixteen hundred and sixty, and Sixteen hundred and sixty-one until such time as the regular appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight shall have been made.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All appropriations for the necessary operations of the Insular Government and the city of Manila under the fixed digest subheadings as expressed in Acts Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, Fifteen hundred and forty-six, Sixteen hundred and sixty, and Sixteen hundred and sixty-one are hereby renewed in similar amounts, for the general purposes therein specified, until such time as the regular appropriations for the Insular Government and for the city of Manila for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight, or any part thereof, shall have been passed. This Act shall not be construed to renew any appropriations in said Acts for specific or temporary purposes not continuous in character. A sufficient sum is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named, and made available on July first, nineteen hundred and seven.

SEC. 2. All withdrawals of funds by warrant under this Act shall be transferred from this Act and charged on the books of the Auditor to the regular appropriations for the Insular Government and the city of Manila for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight, when the same shall have been made.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 27, 1907.

[No. 1664.]

AN ACT To provide a method of equalization and revaluation of land assessments and annual rental values in the Province of Samar.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The provincial board of Samar is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and immediately submit to the central equalizing board a general schedule of values and annual rental values upon which the real property in the various municipalities of that province may be equitably graded. The central equalizing board, upon receipt of such general schedule, shall examine the same, and if it is of the opinion that its use as a basis upon which valuations and annual rental values may be graded will result in a fair and just valuation of property and annual rental values and secure uniformity between the Province of Samar and the other provinces of the Philippine Islands to which Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, applies, it shall approve the same and certify its action to the provincial board of Samar. If the central equalizing board, however, is of the opinion that the use of the general schedule submitted by the provincial board of Samar as a basis upon which to grade values will not result in a fair and just valuation of real property and annual rental values, or will not secure uniformity between the Province of Samar and the other provinces to which Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, applies, it shall amended the same, and the amended general schedule when certified to the provincial board of Samar shall form the basis upon which valuations and annual rental values of real property in Samar shall be graded.

SEC. 2. The provincial board of Samar, upon receipt of the schedule certified to it by the central equalizing board, shall immediately prepare schedules for each municipality of said province, using the said certified schedule as a basis upon which to grade the various classes of real property. These municipal schedules when adopted by the provincial board shall be at once applied by it to all the real property in the province. The provincial board shall complete the revision of real property in accordance with the municipal schedules adopted, on or before October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven. Upon completion of the revision before mentioned, the original declarations containing the revision made by the provincial board in accordance with the said municipal schedules shall be returned to the municipalities to which they pertain and be filed with the municipal secretary for one month, during which time any property owner may ascertain the revised valuation placed on his property by the provincial board. At the expiration of this period the property declarations will be returned to the provincial treasurer, and filed in his office. Notice that the declarations are on file in the municipal secretary's office and for the period of one month may be examined during the usual office hours, specifying the dates, shall be posted by the municipal secretary in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio of the municipality concerned, and at the municipal building. Any person aggrieved by the action of the provincial board may appeal *to that board for relief*, and in the event that it is denied the right

is hereby granted of further appeal to the Executive Secretary, who, with respect to the Province of Samar, is hereby vested with all the duties, responsibilites, and powers, with reference to individual complaints, that are now vested in the central equalizing board by the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended: *Provided*, That all appeals to the provincial board must be mailed or filed on or before December first, nineteen hundred and seven, and all appeals to the Executive Secretary must be mailed or filed on or before January first, nineteen hundred and eight.

SEC. 3. The revised values and annual rental values, fixed as herein provided, shall constitute the lawful assessment of real property and improvements, and the annual rental value thereof, in the several municipalities of the province until another general assessment shall be made. The provisions of existing law, as modified by this Act, in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes upon real estate and improvements, and the annual rental value thereof, shall be applicable to the assessment and collection of taxes upon the values in this Act provided for, unless a new system of taxation shall by legislative enactment be inaugurated, based upon annual rental values in lieu of the collection of taxes upon assessed values.

SEC. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 29, 1907.

[No. 1665.]

AN ACT To annex the Province of Romblon to the Province of Capiz.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The territory heretofore comprised in the Province of Romblon as organized under the Act Numbered One hundred and four, with the exception of the Island of Maestro de Campo, is hereby annexed to and included in the Province of Capiz and shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act to the Province of Capiz." The Island of Maestro de Campo is hereby made a part of the Province of Mindoro.

SEC. 2. All property and assets of the Province of Romblon including uncollected taxes, except as hereinafter provided, and all contracts and obligations, except such as are hereinafter specially referred to as canceled, are hereby transferred to the Province of Capiz.

SEC. 3. All provincial funds in the provincial treasury of Romblon of whatever nature, on the date of the passage of this Act, and any other provincial funds which may be paid into the treasury of the

province prior to the date this Act takes effect, shall be expended in the liquidation of the outstanding indebtedness of the Province of Romblon and for the running expenses of the provincial government up to July fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven. The net balance, if any, remaining in the provincial treasury on July fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, after all outstanding indebtedness has been paid, shall remain in the subtreasury of Romblon for the sole use and benefit of the subprovince.

There shall accrue to the treasury of the subprovince of Romblon, as constituted by this Act, for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, seventy per centum of such proportion of internal revenue which by law accrues to the Province of Capiz as the number of inhabitants of such subprovince, as shown by the last official census, bears to the total population of the province of which it forms a part, as shown by the last official census.

SEC. 4. The obligations of the former Province of Romblon under Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-two shall be assumed by, and are hereby imposed upon, the subprovince of Romblon.

SEC. 5. The territory hereby annexed to the Province of Capiz shall be known hereafter as the subprovince of Romblon. There shall be a lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Romblon who shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission. He shall have his office in the municipality of Romblon and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed one thousand four hundred and forty pesos, payable monthly from funds of the subprovince; he shall represent the provincial governor in the subprovince and shall carry out the lawful directions of that officer as transmitted to him from time to time; he shall inspect the municipalities in the subprovince at least once every six months and shall make report between July first and July fifteenth of each year of the commercial, economic, financial, industrial, and political conditions therein to the provincial board, through the provincial governor; he shall from time to time make such recommendation to the provincial board, through the provincial governor, as he shall deem necessary for the best interests of the subprovince; he shall employ and discharge, with the approval of the provincial board, all subordinate employees of the subprovince that may be authorized by the board; he shall be the custodian of the public records and documents of the subprovince; and, in general, he shall exercise, subject to the supervision of the provincial governor, the powers and duties conferred upon a provincial governor by the Provincial Government Act.

SEC. 6. The provincial government of Capiz is hereby authorized to establish permanently a suboffice of the provincial treasury of Capiz at Romblon, in the subprovince of Romblon, and to provide suitable quarters for such office.

SEC. 7. Except as provided in section three of this Act, seventy per centum of all taxes, imposts, or fines collected for the Province of Capiz in the subprovince of Romblon shall remain in the provincial subtreasury of Romblon for the sole use and benefit of the said subprovince; and the remaining thirty per centum of such collections shall be transmitted to the provincial treasury of Capiz and shall *inure* to the general funds of the province. The funds provided for

the subprovince of Romblon shall be expended by resolution of the provincial board of Capiz, and the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the sub-treasury of Romblon shall make payments from funds of the subprovince only by direction of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince, accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the provincial board authorizing the expenditure. The salary of the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the provincial subtreasury at Romblon and the deputies of the provincial treasurer in the municipalities of the subprovince shall be paid from the funds of the subprovince of Romblon.

SEC. 8. The judge of the Court of First Instance for the Fifteenth Judicial District shall continue to hold court in Romblon in and for the subprovince of Romblon, commencing on the second Tuesday of February and August of each year. The duties of the clerk of the court for the subprovince of Romblon shall be performed by the present clerk of the court for the Province of Romblon, and he shall receive the compensation now authorized by law for the position: *Provided*, That whenever the Secretary of Finance and Justice may deem such action advisable, he may direct that said duties be performed by a clerk in the office of the lieutenant-governor of said subprovince, in which case the office of clerk of the court shall cease and determine, and the clerk designated as above provided shall be *ex officio* clerk of the court. In case of the designation of a clerk in the office of the lieutenant-governor as *ex officio* clerk of the court as above provided, the salary of said clerk while performing his duties as clerk in the office of the lieutenant-governor and as clerk of the court shall be fixed by the provincial board and shall be equitably distributed by said board, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, between the Insular Government and the Provincial Government.

SEC. 9. The office of fiscal for the Provinces of Romblon and Capiz as heretofore authorized by law is hereby abolished and the office of fiscal of the Province of Capiz is hereby recreated with the salary hereinafter fixed to be paid from the treasury of the Province of Capiz.

SEC. 10. From and after the taking effect of this Act the compensation to be paid provincial officers of the Province of Capiz shall be at the following rate per annum.

For the provincial governor, four thousand five hundred pesos.

For the provincial treasurer, four thousand five hundred pesos.

For the provincial fiscal, two thousand seven hundred pesos.

SEC. 11. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect on July fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, except section three hereof, which shall take effect immediately.

Enacted, July 2, 1907.

[No. 1666.]

AN ACT Appropriating one hundred thousand pesos from the Congressional relief fund to be loaned under certain conditions to the provinces and municipalities of the Philippine Islands for public works.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of the Congressional relief fund in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or which may hereafter become available for appropriation, the sum of one hundred thousand pesos, to be loaned under the direction of the Governor-General at an annual interest of four per centum to the various provinces and municipalities of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of constructing artesian wells, bridges, municipal government office buildings, markets, slaughterhouses, ferries, and public works of a permanent character: *Provided*, That the provincial board of any province to which a loan is made, or of any municipality to which a loan is made, under authority of this Act, shall guarantee in writing the repayment of the loan, and the provincial treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to deduct from the revenues of the province or municipality, as the case may be, the amount due on such loan and deposit the same in the Insular Treasury. Loans made under authority of this Act for a period of two years or more shall be repaid in annual installments.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 2, 1907.

[No. 1667.]

AN ACT To amend section sixty-one of act numbered thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section sixty-one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 61. Whereas many of the non-Christian inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have not progressed sufficiently in civilization to make it practicable to bring them under any form of municipal government, and whereas many of the Christian settlements in the provinces organized under the Special Provincial Government Act are so small that their organization as municipalities or townships is undesirable and so remote that their organization as barrios of municipalities or townships is impracticable, the provincial governors of such provinces are authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in dealing with such non-Christian tribes and small Christian settlements, or members thereof, to appoint officers for their settlements, to fix the designations and badges of office of such officers, and to prescribe their powers and duties: *Provided*, That the powers

and duties thus prescribed shall not be in excess of the powers conferred upon township officers by this Act."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 5, 1907.

[No. 1668.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-four pesos from the funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-four, for certain public works and permanent improvements of the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of the funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-four, for certain public works and permanent improvements of the Insular Government:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For continuing the construction of the Wright-Taft road and branch trail to Magtaon, Island of Samar, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated February thirteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety, five thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For compensation of necessary office assistants and employees of the division of port works and for engineering staff engaged in work on the deep-water harbor at the port of Manila, from January first, nineteen hundred and seven, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, seventy-seven thousand five hundred pesos: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation shall be fixed by the chief of the division of port works with the concurrence of the Director of Navigation and approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

For placing additional riprap along the west breakwater at the port of Manila, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission of February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, and to continue the project as authorized by a resolution of the Commission of July third, nineteen hundred and seven, to the extent of sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-four pesos, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-four pesos.

In all, for the Bureau of Navigation, two hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-four pesos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, two hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-four pesos.

SEC. 2. All balances remaining unexpended when any public work or permanent improvement appropriated for by this Act is completed

shall be returned at once to the Treasury of the Philippine Islands and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the account of funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 5, 1907.

[No. 1669.]

AN ACT To annex the municipalities of the late province of Romblon to the third assembly district of Capiz for the purposes of the election to be held July thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and amending the election law by reducing the number of delegates to the Philippine assembly to eighty and redistricting the province of Capiz for the assembly election to be held in nineteen hundred and nine and thereafter.

Whereas the late Province of Romblon has been made a subprovince of Capiz and has thus lost its identity as a province and its right to separate representation in the Philippine Assembly; and

Whereas it is necessary that the qualified electors in the subprovince of Romblon be not disfranchised in the forthcoming assembly election; and

Whereas it is not practicable at the present time to make an entire new division of the Province of Capiz into assembly districts, inasmuch as such entire division would take effect so late as to be an injustice to a great number of electors and their candidates: Now, therefore.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The first paragraph of section five of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. *The Philippine Assembly.*—The Philippine Assembly shall consist of eighty members, apportioned among the provinces as follows:

Albay	three	Leyte	four
Ambos Camarines	three	Manila	two
Antique	one	Mindoro	one
Bataan	one	Misamis	two
Batangas	three	Nueva Ecija	one
Bohol	three	Occidental Negros	three
Bulacan	two	Oriental Negros	two
Cagayan	two	Palawan	one
Capiz	three	Pampanga	two
Cavite	one	Pangasinan	five
Cebu	seven	Rizal	two
Ilocos Norte	two	Samar	three
Ilocos Sur	three	Sorsogon	two
Iloilo	five	Surigao	one
Isabela	one	Tarlac	two
La Laguna	two	Tayabas	two
La Union	two	Zambales	one."

SEC. 2. The municipalities of Badajoz, Cajidiocan, Looc, Odiongan, Romblon, excepting the Island of Maestro de Campo, and San Fernando are hereby added to the third district of Capiz.

The posting of notices and maps required for Assembly districts by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby declared to be unnecessary for the election to be held July thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, within the district hereby created, and the registration heretofore effected and the registry lists made in the various municipalities and precincts in said district, as such lists shall be corrected in accordance with the provisions of said Act, shall be used as the registry lists within the various municipalities in the said new district, and, generally, all official acts done with respect to said election in the municipalities and precincts affected by this Act as they were constituted prior to the passage hereof and which were legal at the time that they were done are hereby ratified and confirmed and made applicable to the election to be held on the thirtieth day of July, nineteen hundred and seven, in the new district hereby created.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and nine, and elections subsequent thereto, the ninth paragraph of section seven of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby repealed and a new paragraph substituted therefor to read as follows:

"Capiz: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Capiz, Dao, Dumarao, Iuisan, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, Pontevedra, and Sigma. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Calibo, Dumalag, Jamindan, Mambusao, New Washington, Sapian, and Tapas. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Badajoz, Buruanga, Cajidiocan, Ibajay, Looc, Malinao, Nabas, Odiongan, Romblon, excepting the Island of Maestro de Campo, San Fernando, and Taft."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. Sections one, two, and four of this Act shall take effect on July fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, and section three shall take effect on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and nine.

Enacted, July 8, 1907.

[No. 1670.]

AN ACT Authorizing the trustees or directors of asylums and institutions where poor children are maintained at public expense to place such children in charge of suitable persons and providing for the adoption of such children.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The board of trustees or directors of any asylum or institution in which poor children are cared for and maintained at public expense are hereby authorized, with the consent of the Director of Health, to place any orphan or other child so maintained therein whose parents are unknown, or being known are unable or unwilling

to support such child, in charge of any suitable person who may desire to take such child and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his ability suitably to maintain, care for, and educate such child.

SEC. 2. The entrusting of any child to a person as provided in the preceding section shall not constitute a legal adoption and shall not affect the civil status of such child or prejudice the right of any person entitled to its legal custody or guardianship.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any person who shall take any poor child from an asylum or institution, as provided in section one of this Act, suitably to maintain, care for, and educate such child while in his custody. The Director of Health shall visit such child personally or by agent at least once every three months and make all needful inquiries as to its welfare.

SEC. 4. If the Director of Health shall find that any child so taken from any asylum or institution is not being properly maintained, cared for, and educated, or if the person with whom such child has been placed shall no longer desire to retain the custody thereof, the Director of Health shall again place the child in the asylum or institution from which it was taken.

SEC. 5. Upon the application of any person to the trustees or directors of any asylum or institution where poor children are maintained at public expense to adopt any child so maintained therein, it shall be the duty of such trustees or directors, with the approval of the Director of Health, to report the fact to the provincial fiscal, or in the city of Manila to the city attorney, and such official shall thereupon prepare the necessary adoption papers and present the matter to the proper court. The costs of such proceedings in court shall be *de oficio*.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 8, 1907.

[No. 1671.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Three hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act designating the days which shall be observed as public holidays in the Philippine Islands," as amended, so as to make election days public holidays.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and forty-five, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The first day of each week, commonly called Sunday, the first of January, the twenty-second of February, Thursday and Friday of what is commonly called Holy Week, the thirtieth of May, to be known as Memorial Day in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the United States who gave up their lives for their country, *the fourth of July*, the thirteenth of August, Thanksgiving *Day, the twenty-fifth* of December, and the thirtieth of December

shall be public holidays. The thirtieth of July, nineteen hundred and seven, and the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each odd numbered year and the days which may be proclaimed by virtue of section two hereof shall also be public holidays in all those provinces and Assembly districts in which elections are held under Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two. Public holidays shall not be legally recognized as days for presenting for payment or acceptance, for the maturity and protest, and for giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, or other commercial or negotiable paper; and all notes, drafts, checks, or other commercial or negotiable paper falling due or maturing on any of said public holidays shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous: *Provided*, That in the case of notes, drafts, checks, or other commercial or negotiable paper falling due or maturing on any public holiday when the preceding day is also a public holiday, the same shall be deemed as having matured on the last preceding day which is not a public holiday."

SEC. 2. Whenever a day shall have been specially designated by proclamation of the Governor-General for the election of a Delegate to the Philippine Assembly or for the election of provincial officials as provided for in section four of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, the Governor-General may in his discretion also proclaim said day to be a public holiday within the district or province in which said special election is to be held.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 9, 1907.

[No. 1672.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Eighty-three by providing for the establishment and maintenance under certain conditions of provincial toll ferries.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered forty-six and to read as follows:

"SEC. 46. Whenever for thirty days after service of a request by the provincial board any municipality declines or neglects to establish and maintain a suitable system of ferries for public use, the provincial board may designate, subject to revocation by the Governor-General, such ferries as provincial toll ferries, may make appropriations from the provincial road and bridge fund for the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof, and may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, establish

reasonable rates of tolls to be paid for the use thereof: *Provided*, That officers and enlisted men and civil employees of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and other branches of the Federal service shall be exempt from the payment of tolls or charges under this Act. The proceeds from any such provincial toll ferry shall go into and become a part of the provincial road and bridge fund of the province in which the ferry is operated.

"Whenever either the Governor-General or the provincial board shall decide that the financial situation of a province is such that the collection of tolls on any ferry may be discontinued without injury to the welfare of the province, the Governor-General or the provincial board, as the case may be, shall so order and thereafter such ferry shall be free for public use.

"It shall be unlawful for any person whatever to use any such provincial toll ferry except as provided in this section without paying the toll provided therefor, and any person who shall make use thereof in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty pesos and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned one day for each peso of fine and costs unpaid."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 9, 1907.

[No. 1673.]

AN ACT Amending sections four and twelve of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by sections one and five of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-three, by providing for the organization of the legislative council of the Moro Province and for the subordinate positions of engineer and superintendent of schools of the Moro Province.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section four of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, shall appoint, for the Moro Province, a governor, attorney, secretary, and treasurer. The provincial governor and secretary may be officers of the Army, detailed on request of the Philippine Commission by the commanding general of the Philippines Division, to perform the duties of provincial governor and secretary of the Moro Province. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the offices hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be promptly reported to the Governor-General by the provincial governor. The provincial governor may, until such vacancy is filled, require any *provincial officer to perform* the duties of the vacant office in addition *to the regular duties of* such provincial officer."

SEC. 2. Section twelve of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by section five of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The governor, the secretary, the treasurer, and the attorney of the province shall constitute the legislative council of the province and each shall have a right to vote therein. Three members shall constitute a quorum for legislative action. In case of a tie vote on any proposed enactment the proposition which shall have received the vote of the governor shall prevail.

"The legislative council may create the positions of engineer of the Moro Province and superintendent of schools of the Moro Province, assign the duties and fix the compensation therefor: *Provided*, That the engineer may be an officer of the Army detailed on request of the legislative council by the commanding general of the Department of Mindanao to perform the duties of such office. The engineer and superintendent of schools shall be appointed by the provincial governor subject to confirmation by the legislative council."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 20, 1907.

[No. 1674.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Governor-General to consolidate any two or more appointive positions and later to restore them to their previous status whenever in his judgment such action will promote the public interest.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever in his judgment the public interest will be promoted by the consolidation of two or more appointive positions the Governor-General may declare such positions to be consolidated, may fix the salary of the position resulting therefrom at not to exceed seventy-five per cent of the sum of the salaries of the positions consolidated, and may apportion the payment thereof among the branches of the Government served by the official or employee receiving the same.

SEC. 2. Whenever two or more appointive positions have been consolidated as provided in section one of this Act, the Governor-General may restore them to their previous status when in his opinion the public interest is no longer served by such consolidation, and thereupon the salaries payable to the separated positions shall be the same as were paid at the time of consolidation.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 22, 1907.

[No. 1675.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, by creating the office of reporter of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Sections thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands," as amended, are hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 30. *Reporter of decisions.*—The Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and upon nomination by the Supreme Court, shall appoint a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, who shall receive a salary at the rate of seven thousand pesos per annum. The reporter shall have such clerical and other assistants as from time to time may be authorized by law. He shall be provided with a suitable office and office facilities.

"SEC. 31. *Reporter a ministerial officer.*—The reporter shall be a ministerial officer, subject to the orders of the Supreme Court. He shall prepare and publish with each case a concise synopsis of the facts necessary to a clear understanding of the decision, and shall state the names of counsel, and concisely the material and controverted points made, and the authority therein cited by them, and shall prefix to each case a syllabus, which shall be confined, as near as may be, to points of law decided by the court on the facts of the case, without a recital therein of the facts. He shall make all necessary translations of the decisions from the Spanish into the English language, and shall verify all translations of the decisions made from the English into the Spanish language. He shall also edit and publish the Official Gazette in its present form, shall compile the annual volumes of the public laws, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the court: *Provided, however*, That in the editing and publishing of the Official Gazette, and in the designation of such matter as shall be published therein, and in the compilation of the annual volumes of the public laws, the reporter shall be subject to the general direction and supervision of the Governor-General: *And provided further*, That the printing, sale, and distribution of the Gazette shall be performed by the Director of Printing in accordance with existing law.

"SEC. 32. *What cases reported, and how reported.*—The judges shall prepare and furnish to the reporter reports of the opinions by them severally given, embracing such decisions of the court as may be deemed by the court of sufficient importance to be printed and published, as rapidly as such decisions are promulgated. Dissenting opinions may be published with the majority opinions if the dissenting judge or judges so direct."

SEC. 2. Subsections (*c*) and (*h*) of section three of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, entitled "The Reorganization Act," and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, *the passage* of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section

two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred..

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 23, 1907.

[No. 1676.]

AN ACT To amend section three of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act declaring all of the territory comprised in the Island of Marinduque a subprovince of Tabayas, and for other purposes," by providing for the return of a portion of the internal-revenue collections to the treasury of the subprovince of Marinduque for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section three of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act declaring all of the territory comprised in the Island of Marinduque a subprovince of Tabayas, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"*Provided*, That there shall accrue to the treasury of the subprovince of Marinduque as constituted by this Act, for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, seventy per centum of such proportion of internal revenue which by law accrues to the Province of Tayabas as the number of inhabitants of said subprovince, as shown by the last official census, bears to the total population of the province of which it forms a part, as shown by the same census."

SEC. 2. This Act shall be retroactive in effect and the proportion of internal-revenue collections allowed in section one hereof shall accrue to the subprovince of Marinduque from the date of its establishment as a subprovince.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 24, 1907.

[No. 1677.]

AN ACT To provide anatomical material for the advancement of medical science.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The body of any deceased person which is to be buried at public expense and which is unclaimed by relatives or friends for a period of forty-eight hours after death shall be subject to the disposition of the Bureau of Health, and, by order of the Director of Health, may be devoted to the purposes of medical science and to the advancement and promotion of medical knowledge and information,

subject to such regulations as said Director of Health with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The regulations of the Director of Health shall provide for the decent burial of the remains and for defraying the necessary expenses incident thereto.

SEC. 2. The making use of the body of any deceased person for scientific investigations, except for the purposes of an autopsy, or as in this Act provided, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 6, 1907.

[No. 1678.]

AN ACT Providing for the publication in the Official Gazette of certain notices of the court of land registration and amending Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-one of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended by section six of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 31. Upon receipt of the application, certificate, and accompanying papers from the register of deeds, the clerk shall cause notice of the filing of the application to be published twice, in successive issues of the Official Gazette, in both the English and the Spanish languages. The notice shall be issued by order of the court, attested by the clerk and shall be in form substantially as follows:

"REGISTRATION OF TITLE.

"PROVINCE (OR CITY) OF _____

"COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

"*To* [here insert the names of all persons appearing to have an interest and the adjoining owners so far as known], *and to all whom it may concern:*

"Whereas an application has been presented to said court by [name or names, and addresses in full] to register and confirm his (or their) title in the following-described lands [insert description], you are hereby cited to appear at the Court of Land Registration, to be held at_____, in said Province (or city) of _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D., nineteen hundred and _____, at _____ o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted. And unless you appear at such court, at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

"Witness: _____, Judge of said court, this _____ *day of* _____, in the year nineteen hundred and _____

"Attest: _____

"Clerk of *said Court.*"

SEC. 2. The publication in the Official Gazette of the notice provided for in section one of this Act shall be in lieu of the publication thereof in the newspapers as heretofore provided, and all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on October first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 8, 1907.

[No. 1679.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and other designated periods.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and thereafter until expended, unless otherwise stated:

EXECUTIVE.

For salaries as follows: Governor-General, at thirty thousand pesos per annum; Secretary of the Interior, at twenty-one thousand pesos per annum; Secretary of Commerce and Police, at twenty-one thousand pesos per annum; Secretary of Finance and Justice, at twenty-one thousand pesos per annum; Secretary of Public Instruction, at twenty-one thousand pesos per annum; private secretary to the Governor-General, at five thousand pesos per annum; four private secretaries, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred pesos.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

For salaries of the President and four Commissioners, at ten thousand pesos per annum each; three Commissioners, not secretaries of departments, at fifteen thousand pesos per annum each; Secretary of the Commission, at six thousand pesos per annum, which position is hereby created, effective as of the date of the organization of the Philippine Legislature; three private secretaries, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; for payment of expenses incident to the work of compilation and codification of the laws of the Philippine Islands, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated May ninth, nineteen hundred and seven; and for the expenses of a joint committee to serve during recess of the Philippine Legislature: *Provided*, That neither the President nor any Com-

missioner serving on such joint committee shall be entitled to additional compensation therefor; one hundred thousand pesos.

The Secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by resolution of the Commission and shall perform the duties which would properly be required of the Recorder of the Commission under existing law after the organization of the Philippine Legislature and such other duties as may be fixed by resolution of the Commission. He shall also act as chief of the division of legislative records of the Executive Bureau.

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

For per diems of Delegates, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand pesos; for traveling expenses of Delegates, salaries and wages of the necessary subordinate personnel, printing and binding, postage and telegrams, rental of a suitable building or buildings for the purposes of the Assembly, expenses of a joint committee to serve during recess of the Philippine Legislature, including additional compensation to be fixed by joint resolution of the Commission and Assembly for the seven Delegates representing the Assembly on said committee, and other necessary expenses to be disbursed in accordance with resolutions of the Assembly, two hundred and twelve thousand pesos.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Executive Bureau: For salaries and wages of Executive Secretary, at eighteen thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Executive Secretary, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Second Assistant Executive Secretary, at seven thousand pesos per annum; Special Agent, at eight thousand pesos per annum, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Commission, and perform such duties as the Executive Secretary shall direct; Recorder of the Commission, at five thousand pesos per annum up to but not including the date of the organization of the Philippine Legislature.

Division of legislative records:

A division of legislative records is hereby authorized from and after the date of the organization of the Philippine Legislature. The Secretary of the Commission shall be chief of said division, as hereinbefore provided, and as such shall perform the duties of the position under the supervision of the Executive Secretary, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Secretary. He shall be allowed the following force: One clerk, class six; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; and such other employees as may be necessary from time to time and as may be assigned to his office by the Executive Secretary from the authorized force of the Executive Bureau. Pending the establishment of the division of legislative records, the Recorder of the Commission shall be allowed the force herein authorized for the Secretary of the Commission, excepting one clerk class six.

Translating division:

Chief of division, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant chief, class four; one clerk, class five; two clerks, class six; one clerk, *class seven; one* clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk,

class eight; two clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class F; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks:

Chief of division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; three employees, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class C; two clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class F; three clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class I; two clerks, Class J; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Law division:

Chief of division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class H; one special employee, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Administration division:

Chief of division, class three; assistant chief of division, class four; one clerk, class five; three clerks, class six; eight clerks, class seven; three clerks, class eight; four clerks, class nine; one employee, at two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum; three clerks, Class A; two clerks, Class B; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; four messengers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; eleven messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Records division:

Chief of division, class four; one clerk, class five; one clerk, class six; four clerks, class seven; four clerks, class eight; three clerks, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class B; two clerks, Class C; four clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class E; two clerks, Class F; three clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; two clerks, Class I; five messengers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; four messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Custodian force:

One janitor, Class A; one watchman, Class G; ten laborers, at twenty-five pesos per month each; four laborers, at twenty pesos per month each.

Miscellaneous:

For compensation of supervisor of land assessments, members of central equalizing board, and clerk, as authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-two.

Per diems of ten pesos for the United States Army officer detailed as aid-de-camp to the Governor-General.

For hire of temporary employees, including translators.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; advertising; subscription to newspapers; for a fund to be expended in the discretion of the Governor-General; for a special fund to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for such purposes as may be considered necessary in establishing and promoting friendly relations with non-Christian tribes and suppressing head-hunting,

missioner serving on such joint committee shall be entitled to additional compensation therefor; one hundred thousand pesos.

The Secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by resolution of the Commission and shall perform the duties which would properly be required of the Recorder of the Commission under existing law after the organization of the Philippine Legislature and such other duties as may be fixed by resolution of the Commission. He shall also act as chief of the division of legislative records of the Executive Bureau.

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

For per diems of Delegates, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand pesos; for traveling expenses of Delegates, salaries and wages of the necessary subordinate personnel, printing and binding, postage and telegrams, rental of a suitable building or buildings for the purposes of the Assembly, expenses of a joint committee to serve during recess of the Philippine Legislature, including additional compensation to be fixed by joint resolution of the Commission and Assembly for the seven Delegates representing the Assembly on said committee, and other necessary expenses to be disbursed in accordance with resolutions of the Assembly, two hundred and twelve thousand pesos.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Executive Bureau: For salaries and wages of Executive Secretary, at eighteen thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Executive Secretary, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Second Assistant Executive Secretary, at seven thousand pesos per annum; Special Agent, at eight thousand pesos per annum, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Commission, and perform such duties as the Executive Secretary shall direct; Recorder of the Commission, at five thousand pesos per annum up to but not including the date of the organization of the Philippine Legislature.

Division of legislative records:

A division of legislative records is hereby authorized from and after the date of the organization of the Philippine Legislature. The Secretary of the Commission shall be chief of said division, as hereinbefore provided, and as such shall perform the duties of the position under the supervision of the Executive Secretary, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Secretary. He shall be allowed the following force: One clerk, class six; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; and such other employees as may be necessary from time to time and as may be assigned to his office by the Executive Secretary from the authorized force of the Executive Bureau. Pending the establishment of the division of legislative records, the Recorder of the Commission shall be allowed the force herein authorized for the Secretary of the Commission, except-

ne clerk class six.

Translating division:

f division, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant four; one clerk, class five; two clerks, class six; one clerk,.

e clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk,

class eight; two clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class F; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks:

Chief of division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; three employees, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class C; two clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class F; three clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class I; two clerks, Class J; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Law division:

Chief of division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class H; one special employee, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Administration division:

Chief of division, class three; assistant chief of division, class four; one clerk, class five; three clerks, class six; eight clerks, class seven; three clerks, class eight; four clerks, class nine; one employee, at two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum; three clerks, Class A; two clerks, Class B; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; four messengers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; eleven messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Records division:

Chief of division, class four; one clerk, class five; one clerk, class six; four clerks, class seven; four clerks, class eight; three clerks, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class B; two clerks, Class C; four clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class E; two clerks, Class F; three clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; two clerks, Class I; five messengers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; four messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Custodian force:

One janitor, Class A; one watchman, Class G; ten laborers, at twenty-five pesos per month each; four laborers, at twenty pesos per month each.

Miscellaneous:

For compensation of supervisor of land assessments, members of central equalizing board, and clerk, as authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-two.

Per diems of ten pesos for the United States Army officer detailed as aid-de-camp to the Governor-General.

For hire of temporary employees, including translators.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; advertising; subscription to newspapers; for a fund to be expended in the discretion of the Governor-General; for a special fund to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for such purposes as may be considered necessary in establishing and promoting friendly relations with *non*-Christian tribes and suppressing head-hunting,

six thousand pesos; for electric lighting, ice, distilled water, and supplies for the Ayuntamiento Building; telephone rent, Ayuntamiento Building; for contingent expenses of Malacañan, including lighting of park and buildings, purchase and repair of furniture and supplies, maintenance of buildings and grounds, telephone rent, hire and maintenance of transportation; and other incidental expenses; four hundred and eighty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF AUDITS.

Bureau of Audits: For salaries and wages of—

Administration:

Insular Auditor, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Deputy Insular Auditor, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; two Assistant Auditors, at six thousand pesos per annum each; four clerks, class three; two clerks, class four; two clerks, class five; five clerks, class six; eight clerks, class seven; eleven clerks, class eight; eight clerks, class nine; five clerks, class ten; three clerks, Class A; two clerks, Class B; three clerks, Class C; two clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class E; four clerks, Class F; four clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; fifteen clerks, Class I; eight clerks, Class J; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; three messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Provincial division:

Chief District Auditor, at six thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, class four; ten clerks, class five; ten clerks, class six; four clerks, class seven; two clerks, class eight; two clerks, class nine.

Bond division:

One clerk, class six; two clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class J.

Railway division:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, at one thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, Class G; three clerks, Class H; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Miscellaneous:

For reimbursement to the Bureau of the Treasury of portion of expense of watchman service furnished by that Bureau for the Intendencia Building, one thousand five hundred pesos; for service of policemen at the Bureau of Printing in connection with the printing of stamps and other matter having a cash value; and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; and other incidental expenses; three hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred pesos.

From the clerks authorized for the Bureau of Audits the Insular Auditor is authorized to designate a sufficient number as District Auditors to carry out the provisions of existing law.

Fidelity bond premiums:

For the payment of premiums on the fidelity bonds, twenty-five *thousand pesos.*

The Bureau of Audits is hereby transferred from the Department of Finance and Justice to the executive control and supervision of the Governor-General, and sections twenty-eight and thirty-one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven are hereby amended accordingly.

BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Bureau of Civil Service: For salaries and wages of Director of Civil Service, at ten thousand pesos per annum, and two Assistant Directors of Civil Service, at six thousand pesos per annum each: *Provided, however*, That in case of the resignation or separation from the service of any one of the incumbents of the positions of Assistant Director of Civil Service, the authorized officials of the Bureau shall be the following: One Director of Civil Service, at eight thousand pesos per annum, and one Assistant Director of Civil Service, at seven thousand pesos per annum: *Provided*, That the salary of the present incumbent of the office of Director of Civil Service shall not be changed; one examiner, class three; one examiner, class four; one examiner, class five; two examiners, class six; two examiners, class seven; three examiners, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one messenger, Class J; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; and hire of temporary employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of books, office furniture, and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; for transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; and other incidental expenses; *Provided*, That the cost of cablegrams sent at the request of other branches of the Government shall be borne by the office making such request; seventy-eight thousand three hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Bureau of Health: For salaries and wages of—

General office:

Director of Health, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; chief clerk, class four; three clerks, class seven; one clerk, class nine; three clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J; five employees, at thirty pesos per month each; one employee, at twenty pesos per month.

Inspection division:

Assistant Director of Health, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one district health officer, Cebu and Oriental Negros, at five thousand pesos per annum; one district health officer, Albay and Ambos Camarines, at four thousand pesos per annum; one district health officer, Palawan, at four thousand pesos per annum; one district health officer, Lepanto-Bontoc, at four thousand pesos per annum; one district health officer, Pampanga, at three thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one district health

one cook, at forty pesos per month, two employees, at thirty pesos per month each, one employee, at twenty-five pesos per month, three employees, at twenty pesos per month each, four employees, at fifteen pesos per month each, with subsistence and quarters in kind.

Morgue and crematory department: One morgue attendant, Class C, one cemetery inspector, at thirty pesos per month, two employees, at twenty-five pesos per month each, with subsistence and quarters in kind.

Culion leper colony division:

Chief of Culion leper colony division, at seven thousand pesos per annum, with quarters in kind; one steward, class nine; one assistant steward and engineer, class ten; one physician, class ten; one chaplain, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one chaplain with quarters and subsistence; two clerks, Class F; for compensation of Sisters of Charity in leper hospital at rates to be fixed by the Director of Health with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed five thousand four hundred pesos; one employee, at fifty-eight pesos per month, six employees, at thirty pesos per month each, two employees, at twelve pesos per month each, one employee, at fifty pesos per month, two employees at twenty-five pesos per month each, one employee, at ten pesos per month, eleven employees, at six pesos per month each, twenty leper police, at twenty centavos per diem each, with subsistence and quarters in kind.

Civil Hospital division:

Chief, Civil Hospital division, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one superintendent, class eight, two house surgeons, class nine, one dispensing clerk, class nine, one clerk, class nine, one clerk and interpreter, Class D, one matron, at two thousand and forty pesos per annum, one dietist, Class B, one operating nurse, Class B, thirteen nurses, Class C, two attendants, Class C, eight attendants, Class D, one practicante, at twenty pesos per month, one chief cook, at seventy pesos per month, two cooks, at fifty pesos per month each, one employee, at thirty pesos per month, with subsistence and quarters in kind; six employees, at twenty-six pesos per month each, six employees, at twenty-two pesos per month each, seven employees, at eighteen pesos per month each, thirteen employees, at fourteen pesos per month each, with subsistence in kind: *Provided*, That the Director of Health may employ, without the intervention of the Bureau of Civil Service, an additional house surgeon for the Civil Hospital division, without pay, such house surgeon to receive subsistence and quarters, if accommodation can be found for him in the buildings at present used in connection with the Civil Hospital division, or in lieu thereof the Director of Health may designate one qualified physician, employee of the Government, to be given board and quarters as additional compensation for his services during hours not engaged with his regular duties, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Benguet Sanitarium division:

One superintendent and cashier, class nine, one nurse and housekeeper, at one thousand nine hundred and twenty pesos per annum, two nurses, Class C, one cook, at fifty pesos per month, one employee, at thirty pesos per month, two employees, at sixteen pesos per month each, one employee, at ten pesos per month, with subsistence and *quarters in kind; for* subsistence and quarters as additional compen*sation to any employee* of another branch of the Government whose

partial services may be required and secured, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the charges at the Sanitarium as fixed by law prior to November first, nineteen hundred and five, may thereafter be changed by the Director of Health with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Prison sanitation division:

One dispensing clerk, class nine, two hospital attendants, Class A, three practicantes, at seventy pesos per month each, with quarters in kind.

Miscellaneous:

For the secretary-treasurers' and examiners' fees as provided by law, for the Board of Medical Examiners, Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, and Board of Dental Examiners.

For the hire of temporary employees: *Provided*, That quarters and subsistence may be furnished to such temporary employees if regular employees engaged in similar work are entitled to quarters and subsistence.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office, hospital, plant, station, dispensary, and disinfecting furniture, equipment, and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the support and maintenance of hospitals, plants, and stations; for the suppression and extermination of epidemic diseases and pests; for subsistence of inmates of hospitals, plants, and camps for communicable diseases, and of other persons entitled thereto: *Provided*, That commutation of subsistence, at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may be paid in lieu of subsistence in kind: *Provided further*, That the city of Manila shall pay at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance of all insane persons committed after the date of this Act, who shall have resided in Manila for a period of one or more years prior to date of application for commitment, so long as the number of insane persons maintained at the expense of the Insular Government on account of the city of Manila shall exceed the latter's pro rata share of such persons on the basis of population; for transportation of Sisters of Charity to and from Culion when sick; for subsistence of Sisters of Charity while en route from Manila to Culion and return; for payments to the Hospicio de San José, to the Colegio de Santa Isabel, and to the Saint Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, for the maintenance of orphans and other indigent persons: *Provided*, That in the event of the marriage of any female inmate of a charitable institution who is maintained at the expense of the Government, a dowry equal to the expense of maintenance for two years may be paid to her from this appropriation in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; for the free dispensing of medicines and medical supplies to indigent persons, or to Government employees, upon prescriptions of qualified physicians, in accordance with existing law; for custodian's charges; rents; repairs; for renewal and extension of plants; for vaccine virus; sera; telephones; photographs; ice; surgical instruments; medical and professional books and periodicals; electric current and illuminating supplies; cleaning vaults and pails; hire and maintenance of official transportation; in the discretion of the Director of

Health, gratuities of twenty centavos per week to the inmates of Government leper institutions; for subsistence and quarters of medical officers of the Bureau of Health, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, when assigned to duty in institutions maintained by the Bureau of Health; collection of lepers; and other incidental expenses; one million two hundred and eighty thousand pesos.

So much of the funds accruing from the license and internal-revenue taxes under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixty-one as may be necessary are hereby made available for the payment of the reasonable expenses in some reputable hospital of persons desiring to cure themselves of the opium habit, and, in the discretion of the Director of Health, of the traveling expenses from and to their place of residence in the provinces of such patients as reside outside of Manila and are in needy circumstances, and for other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That no patient shall be treated at the expense of the Government under the foregoing provisions for a longer period than sixty days: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds hereinbefore made available shall be under the direction and control of the Director of Health.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

Bureau of Lands: For salaries and wages of Director of Lands, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Lands, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class four; two clerks, class three; one chief surveyor, class three; one clerk, class five; five surveyors, class five; three clerks, class six; one computer, class six; seven surveyors, class six; one draftsman, class six; seven clerks, class seven; fifteen transitmen, class seven; seven clerks, class eight; one superintendent of irrigation, class eight; twenty-two transitmen, class eight; one draftsman, class eight; nine clerks, class nine; six transitmen, class nine; six clerks, class ten; four transitmen, class ten; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class C; three clerks, Class D; six clerks, Class E; one clerk, Class F; two junior draftsmen, Class F; seven clerks, Class G; two junior draftsmen, Class G; four clerks, Class H; six junior draftsmen, Class H; six clerks, Class I; eight junior draftsmen, Class I; eight clerks, Class J; two junior draftsmen, Class J; one clerk, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; four student surveyors, at thirty pesos per month each; fifteen student surveyors, at thirty pesos per month each, from January first, nineteen hundred and eight; fifteen student surveyors, at twenty pesos per month each, from July first to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the provisions of sections one and two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-one be and are hereby amended so as to permit students who have satisfactorily completed the second year of provincial or Manila high school instruction to be certified by the Director of Education to the Director of Lands as student surveyors, and all student surveyors shall continue their course of instruction in such school as the Secretary of Public Instruction may determine; one clerk, at three hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; two messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; *one office boy, at twenty-five pesos per month*; one office boy, at

twenty pesos per month; for hire of overseers, foremen, irrigation ditch tenders and laborers, chainmen, semiskilled and unskilled laborers for survey parties; for special attorneys retained in "friar lands" cases; and for hire of temporary employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees not members of survey parties, including appraisers for public lands and "friar lands" estates, when traveling on official business; transportation of officers and employees, of survey parties, and of supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the payment of sheriffs', registers', and court fees in cases heretofore or hereafter instituted by or against the Government of the Philippine Islands affecting the public or other lands owned by the Government; for the purchase of drafting supplies, instruments, and equipment for field parties; for the purchase of subsistence and incidental supplies for survey parties; rents; repairs; for the purchase and maintenance of transportation for managers of "friar lands" estates; for an allowance of twenty pesos per month each to officers and employees in the provinces for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said officers and employees for official transportation: *Provided*, That the Director of Lands is hereby authorized in his discretion to advance to officers and employees not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each horse required for transportation, such advances to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum from the officers' and employees' salaries, and for such advances this appropriation is hereby made available; for repairs to irrigation dams and ditches and to buildings on "friar lands" estates; for the erection of survey monuments, and other incidental expenses; five hundred and sixty-eight thousand pesos.

The resolution of the Commission dated May seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seven, approving the employment of Ciriaco Nazareno by the Bureau of Lands from February first, nineteen hundred and six, at four pesos per diem, while municipal president of Naic and receiving salary as such, is hereby confirmed, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

Bureau of Science: For salaries and wages of Director of the Bureau of Science, at twelve thousand pesos per month; chief of the biological laboratory, at ten thousand pesos per annum; chief of the division of mines, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief of the division of ethnology, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief of the chemical division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class one; two employees, class two; one employee, at five thousand four hundred pesos per annum; four employees, class three; three employees, class four; seven employees, class five; seven employees, class six; eight employees, class seven; two employees, at three thousand pesos per annum each; six employees, class eight; one employee, class nine; two employees, class ten; four employees, Class A; two employees, Class C; five employees, Class D; one employee, Class E; two employees, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; one employee, Class G; seven employees, Class H; seven employees, Class I; four employees, Class

Health, gratuities of twenty centavos per week to the inmates of Government leper institutions; for subsistence and quarters of medical officers of the Bureau of Health, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, when assigned to duty in institutions maintained by the Bureau of Health; collection of lepers; and other incidental expenses; one million two hundred and eighty thousand pesos.

So much of the funds accruing from the license and internal-revenue taxes under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixty-one as may be necessary are hereby made available for the payment of the reasonable expenses in some reputable hospital of persons desiring to cure themselves of the opium habit, and, in the discretion of the Director of Health, of the traveling expenses from and to their place of residence in the provinces of such patients as reside outside of Manila and are in needy circumstances, and for other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That no patient shall be treated at the expense of the Government under the foregoing provisions for a longer period than sixty days: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds hereinbefore made available shall be under the direction and control of the Director of Health.

BUREAU OF LANDS.

Bureau of Lands: For salaries and wages of Director of Lands, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Lands, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class four; two clerks, class three; one chief surveyor, class three; one clerk, class five; five surveyors, class five; three clerks, class six; one computer, class six; seven surveyors, class six; one draftsman, class six; seven clerks, class seven; fifteen transitmen, class seven; seven clerks, class eight; one superintendent of irrigation, class eight; twenty-two transitmen, class eight; one draftsman, class eight; nine clerks, class nine; six transitmen, class nine; six clerks, class ten; four transitmen, class ten; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class C; three clerks, Class D; six clerks, Class E; one clerk, Class F; two junior draftsmen, Class F; seven clerks, Class G; two junior draftsmen, Class G; four clerks, Class H; six junior draftsmen, Class H; six clerks, Class I; eight junior draftsmen, Class I; eight clerks, Class J; two junior draftsmen, Class J; one clerk, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; four student surveyors, at thirty pesos per month each; fifteen student surveyors, at thirty pesos per month each, from January first, nineteen hundred and eight; fifteen student surveyors, at twenty pesos per month each, from July first to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the provisions of sections one and two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-one be and are hereby amended so as to permit students who have satisfactorily completed the second year of provincial or Manila high school instruction to be certified by the Director of Education to the Director of Lands as student surveyors, and all student surveyors shall continue their course of instruction in such school as the Secretary of Public Instruction may determine; one clerk, at three hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; *two messengers, at* three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; *one office boy, at twenty-five pesos per month*; one office boy, at

twenty pesos per month; for hire of overseers, foremen, irrigation ditch tenders and laborers, chainmen, semiskilled and unskilled laborers for survey parties; for special attorneys retained in "friar lands" cases; and for hire of temporary employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees not members of survey parties, including appraisers for public lands and "friar lands" estates, when traveling on official business; transportation of officers and employees, of survey parties, and of supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the payment of sheriffs', registers', and court fees in cases heretofore or hereafter instituted by or against the Government of the Philippine Islands affecting the public or other lands owned by the Government; for the purchase of drafting supplies, instruments, and equipment for field parties; for the purchase of subsistence and incidental supplies for survey parties; rents; repairs; for the purchase and maintenance of transportation for managers of "friar lands" estates; for an allowance of twenty pesos per month each to officers and employees in the provinces for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said officers and employees for official transportation: *Provided*, That the Director of Lands is hereby authorized in his discretion to advance to officers and employees not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each horse required for transportation, such advances to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum from the officers' and employees' salaries, and for such advances this appropriation is hereby made available; for repairs to irrigation dams and ditches and to buildings on "friar lands" estates; for the erection of survey monuments, and other incidental expenses; five hundred and sixty-eight thousand pesos.

The resolution of the Commission dated May seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seven, approving the employment of Ciriaco Nazareno by the Bureau of Lands from February first, nineteen hundred and six, at four pesos per diem, while municipal president of Naic and receiving salary as such, is hereby confirmed, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

Bureau of Science: For salaries and wages of Director of the Bureau of Science, at twelve thousand pesos per month; chief of the biological laboratory, at ten thousand pesos per annum; chief of the division of mines, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief of the division of ethnology, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief of the chemical division, at six thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class one; two employees, class two; one employee, at five thousand four hundred pesos per annum; four employees, class three; three employees, class four; seven employees, class five; seven employees, class six; eight employees, class seven; two employees, at three thousand pesos per annum each; six employees, class eight; one employee, class nine; two employees, class ten; four employees, Class A; two employees, Class C; five employees, Class D; one employee, Class E; two employees, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; one employee, Class G; seven employees, Class H; seven employees, Class I; four employees, Class

J; two employees, at forty pesos per month each; one employee, at thirty-six pesos per month; two employees, at thirty pesos per month each; twenty employees, at twenty-five pesos per month each; ten employees, at twenty pesos per month each; for per diems to officers of the Federal service who may be detailed by competent authority for the Bureau of Science, the rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Governor-General in each instance; and for hire of emergency laborers and employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; per diems and traveling expenses of Elmer D. Merrill, botanist of the Bureau of Science, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission, dated May tenth, nineteen hundred and seven; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the purchase of animals and food for same; scientific and technical instruments; books, magazines, periodicals, and other publications; office, laboratory, engineering, scientific, and field equipment; repairs; engine supplies, fuel, and illuminating oil; chemicals; hire and maintenance of land transportation in the city of Manila; window curtains or awnings; for expense of collecting and preserving natural history and botanical specimens; subsistence of field parties entitled thereto; rental of fire-alarm boxes; photographic supplies; janitor's supplies; advertising the Philippine Journal of Science; and other incidental expenses; three hundred and seven thousand seven hundred pesos.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Bureau of Agriculture: For salaries and wages of Director of Agriculture, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Agriculture, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum; superintendent of agricultural extension work, at five thousand pesos per annum; five employees, class five; eight employees, class six; seven employees, class seven; three employees, at three thousand pesos per annum each; five employees, class eight; eleven employees, class nine; twelve employees, class ten; two employees, Class A; one employee, Class B; one employee, Class C; two employees, Class D; two employees, Class E; two employees, Class F; three employees, Class G; two employees, Class H; for hire of inoculators, live stock inspector, mechanics, teamsters, and laborers at stations and farms; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for collection and purchase of seeds, plants, and so forth, for experimental purposes and distribution; for purchase of instruments and apparatus; live stock, vehicles, harness, and stable supplies; forage; machinery, implements, tools, and repairs; station and farm supplies; building materials; purchase and manufacture of serum; rents; for the purchase of rights of lessees and other occupants of lands required for farms and stations; for the maintenance of quarantine and inoculation station: *Provided*, That the location of stations shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; and other incidental expenses; three hundred thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

Bureau of Forestry: For salaries and wages of Director of Forestry, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one forester, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; three foresters, class five; three foresters, class six; one chief clerk, class six; one manager of timber testing laboratory, class six; three foresters, class seven; one property clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one forester, class eight; one clerk, class eight; one assistant forester, Class A; two assistant foresters, Class C; six assistant foresters, Class D; one clerk, Class E; ten rangers, Class G; one clerk, Class G; ten rangers, Class H; two clerks, Class H; one draftsman, Class H; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each; one laborer, at twenty pesos per month; and for hire of temporary employees, including laborers for field parties; for contingent expenses, including purchase of supplies and office furniture; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; purchase of specimen forest products; per diems of fifty centavos each for employees stationed in the provinces in lieu of cost of forage for horses to be furnished by them and used as means of official transportation; rents; maintenance and repair of equipment; expenses incident to examinations under the provisions of law regarding homesteads, sale and lease of public lands; and other incidental expenses; one hundred and eleven thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Bureau of Quarantine Service: For salaries, allowances, and commutation of quarters of officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service as provided for by the regulations of said service; one officer, at four thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one officer, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one engineer, class nine; two clerks, at two thousand and forty pesos per annum each; one clerk and disinfector, at one thousand nine hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one chief disinfector, Class A; one night watchman, Class C; two disinfectors, Class D; two engineers, Class F; one assistant engineer, Class F; one vaccinator and disinfector, Class F; two disinfectors, Class H; one cook, Class H; two clerks and disinfectors, Class I; two clerks and disinfectors, Class J; one employee, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; two disinfectors' assistants, at four hundred pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; fifteen attendants, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; seven employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one patron, at one thousand and eighty pesos per annum; two patrons, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one engineer, at one thousand and eighty pesos per annum; two engineers, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one assistant engineer, at seven hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one quartermaster, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum; two quartermasters, at three hundred pesos per annum each; two firemen, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum each; four firemen, at three hundred pesos per annum each; four sailors, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; six sailors, at two hundred and

forty pesos per annum each; for temporary employees; for the payment of necessary fees not to exceed twenty pesos per vessel to medical officers of the United States Army or Navy, or other qualified physicians, for quarantine inspection of vessels at ports of entry where no regular officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is available; for labor for the maintenance of grounds at quarantine stations; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems or traveling expenses of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the purchase of apparatus, equipment, subsistence, and other supplies for the maintenance and operation of quarantine stations and of barges and launches: *Provided*, That commutation of subsistence, fuel, and ice, at rates to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may be paid in lieu of subsistence, fuel, and ice, in kind; repairs to buildings, to equipment and furniture, launches and barges, to wharves, and to lighting, sewer and water systems; rent; hire and maintenance of official transportation in the city of Manila and at quarantine stations; launch hire and towing; uniforms for launch crews; allowance of sixty pesos per month, in lieu of subsistence, to the pharmacist stationed on the Island of Cauit; professional publications; and other incidental expenses; one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pesos.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather Bureau: For salaries and wages of Director of the Weather Bureau, at five thousand pesos per annum; three assistant directors of the Weather Bureau, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; one secretary, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; four observers, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; four calculators, at one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum each; three assistant observers, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three assistant calculators, at six hundred pesos per annum each; one draftsman, Class C; one draftsman, Class D; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class D; one employee, Class G; one employee, Class I; two employees, at three hundred pesos per annum each; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each; seven chief observers, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; seven assistant observers, at two hundred pesos per annum each; ten second-class observers, at six hundred pesos per annum each; twenty-six third-class observers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; twelve observers for rain stations, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; one observer-telegrapher, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office and station equipment, furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for installation of instruments and repairs to same; for an allowance of thirty pesos per month to the Director in lieu of official transportation in the city of Manila; rent; and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may reduce, suppress,

or transfer any station maintained by it; one hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred pesos.

The provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty, under the head "Bureau of Posts," for free transmission by the Bureau of Posts as one of its proper functions of weather notes to and from Manila are hereby repealed as of date July first, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of telegraph operators at telegraph stations located at points not weather stations to post as bulletins weather notes for the information of the public, and no special charge shall be made by the Bureau of Posts on account of this service.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

Bureau of Constabulary: For salaries and wages including the difference between pay and allowances of brigadier-general and colonels, respectively, and that of their respective ranks in the United States Army, of the officers detailed as Director and Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Constabulary, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Philippines Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes," approved January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in the event of the vacation of the position of Director of Constabulary by an Army officer, the Governor-General may fill the position by the appointment of a civilian, at a salary of twelve thousand pesos per annum: *And provided further*, That upon the vacation of the positions of Assistant Directors now occupied by Army officers, the Governor-General may fill the position by the appointment of civilians, at seven thousand pesos per annum each.

Field officers:

Two colonels and Assistant Directors, at seven thousand pesos per annum each; three lieutenant-colonels and Assistant Directors, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; five majors and senior inspectors, at four thousand pesos per annum each.

Line officers:

Fifty-one captains and inspectors, at an average of three thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; fifty-one first lieutenants and inspectors, at an average of two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; seventy second lieutenants and inspectors, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; seventy-nine third lieutenants and inspectors, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; twenty subinspectors, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; twenty-five subinspectors, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; for additional compensation of three hundred and sixty pesos per annum for each of the five officers detailed as district adjutants; for additional compensation of one hundred pesos per annum for each officer of the Constabulary, not a native of the Philippine Islands, who proves his ability to speak and read one of the native dialects, and to each officer, a native of the Philippine

Islands, who proves his ability to speak and read the English language, as provided in Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four; for additional compensation to officers who have completed five years' service, subject to the provisions of section two of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four: *Provided*, That such additional compensation shall be paid at the completion of five years' service regardless of the date an officer may have been promoted, the first proviso of section two of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four to the contrary notwithstanding.

Enlisted strength:

For pay of enlisted men of the "line," including the necessary complement of noncommissioned officers, under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, seven hundred and ninety-one thousand pesos: *Provided*, That each enlisted man who shall reenlist within two months after his discharge by expiration of term of enlistment shall receive one peso per month additional pay for each enlistment subsequent to his first enlistment.

Band:

One conductor, with rank of captain and inspector, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one chief musician, at seventy pesos per month; one first sergeant, at fifty pesos per month; two principal musicians, at forty-five pesos per month each; ten sergeants, at forty pesos per month each; seventeen corporals, at thirty-five pesos per month each; forty-nine privates, at thirty pesos per month each.

Office of the Director:

One clerk, class seven; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Executive division:

One major and executive inspector, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; two clerks, class eight; five clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class E; one clerk, Class G; three messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; three messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Inspectors' division:

For per diems of ten pesos for each of the United States Army officers detailed as inspectors for Constabulary; one clerk, class eight.

Information division:

One major and superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; one captain and assistant superintendent, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; two agents, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two agents, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three agents, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; one agent, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one agent, at eight hundred and forty pesos per annum; one agent, at six hundred pesos per annum; four agents, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; and for hire of additional assistance as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed nine thousand five hundred pesos.

Office of the chief supply officer:

One major and assistant chief supply officer, at four thousand five *hundred pesos per annum*; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class

eight; one clerk, Class F; one captain and paymaster, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class G; one captain and quartermaster, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class H; one checker, at six pesos per diem; one teamster, at five pesos and fifty centavos per diem; one storekeeper, at four pesos and seventy-five centavos per diem; one assistant storekeeper, at three pesos per diem; for hire of unskilled laborers; one captain, commissary and ordnance officer, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class nine; one storekeeper and shipper, at eight pesos and fifty centavos per diem.

Medical division:

One captain and superintendent, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; four captains and surgeons, at four thousand pesos per annum each; five first lieutenants and medical inspectors, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; six second lieutenants and medical inspectors, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; five sergeants, at thirty-three pesos per month each; seven corporals, at twenty-eight pesos per month each; forty-five privates, at eighteen pesos per month each; one clerk, Class G.

Headquarters, First District:

One clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; and for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred pesos.

Headquarters, Second District:

One clerk, class seven; one clerk, class ten; one teamster, at four pesos per diem; three teamsters, at twenty pesos per month each; and for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed one thousand four hundred pesos.

Headquarters, Third District:

One clerk, class seven; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class I; one corral foreman, at four pesos and fifty centavos per diem; one janitor, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one driver, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one driver, at one peso and seventy-five centavos per diem; and for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed one thousand four hundred pesos.

Headquarters, Fourth District:

One clerk, class eight; two clerks, class I; one janitor, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum; and for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed four hundred pesos.

Headquarters, Fifth District:

One clerk, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class I; one janitor, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; one driver, at two pesos and fifty centavos per diem; and for hire of agents as required from time to time, at varying rates of pay, not to exceed three hundred pesos.

Supply officers:

For extra compensation to supply officers, not to exceed an aggregate of eighteen thousand pesos; for pay of clerks for supply officers,

not to exceed an aggregate of two thousand pesos; for hire of emergency clerical labor: *Provided*, That additional compensation shall not be paid hereunder, one thousand pesos.

Constabulary school:

One clerk, class eight; one fencing master and physical instructor, with the assimilated rank of third lieutenant, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one corral foreman, at five pesos and seventy-five centavos per diem.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of material and manufacture of clothing and equipage; allowance to enlisted men for clothing not drawn in kind; for the purchase, repair, and preservation of arms, ammunition, equipments, and musical instruments: *Provided*, That articles of clothing, equipage, and equipment may be sold to officers and enlisted men for their personal use, at cost price, under such restrictions as the Director of Constabulary may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police: *And provided further*, That clothing and other necessaries of life, excepting food supplies, may be sold by the Constabulary civil supply stores to members of the non-Christian tribes at points to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, under the same conditions as sold to Insular and provincial employees, the provisions of Act Numbered Two hundred and forty-two to the contrary notwithstanding; for allowance and commutation for offices and quarters, under the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and six and Eight hundred and seven; for rent of offices, guardhouses, arsenals, barracks, storehouses, stables, and telephones, and necessary repairs to buildings, and construction of temporary buildings; for fuel, illuminating and cleaning supplies; for transportation of officers, enlisted men, employees, prisoners, rations, and supplies; for transportation and subsistence of persons necessarily required by the Director and Assistant Directors in the transaction of public business subject to approval by the Secretary of Commerce and Police: *Provided*, That this provision shall be retroactive as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated July twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seven; for travel of enlisted men upon their discharge to places of enlistment or homes; for forage, veterinary attendance, medicines, shoeing, and incidentals for animals; for purchase and hire of draft and riding animals, harness, carts, wagons, and so forth; for hire of water transportation; for subsistence or per diems of officers and employees while traveling on official business: *Provided*, That the subsistence and traveling expenses of officers and the traveling expenses of enlisted men on escort duty shall be paid by the Bureau of Constabulary, and not by the Bureau or province at whose request the escort is furnished, the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Four hundred and four to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided further*, That the Bureau of Constabulary shall pay the cost of transportation of prisoners from the place of arrest to the place where they are turned over to the province or to a court official for trial, that thereafter, and until *turned over to the* Bureau of Prisons, all necessary transportation

shall be paid by the province concerned: *And provided further*, That forage in kind for one private animal used in the public service may be furnished the officer owning it, on his certificate, approved by his senior inspector and district director: *And provided further*, That forage may be sold, at cost price, to any officer of the Constabulary stationed outside of Manila on his certificate that it is for his personal use; for a contingent fund to be used for secret-service purposes, and for the payment of rewards for the apprehension of the deserters, in the discretion of the Director of Constabulary for expenses connected with the deportation of vagrants, for the payment of rewards leading to the capture and conviction of brigands and other criminals, authorized under the provisions of Act Numbered Five hundred and twenty-two, as amended, and for the discovery and prevention of crime, not to exceed eleven thousand eight hundred pesos: *Provided*, That payment of rewards hereunder may be made to persons employed in the service of the Insular, provincial, and municipal governments when in the discretion of the Governor-General such payments are in the interest of the public service, the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight to the contrary notwithstanding; for subsistence of enlisted men, except bandsmen; for subsistence of cargadores and of municipal police and volunteers operating under the Constabulary, subject to the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty-nine, for subsistence of prisoners and destitute witnesses; for subsistence of enlisted men, officers, other employees of the Insular Government, and of officers, enlisted men, and employees of the United States Army, sick in Constabulary hospitals, at forty centavos a day each: *Provided*, That all collections, at rates fixed by the Director of Constabulary, for the treatment of employees of the Government and employees and members of the United States Army, excepting enlisted men of the Constabulary, shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury as a credit to this appropriation: *And provided further*, That when subsistence of enlisted men is lost through unavoidable causes, the Secretary of Commerce and Police may authorize, upon proper evidence being submitted, reimbursement to the company sustaining such loss: *And provided further*, That company commanders and medical officers in charge of hospitals shall be charged with the duty of making requisition for, disbursing, and accounting for subsistence funds and subsistence supplies for their respective commands; for purchase of office furniture, stationery and supplies; for the payment of premiums on official bonds of officers detailed as supply officers in addition to their regular duties: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be paid in such cases on account of services as supply officers; newspapers and professional books; postage and telegrams; printing and binding, including emergency printing at the various district headquarters, the provisions of Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-six to the contrary notwithstanding; for medical treatment of officers and enlisted men under the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and seven; for medical, surgical, and hospital supplies, including hospital laundry work; for burial of officers, enlisted men, and secret-service agents, including the purchase of cemetery lots; for the payment of three hundred and eighteen pesos and nineteen centavos to Eugenio Daylo on account of merchandise taken by Captain Beasley, Philippines Constabulary, for the mainte-

nance of cargadores and volunteers operating in the Province of Leyte; and other incidental expenses; three million and fifty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bureau of Public Works: For salaries and wages of—

General office:

Director of Public Works, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Public Works, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Second Assistant Director of Public Works, at six thousand pesos per annum, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and perform such duties as the Director of Public Works shall prescribe; one chief clerk, class four; one clerk, class six; two clerks, class seven; seven clerks, class eight; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; seven clerks, Class I; four messengers, at thirty pesos per month each.

Division of designing and drafting:

One chief draftsman, class four; three junior draftsmen, Class F; three junior draftsmen, Class G; two junior draftsmen, Class H; three junior draftsmen, Class I; two employees, at fifty pesos per month each.

Provincial division:

Five district engineers, class two; three district engineers, class three; three district engineers, class four; two district engineers, class five; five assistant engineers, class six; five assistant engineers, class seven; five transitmen, class eight; six overseers, class eight; six overseers, class nine; four clerks, class ten; nine overseers, at one hundred and fifty pesos per month each; six clerks, at nine hundred pesos per annum each; six clerks, Class I; four clerks, Class J; five surveymen, at thirty pesos per month each; eight cocheros, at an average of fifteen pesos per month each.

Division of building construction and repair:

One master builder, class two; one building inspector, class five; three building inspectors, class six; one electrician, class six; one clerk, class seven; six building inspectors, class eight; one clerk, Class A; one general foreman, class eight; two employees, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; four assistant building inspectors, class nine; one clerk, Class G; one messenger, at twenty-five pesos per month; nine laborers, at twenty-five pesos per month each; five watchmen, at twenty-five pesos per month each.

Engineering division:

Four assistant engineers, class three; one road superintendent, class three; one assistant engineer, class four; two assistant engineers, class five; one road superintendent, class five; one superintendent of machinery, class six; two assistant engineers, class six; two assistant engineers, class seven; two transitmen, class eight; eight overseers, class nine; four surveymen, at fifty pesos per month each; eight surveymen, at thirty pesos per month each.

Division of building custody:

One superintendent of buildings, class five; one janitor, Class D; one foreman, at sixty pesos per month; three foremen, at forty pesos

per month each; forty-one laborers, at twenty-five pesos per month each.

Office of the Consulting Architect:

One assistant architect, class one; one architectural draftsman, class five; two architectural draftsmen, class six; one architectural draftsman, class seven; one clerk, class seven; three junior draftsmen, Class F; four junior draftsmen, Class G; one junior draftsman, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one messenger, at thirty pesos per month.

Miscellaneous:

For the hire of such assistant engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, and temporary employees, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, as may be necessary from time to time to accomplish authorized work.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of supplies and surveying instruments; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for hire of official transportation in the city of Manila; for an allowance of twenty pesos per month each to district engineers and their assistants, in the provinces, for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said engineers and their assistants for official transportation; periodicals and technical books; telephones and hire of operators; electric current; janitors' supplies and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the cost of janitors' services and supplies, telephone service, electric current, ice water, laundry, and incidental expenses pertaining to the building-custodian service, shall be prorated and collected by the Bureau of Public Works from the Bureaus and Offices served: *And provided further*, That no additional telephone service shall be installed for Insular Government offices in the city of Manila, except under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Works, upon approval by the head of the Department having jurisdiction over the Bureau or Office requiring the service; four hundred and eighty-five thousand pesos.

Public works:

For expenses in connection with such public works, examinations, and surveys as may be authorized by the Philippine Commission, including cost of labor and necessary equipment; for maintenance of Benguet road, including salaries of employees, supplies, transportation, and *caminero* system; per diems of four pesos to the treasurer of the Province of Benguet when absent from Baguio on official business as special disbursing officer of funds appropriated for the Bureau of Public Works: *Provided*, That employees of the Bureau of Public Works shall be entitled to medicines and medical attendance while engaged on any authorized public works at places where usual medical atendance is not accessible, and the Director of Public Works may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, appoint such physicians, at fixed monthly salaries, as may be in his judgment for the best interest of the service, when such medical attendance and supplies can not be furnished by the Bureau of Health or the Bureau of Constabulary; for the maintenance, alteration, and repair of public buildings, including leased buildings the contract for which provides that maintenance, alteration, or repairs

shall be made at the expense of the Government: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made hereunder except upon approval by the Governor-General; one hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred pesos.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Bureau of Navigation: For salaries and wages of—

Office of the Director:

Director of Navigation, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Navigation, who shall perform the duties of Superintendent of Interisland Transportation, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum: *Provided*, That so long as the division of port works remains a part of this Bureau, the salary of the Director of Navigation shall be at the rate of twelve thousand pesos per annum and that of the Assistant Director of Navigation at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Assistant to the Director, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief clerk, class five; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class H; two employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; two messengers, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Division of accounts:

One cashier, class six; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class I; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Division of vessels:

Marine superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum: *Provided*, That during the time this position shall be filled by an officer detailed from the United States Navy, said officer shall receive per diems of ten pesos in lieu of the salary of the position; one inspector of machinery, class one; one property clerk, class six; two clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class H; one storekeeper, class nine; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; for officers, petty officers, and crews of cutters and launches, at rates of compensation as provided by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, except as have been or may be authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Police: *Provided*, That a ten per centum increase in salaries may be paid to officers on the cutter assigned to duty transporting lepers to Culion; laborers for handling freight, stores, and so forth; for subsistence of fleet: *Provided*, That the officers assigned to duty on the cutter, to be designated by the Director of Navigation as subject primarily to emergency-service requirements, shall be allowed three pesos per diem each for subsistence: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated may be used for subsistence and aid of shipwrecked sailors or other persons in distress, as demanded by the laws of humanity and the customs of maritime nations; for subsistence of postal clerks while on duty on vessels of the Bureau of Navigation.

Interisland transportation:

One clerk, class seven; two clerks, class nine; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and *supplies; per diems* of officers and employees when traveling on

official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; hire of land transportation; maintenance of Engineer Island; for the purchase and construction of launches, lighters, and any other water craft required; for the salvage of wrecks and disabled vessels; for purchase of coal and supplies; repair of vessels; pilotage; and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated under this head shall be available for the purchase of medals and other rewards when authorized by resolution of the Philippine Commission for officers and employees of the Bureau who display especial bravery or render distinguished service in saving life and property; seven hundred and twenty-two thousand pesos.

Light-house service, Bureau of Navigation: For salaries and wages of light-house engineer, at six thousand pesos per annum: *Provided*, That during the time this position shall be filled by an officer detailed from the United States Army or Navy said officer shall receive per diems of ten pesos in lieu of the salary of the position; assistant light-house engineer, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum: *Provided*, That during the time this position shall be filled by an officer detailed from the United States Army or Navy said officer shall receive per diems of five pesos in lieu of the salary of the position; one light-house inspector, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class nine; two clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class J; one draftsman, class seven; one storekeeper, at one hundred and fifty pesos per month; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; for salaries of light keepers, assistants, and apprentices, at the rates of compensation provided by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen; wages of keepers of lights of lesser classes, laborers, and boatmen; apprentices to be stationed at the discretion of the Director of Navigation: *Provided*, That in the event of more lights being found necessary for the public service, authority for the employment of the personnel of such lights may be granted by the Secretary of Commerce and Police, at salaries corresponding to the same classes of lights, and the funds appropriated by this Act are hereby made available for their payment; for the hire of mechanics and laborers at the light-house machine shop and warehouse; rations for San Bernardino, Cape Engaño, Apo Reef, Mataja, Ungay Point, Sialat Point, and for such other light stations as it may, in the opinion of the Director of Navigation, be necessary to ration, and for newly appointed keepers and apprentices; and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; subsistence and per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; illuminating oil for light stations; supplies for light stations, including paints, cleaning materials, and so forth; for hire of transportation; for furniture and implement cases for light stations; house rent for keepers not provided with dwellings; buoyage, twenty-five thousand pesos; for necessary repairs to light stations; for the purchase and installation of minor lights and burners, the improvement of existing lights, and the conversion of polygonal lanterns into

allowance of twenty pesos per month each to linemen for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said linemen for official transportation; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; printing and binding; mail and office equipment; letter boxes; telegraph and telephone line materials and supplies; manufacture of stamps, including necessary plates; expenses of not exceeding ten stamp agencies at Manila, at four pesos per month each; official transportation in the city of Manila; interest upon deposits in the Philippine Postal Savings Bank payable within or at the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, as provided in sections ten and nineteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three; office furniture, fixtures, and supplies; rent; light; telephones; electric current; repairs to offices, furniture and fixtures; and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the Director of Posts is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to advance from this appropriation to linemen not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each horse required for transportation, such advances to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum from the linemen's salaries; six hundred and eighty-eight thousand pesos.

The Director of Posts may, without regard to the Civil Service Act, as amended, or rules, appoint and remove postmasters who are required to perform the duties of telegraph operators, postmasters at Army posts only whose compensation does not exceed one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each, operators, and linemen, but such appointees shall not be entitled to the benefits of Act Numbered One thousand and forty; and all such appointments and separations shall be reported by the Director of Posts to the Bureau of Civil Service.

The funds appropriated for the Signal Service by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-three shall be withdrawn from this appropriation for the Bureau of Posts.

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey: For salaries and wages of one clerk, class seven; one clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class C; five clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class E, one being for six months only; seven clerks, Class F; two clerks, Class G; one clerk, Class H; four employees, at thirty pesos per month each; for temporary employees; for pay and rations of petty officers and crews; for reimbursement to the Bureau of the Treasury of portion of expense of watchman service furnished by that Bureau for the Intendencia Buil[illegible]ng, five hundred pesos; for hire of field hands and other labor; t[illegible] employees, class six; hire of temporary employees; for conting[illegible] [illegible]penses, [illegible] of office furniture and supplies; re[illegible] [illegible] traveling on official business; t[illegible] plies; cablegrams; postage and [illegible] repairs and supplies for the [illegible] engaged in survey work: [illegible] pairs may be made at the [illegible] *away from* Manila, witho[illegible] *gation; medical* treatme[illegible]

Post-offices:

One cashier, Manila post-office, class two, whose duties shall include the receipt and accounting in the name of the postmaster for all money which may be received in the transaction of the postal, money-order, telegraph, telephone, and Postal Savings Bank business at said post-office, and who shall sign, in the name of the postmaster, such accounts and official papers, including money orders, as the Director of Posts may direct; one postmaster, class four; three postmasters, class five; five postmasters, class six; six postmasters, class seven; fifteen postmasters, class eight; twenty postmasters, class nine; five postmasters, class ten; five postmasters, Class A; ten postmasters, Class B; ten postmasters, Class C; fifteen postmasters, Class D; fifteen postmasters, Class E; fifteen postmasters, Class F; fifteen postmasters, Class G; twenty postmasters, Class H; twenty postmasters, Class I; twenty-five postmasters, Class J; four hundred and fifty postmasters at not exceeding four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; four operators, class six; four operators, class seven; ten operators, class eight; fifteen operators, class nine; ten operators, class ten; twenty operators, Class A; twenty operators, Class H; thirty operators, Class I; thirty operators, Class J; four clerks, class five; four clerks, class six; four clerks, class seven; twelve clerks, class eight; ten clerks, class nine; five clerks, class ten; five clerks, Class A; five clerks, Class C; five clerks, Class D; five clerks, Class E; six clerks, Class F; ten clerks, Class G; twelve clerks, Class H; ten clerks, Class I; thirty clerks, at not exceeding four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; one watchman, Manila post-office, Class C; fifty-five employees, Manila post-office, at thirty pesos per month each; one hundred employees at other offices, at twenty pesos per month each.

Mail transportation:

For salaries and wages of postal clerks on mail trains and mail steamers, at not to exceed two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; one foreman, at one hundred and eighty pesos per month; one driver, at sixty pesos per month; and eight drivers, at thirty pesos per month each, at Manila.

Construction, maintenance, and repair of telegraph and telephone lines:

Ten linemen, class nine; thirty linemen, class ten; fifteen linemen, Class A; fifteen linemen, Class B; two hundred and forty linemen, at not exceeding four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; for the hire of semiskilled, unskilled, and emergency labor.

Free delivery service:

Four letter carriers, Class B, at Manila; fourteen letter carriers, Class D, at Manila; and for letter carriers for other post-offices, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Director of Posts, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including railroad and other inland mail transportation; sea transportation of mails; transportation of mails through foreign countries; construction, maintenance, and repair of telegraph and telephone lines; traveling expenses of linemen; for an

allowance of twenty pesos per month each to linemen for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said linemen for official transportation; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; printing and binding; mail and office equipment; letter boxes; telegraph and telephone line materials and supplies; manufacture of stamps, including necessary plates; expenses of not exceeding ten stamp agencies at Manila, at four pesos per month each; official transportation in the city of Manila; interest upon deposits in the Philippine Postal Savings Bank payable within or at the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, as provided in sections ten and nineteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three; office furniture, fixtures, and supplies; rent; light; telephones; electric current; repairs to offices, furniture and fixtures; and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, That the Director of Posts is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to advance from this appropriation to linemen not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each horse required for transportation, such advances to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum from the linemen's salaries; six hundred and eighty-eight thousand pesos.

The Director of Posts may, without regard to the Civil Service Act, as amended, or rules, appoint and remove postmasters who are required to perform the duties of telegraph operators, postmasters at Army posts only whose compensation does not exceed one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each, operators, and linemen, but such appointees shall not be entitled to the benefits of Act Numbered One thousand and forty; and all such appointments and separations shall be reported by the Director of Posts to the Bureau of Civil Service.

The funds appropriated for the Signal Service by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-three shall be withdrawn from this appropriation for the Bureau of Posts.

BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey: For salaries and wages of one clerk, class seven; one clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class C; five clerks, Class D; two clerks, Class E, one being for six months only; seven clerks, Class F; two clerks, Class G; one clerk, Class H; four employees, at thirty pesos per month each; for temporary employees; for pay and rations of petty officers and crews; for reimbursement to the Bureau of the Treasury of portion of expense of watchman service furnished by that Bureau for the Intendencia Building, five hundred pesos; for hire of field hands and other labor; two employees, class six; hire of temporary employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; repairs; per diems of employees when traveling on official business; transportation of employees and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for repairs and supplies for the maintenance and operation of steamers engaged in survey work: *Provided*, That minor and emergency repairs may be made at the nearest available point when vessels are away from Manila, without the intervention of the Bureau of Navigation; medical treatment, medicines and uniforms for petty officers

and crews; hire of launches; purchase of saddle and pack animals, camp outfits and supplies; lumber and other signal material; photolithography and map printing; repairs of offices; and other incidental expenses; two hundred and five thousand pesos.

CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

For salary of the Consulting Architect, twelve thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the expense of authorized assistants, office supplies, per diems, and other necessary charges shall be paid from appropriations for the Bureau of Public Works.

SUPERVISING RAILWAY EXPERT.

Supervising Railway Expert: For salaries and wages of Supervising Railway Expert, at twenty-four thousand pesos per annum; one assistant, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class one; four inspecting engineers, class two; two clerks, class seven; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; for expense of inspection of materials and so forth in the United States and foreign countries; and for hire of temporary employees, at rates of compensation to be approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Police; for contingent expenses, including purchase of equipment, furniture, and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; purchase and maintenance of transportation; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; rents; official transportation in the city of Manila; and other incidental expenses; one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred pesos.

The Supervising Railway Expert, in addition to other duties provided by law, may be assigned by the Governor-General to perform the duties of chief of an Insular Bureau, or act in charge of or in an advisory capacity in connection with any special project or matter, without additional compensation.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Bureau of Justice: For salaries and wages of Attorney-General, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Solicitor-General, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Attorney-General, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one assistant attorney, at six thousand pesos per annum; two assistant attorneys, at five thousand pesos per annum each; one assistant attorney, at four thousand nine hundred pesos per annum; one assistant attorney, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; five assistant attorneys, at four thousand pesos per annum each; one assistant attorney, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; chief clerk, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, class six; five employees, class seven; three employees, class eight; one employee, Class A; one employee, Class B; one employee, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum; two employees, Class D; one employee, Class F; two employees, Class I; one employee, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per

annum each; and for hire of temporary employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; repairs; sheriffs' fees and per diems; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; and other incidental expenses; one hundred and sixty-two thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

Bureau of Customs: For salaries and wages of—

Insular Collector of Customs, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class three; two clerks, class seven.

Board of protests and appeals:

One clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class H.

Insular Deputy Collector of Customs, at eight thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven.

Marine division:

Chief of division, class five; one clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; two clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; two clerks, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class F; two clerks, Class I; two messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Liquidation division:

Chief of division, class five; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one liquidator, class nine; one liquidator, class ten; three liquidators, Class D; two liquidators, Class F; one clerk, Class G; two messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Appraisers' division:

Appraiser of the port, class one; one assistant appraiser of the port, who shall also act as appraiser of textiles, class three; two assistant appraisers, class four; two assistant appraisers, class five; five examiners, class six; five examiners, class seven; seven examiners, class eight; six examiners, class nine; two examiners, Class D; two examiners, Class E; one clerk, Class I; two clerks, Class J; six employees, at twenty pesos per month each; two messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Cashier's division:

Cashier, class one; one assistant cashier, class five; one receiving teller, class six; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one teller, class ten; two clerks, Class C; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I; two clerks, Class J; one clerk, at twenty pesos per month; two messengers, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Insular Special Deputy Collector of Customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven.

License section:

One clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I.

Immigration division:

Chief of division, class five; one immigration inspector, class seven; one clerk, class seven; one immigration inspector, class eight; three immigration inspectors, class nine; one Chinese interpreter, class nine; two clerks, Class I; one guard, Class J; one employee at twenty-five pesos per month; two employees, at twenty pesos per month each; one messenger, at fifteen pesos per month.

Statistical division:

Chief of division, class five; one clerk, class seven; five clerks, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; two clerks, Class B; two clerks, Class C; three clerks, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, Class J; one employee, at twenty pesos per month; one messenger, at fifteen pesos per month.

Insular Surveyor of Customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; one deputy surveyor, class two; two clerks, class seven.

Admeasurer's section:

One admeasurer, class five; two clerks, Class E; one clerk, Class F.

Hull and boiler section:

One supervising hull and boiler inspector, class four; one inspector of boilers, class six; one inspector of hulls, class six; one clerk, class eight.

Harbormaster's section:

One harbormaster, class five; one assistant harbormaster, class nine; two guards, Class I; one launch inspector, Class J; one guard, at twenty-five pesos per month.

Semaphore section:

One superintendent, at one thousand two hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one assistant superintendent, Class G; three employees, at thirty-two pesos per month each.

Revenue-cutter section:

One captain, class eight, three captains, class nine, four mates, Class D, four engineers, Class C, with commutation of rations, at one peso each per diem; four assistant engineers, at thirty-five pesos per month each, eight quartermasters, at twenty-five pesos per month each, four stewards, at thirty pesos per month each, twelve fireman, at twenty-two pesos per month each, sixteen sailors, at twenty pesos per month each, with commutation of rations, at thirty centavos each per diem.

Inspector's division:

Chief of division, class five; one inspector, class seven; two inspectors, class eight; two inspectors, class nine; two inspectors, class ten; sixteen inspectors, Class A; one inspector, Class B; two inspectors, Class C; two inspectors, Class E; two weighers, Class F; two clerk, Class F; twenty guards, Class I; eighty guards, Class J; ten weighers, Class J.

Baggage division:

Chief of division, class five; one inspector, class eight; three inspectors, class ten; one inspector, Class D; four employees, at twenty pesos per month each.

Harbor launch division:

Launch foreman, class ten; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class D; one employee, at thirty pesos per month; one patron, Class D; five patrons, Class F; one patron, Class H; one engineer, Class E; five engineers, Class F; one engineer, Class H; one engineer, Class I; two assistant engineers, Class I; one assistant engineer, Class J; thirteen firemen, at four hundred pesos per annum each; two employees, at twenty-five pesos per month each; twenty-two employees, at twenty pesos per month each.

One additional Deputy Collector of Customs, class one.

Bookkeeping section:

One clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class I.

Record section:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; four clerks, Class H; four clerks, Class I; two clerks, Class J; one employee, at twenty pesos per month.

Correspondence section:

Two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; two clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class J; two messengers, at thirty pesos per month each; two messengers, at twenty pesos per month each.

Property section:

One clerk, class seven; two clerks, Class I.

Accounting section:

One clerk, class six; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, Class D.

Iloilo custom-house:

Collector of customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; deputy collector of customs, class five; surveyor of customs, class six; one clerk, class six; one appraiser, class seven; two clerks, class eight; one clerk, class nine; three inspectors, Class A; three clerks, Class D; one inspector of hulls, Class E; one assistant engineer, Class H; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class I; two guards, Class I; one patron, Class I; five guards, Class J; one fireman, Class J; one sailor, Class J; two messengers, at thirty pesos per month each; one messenger, at twenty pesos per month; two lookouts, at twenty-five pesos per month each; one warehouseman, at twenty-two pesos and fifty centavos per month; one clerk, at twenty pesos per month; two sailors, at eighteen pesos per month each; two laborers, at fifteen pesos per month each; emergency guards, at not exceeding forty pesos per month each.

Cebu custom-house:

Collector of customs, at eight thousand pesos per annum; deputy collector of customs, class five; surveyor of customs, class six; one clerk, class six; one appraiser, class seven; one examiner, class eight; one clerk, class eight; one inspector, class ten; one inspector, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class F; one patron, Class G; one engineer, Class G; three employees, Class H; two firemen, Class J; twenty-six guards, Class J; three sailors, at thirty pesos per month each; two employees, at twenty pesos per month each; emergency employees, at not to exceed an aggregate of twenty pesos per month.

Jolo custom-house:

Collector of customs, class three; one examiner, class seven; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class I; one guard, Class I; three guards, Class J; three employees, at twenty pesos per month each.

Zamboanga custom-house:

Collector of customs, class two; one examiner, class seven; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class I; four guards, Class J; one patron, at twenty pesos per month; four boatmen, at fifteen pesos per month each; one employee, at fifteen pesos per month.

Bongao custom-house:

Deputy collector of customs, class seven; one clerk, Class G; two *boatmen, at twelve* pesos per month each.

Balabac custom-house:

Deputy collector of customs, class seven; one clerk, Class D; four boatmen, at fifteen pesos per month each.

Jurata custom-house:

Deputy collector of customs, class seven; one clerk, Class G; four boatmen, at twelve pesos per month each.

Sitanki custom-house:

Deputy collector of customs, class seven; one clerk, Class H; four boatmen, at twelve pesos per month each.

Interior ports:

Three coast district inspectors, class eight.

Miscellaneous:

For a fund to be expended in the discretion of the Insular Collector of Customs, for pay of secret agents while employed in apprehending violators of the customs, immigration and revenue laws; for hire of a superintendent of building, watchmen, janitors, and laborers, at the port of Manila, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Collector of Customs with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice; and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for a fund to be expended in the discretion of the Insular Collector of Customs for the expenses of secret agents, in the detection and punishment of violations of the customs, immigration, and revenue laws; for fuel, supplies, emergency rations, repairs, alterations, and other incidental expenses for harbor launches and customs cutters: *Provided*, That minor and emergency repairs may be made at the nearest available point when vessels are away from Manila, without the intervention of the Bureau of Navigation; clothing allowance of three suits, two hats, and two handkerchiefs per annum for each petty officer and member of crew of said launches and cutters; for purchase of apparatus and fixtures; repairs; rents; for deportation of Chinese who fail to comply with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and two; subsistence of customs officials while on duty on board United States Army or Navy vessels; for per diems for expert testimony of merchants, and services of marine officers or other persons appointed on marine examination boards; for the hire and maintenance of land transportation; for hire of water transportation; for removal of wrecks which obstruct the navigable waters of the Archipelago; coolie hire for handling supplies; and other incidental expenses: *Provided*, that expenditures on account of the customs service in the Moro Province shall be made under the general authority of the Insular Collector of Customs, as provided in section eighty-one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and two, but appropriations therefore shall be made from the funds of the Moro Province by the legislative council thereof: *And provided further*, That the cost of maintenance of customs cutters or other vessels detailed for patrol duty in the waters of the Moro Province may be borne in whole or in part by the appropriations for the Bureau of Customs; eight hundred and forty thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Bureau of Internal Revenue: For salaries and wages of Collector of Internal Revenue, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, at eight thousand five hundred pesos per annum: *Provided*, That upon the vacation of the office by the present incumbent the salary shall be seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one deputy, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief clerk, class four; law clerk, class four; cashier, class four; three chiefs of division, class four; five chiefs of division, class five; five clerks, class six; four clerks, class seven; nine clerks, class eight; four clerks, class nine; three clerks, class ten; four clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class B; two clerks, Class C; one clerk, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum; seventeen clerks, Class D; thirteen clerks, Class E; sixteen clerks, Class F; twenty-one clerks, Class G; twelve clerks, Class H; fifty-two clerks, Class I; twenty-two clerks, Class J; seven clerks, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; twenty-five clerks, at three hundred pesos per annum each; six clerks, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum; two messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; one agent at large, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; six agents, at four thousand pesos per annum each; nine agents, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; fourteen agents, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three agents, at three thousand pesos per annum each; twelve agents, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; nineteen agents, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; for temporary storekeepers, at not to exceed seventy pesos per month each; one employee, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; ten laborers, at seventy centavos per diem; one watchman, at fifty pesos per month; and for temporary office employees; for contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for a special fund to be expended in the discretion of the Collector of Internal Revenue for expenses incident to the detection and punishment of violators of the internal revenue law, three thousand pesos; riding equipment for agents; testing and gauging instruments; launch repairs and supplies: *Provided*, That minor and emergency repairs may be made, without the intervention of the Bureau of Navigation, at the nearest available point when vessels are away from Manila: *And provided further*, That the sum of four thousand six hundred pesos appropriated by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven for the purchase of launches shall be continued available for expenditure during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight; for an allowance of twenty pesos per month each to agents in the provinces for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said agents for official transportation: *Provided*, That the Collector of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized in his discretion to advance to agents not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos for the purchase of each horse required for transportation, such advances to be reimbursed to the Government by monthly deductions of ten per centum from the agents' salaries, and for such advances this appro-

priation is hereby made available; newspapers, magazines, and periodicals; janitor's supplies; and other incidental expenses; five hundred and seventy-eight thousand pesos.

BUREAU OF THE TREASURY.

Bureau of the Treasury: For salaries and wages of the Insular Treasurer, at fourteen thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Insular Treasurer, at eight thousand pesos per annum.

Cash room:

One clerk, class one; one clerk, class two; two clerks, class six; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; three clerks, Class D; one clerk, Class F; two clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one employee, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one office boy, at thirty pesos per month.

Miscellaneous division:

One chief clerk, class three; one clerk, class five; two clerks, class six; two clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class J; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Division of disbursements:

Insular Disbursing Officer, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class five; three clerks, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; one clerk, Class G; one clerk, Class H; one special messenger, at six hundred pesos per annum; one messenger, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

Miscellaneous:

Three watchmen, at one hundred and fifty pesos per month each, and three guards, at sixty pesos per month each from August first, nineteen hundred and seven; for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase and repair of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for expenses incurred in the transfer of Insular funds; books and periodicals; and other incidental expenses; one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Bureau of Education: For salaries and wages of—

Office of the Director:

Director of Education, at twelve thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Education, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Second Assistant Director of Education, at six thousand pesos per annum; chief clerk, class five; property clerk, class six; two clerks, class six; two clerks, class seven; eight clerks, class eight; eight clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class D; two clerks, Class E; four clerks, Class H; four clerks, Class I; two clerks, Class J; two carpenters, at two pesos and forty centavos per diem each; four packers, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; eight laborers, at one peso per diem each.

Offices of the division superintendents:

One division superintendent, at six thousand pesos per annum; three division superintendents, at five thousand pesos per anum each; eleven division superintendents, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; six division superintendents, at four thousand pesos per annum each; seven division superintendents, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; eight division superintendents, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three clerks, class nine; ten clerks, Class D; eighteen clerks, Class E; eight clerks, Class F; eleven clerks, Class I; eleven clerks, Class J: *Provided*, That authorized salaries may pe paid to school superintendents and clerks, irrespective of the divisions to which they are assigned, the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and seventy-two to the contrary notwithstanding.

Insular schools:

Superintendent of Philippine Normal School, at six thousand pesos per annum; superintendent of Philippine School of Arts and Trades, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; superintendent of Insular Agricultural School, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

General teaching force:

One instructor in agriculture, class five; ten teachers, class six; fifteen teachers, class seven; sixty-five teachers, at three thousand pesos per annum each; one hundred and forty teachers, class eight, thirty of whom must be industrial teachers; seventy teachers, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; three hundred and ninety teachers, class nine; thirty teachers, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; ninety teachers, class ten; twenty-nine teachers, Class A; fourteen teachers, Class D; twenty teachers, Class E; thirty-four teachers, Class F; twenty teachers, Class G; twenty teachers, Class H; two hundred teachers, Class I; one hundred and thirty-two teachers, Class J; one instructor in nursing, class nine; for night-school teachers, at not to exceed three pesos per night each: *Provided*, That the Director of Education, subject to approval by the Secretary of Public Instruction, may detail or assign any teacher to perform such duties in any branch or division of the Bureau of Education as the service requires, the provisions of Act Numbered Four hundred and thirty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Division of the American Circulating Library Association of Manila, P. I.:

One librarian, class eight; one assistant librarian, class nine; one assistant librarian and cataloguer, class nine; one assistant librarian, Class A; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum; three messengers and janitors, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each: *Provided*, That all receipts on every account of the American Circulating Library of Manila shall be duly accounted for to the Auditor and deposited by the librarian in the Insular Treasury: *And provided*, That a permanent appropriation of all receipts deposited under the preceding provisions, except from the sale of catalogues and lists, is hereby made for the purchase of books and pamphlets for the library, such funds to be withdrawn upon requisition of the Director of Education: *And provided further, that the American* Circulating Library may purchase books, peri-

odicals, and other reading matter without the intervention of the Purchasing Agent, the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-six, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Miscellaneous:

Normal School, Manila, two janitors, at thirty pesos per month each; six janitors, at twenty pesos per month each; Trade School, Manila, one mechanic, at two pesos and forty centavos per diem, seven janitors, at twenty pesos per month each; Nautical School, Manila, two janitors, at thirty pesos per month each.

For hire of temporary employees and emergency laborers.

One superintendent of Filipino students in the United States, at five thousand pesos per annum.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; for the purchase of school books, furniture, and supplies; equipment, machinery, and tools for industrial schools, and equipment for industrial departments in intermediate and high schools, sixty thousand pesos; apparatus, equipment, and supplies for Nautical School; for ice and distilled water for Insular schools and dormitories in Manila; for fuel and lights for Insular schools and dormitories in Manila; medical attendance for pupils attending normal school, including that of dormitory for pupils attending normal school; for an allowance of not to exceed twenty pesos per month each to division superintendents and supervising teachers, in the provinces, for each authorized horse furnished and maintained by said division superintendents and supervising teachers for official transportation, in the discretion of the Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction: *Provided*, That said authorized horses shall be furnished by division superintendents and supervising teachers at their own expense; rents; for the actual and necessary cost of education and maintenance, including traveling expenses, of not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one students in the United States, at one thousand pesos each per annum, under the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and fifty-four, and for the actual and necessary living and incidental expenses while in Manila, in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction, and for traveling expenses of such students from Manila to their homes in the provinces; for ten free scholarships of two hundred and forty pesos per annum each for young women in the nurses' training course; medical attendance to Government students, as provided by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-three; for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the superintendent of students in the United States, of an assistant accompanying students from San Francisco to their places of establishment in the United States, and of necessary attendants accompanying parties of students from Manila to San Francisco under the provisions of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and twenty-five; and other incidental expenses.

For the establishment and maintenance of educational work among the non-Christian tribes, including subsistence and clothing of pupils in industrial schools to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction, seventy-five thousand pesos.

For the support of primary instruction in municipalities located on "friar lands" estates, to be allotted by the Secretary of Public Instruction, twenty-five thousand pesos.

In all, for the Bureau of Education, three million five hundred and ten thousand pesos.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Philippine Medical School: For appropriation by the board of control, for the ends specified by law, in accordance with section three, letter (*c*), of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen, including the purchase of necessary apparatus for the outdoor clinic of said school, and the payment of the premium on the bond of the property clerk of said school, one hundred and twenty-two thousand pesos.

For the establishment and maintenance of fifty free beds for clinical purposes in a hospital or hospitals to be designated by the board of control, twenty-five thousand pesos.

In all, for the Philippine Medical School, one hundred and forty-seven thousand pesos.

The Governor-General is hereby authorized to appoint two municipal physicians as externes in obstetrics in the Philippine Medical School, with compensation at not to exceed sixty pesos per month each, from July first, nineteen hundred and seven, to be paid from the appropriation for the Philippine Medical School, the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUREAU OF SUPPLY.

The provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven under this head are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"*Bureau of Supply:* The appropriation heretofore designated '*Purchase of supplies*' shall hereafter be known as '*Bureau of Supply.*' In addition to the purposes for which this appropriation was available prior to the enactment of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, it shall be available for the payment of the necessary operating expenses of the Bureau of Supply, exclusive of the division of cold storage, including the salaries of the Purchasing Agent, at ten thousand pesos per annum; Assistant Purchasing Agent, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum; and the salaries and wages of one disbursing officer and cashier, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one property officer, at four thousand pesos per annum; one buyer, class five; one buyer, class six; four clerks, class six; six clerks, class seven; one superintendent of hardware, at three thousand pesos per annum; one superintendent and inspector of lumber, class eight; one superintendent of coal yard, class eight; eleven clerks, class eight; ten clerks, class nine; two clerks, class ten; one chief watchman, Class A; three clerks, Class A; two clerks, Class B; one clerk, Class C; six watchmen, Class C; eight clerks, Class D; eight clerks, Class E; nine clerks, Class F; four clerks, Class G; one clerk, Class H; two clerks, Class I; ten messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; for hire of lorcha crews; for hire of not more than two assistant foremen, at *seven pesos or* less per diem each; assistant foremen as may be neces-

sary, at not to exceed six pesos per diem each; emergency clerks and laborers as may be necessary from time to time in the coal and lumber yards and for handling supplies; for hire of temporary employees; service allowances of officers and employees upon appointment, resignation, or death, as authorized by law; and other expenses, including cost of office furniture and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; rents; repairs; hire and maintenance of transportation; and for all other purposes necessarily incident to the maintenance and operation of the service: *Provided*, That no surcharge shall be made upon the cost of freight on delivery of supplies by the Bureau of Supply."

Division of cold storage: The appropriation heretofore designated "*Bureau of Cold Storage*" shall hereafter be known as "*division of cold storage.*" The provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven under the head "*Bureau of Cold Storage*" are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"*Division of Cold Storage:* There is hereby created under the above designation a permanent reimbursable appropriation to the credit of which shall be deposited all receipts of the division of cold storage on account of services or supplies furnished to other branches of the Government and to other persons.

"There shall be paid from this appropriation the salaries and wages of: Office division—Chief of the division, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class six; three clerks, class seven; one clerk, class eight; two clerks, class nine; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class H; two salesmen, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; two issue clerks, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; three messengers, at one peso and twenty centavos per diem each. Manufacturing division—One chief engineer, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one assistant engineer, class five, one assistant engineer, class seven; one assistant engineer, class nine; two junior engineers, at four pesos and fifty centavos per diem each; one machinist, class eight; three machinists, at four pesos and fifty centavos per diem each; one electrician, at five pesos per diem; one assistant electrician, at two pesos per diem; one pipe-fitter, at five pesos per diem; three oilers, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; three watertenders, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; ten laborers, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; forty laborers, at one peso per diem each. Cold-storage division—One overseer, class eight; one clerk, at one peso and seventy-five centavos per diem; one foreman, at one peso and thirty-five centavos per diem; twenty laborers, at one peso per diem each. Land transportation division—One overseer, class nine; one teamster, at five pesos per diem; nine teamsters, at four pesos per diem each; three teamsters, at two pesos per diem each; one wheelwright, at two pesos and fifty centavos per diem; six laborers, at one peso and sixty centavos per diem each; seventeen laborers, at one peso per diem each. Water transportation division—One foreman, at two pesos per diem; four patrons, at one peso and thirty-five centavos per diem each; eighteen sailors, at one peso per diem each. Care and maintenance of buildings and grounds—One mechanic, class nine; two watchmen, at four pesos and fifty centavos per diem each; three watchmen, at four pesos per diem each; two carpenters, at two pesos and forty centavos

per diem each; one overseer, at one peso and sixty centavos per diem; one storekeeper, at one peso and eighty centavos per diem; seven laborers, at one peso and twenty centavos per diem each; service allowances of officers and employees upon appointment, resignation, or death, as authorized by law; and other expenses, including cost of equipment, furniture, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; hire, maintenance, and renewal of transportation; maintenance, renewal, repair, and improvement of plant; and all other purposes necessarily incident to the maintenance and operation of the service.

"The net earnings of the division of cold storage shall be certified on the first day of each month for the preceding month by the chief of the division, and, upon approval of such certification by the Purchasing Agent and the head of the Department, said net earnings shall be transferred by the Insular Auditor to the credit of 'miscellaneous revenues' of the Insular Government."

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and wages of Director of Prisons, at seven thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Assistant Director of Prisons, at six thousand pesos per annum; Second Assistant Director of Prisons, at three thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; three clerks, class eight; one steward, class eight; three clerks, class nine; one baker, class nine; three inspectors of the guard, class eight; three inspectors of the guard, class nine; thirty-one first-class guards, under the provisions of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and twenty-five; one interpreter, Class A; one clerk, Class A; one overseer, Class C; three clerks, Class D; one teamster, at four pesos and fifty centavos per diem; one overseer, Class D; two clerks, Class H; two sergeants of the guard, under the provisions of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and twenty-five; sixteen keepers, under the provisions of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and twenty-five; forty-five second-class guards, under the provisions of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and twenty-five; two chaplains, at six hundred pesos per annum each; one matron, at sixty-two pesos and fifty centavos per month; two Sisters of Charity, at thirty pesos per month each with quarters in kind to be assigned by the Director of Prisons; one clerk, Class J; two drivers, at one peso and fifty centavos per diem each; two cocheros, at eighty centavos per diem each; two laborers, at twenty-four pesos per month each; for additional compensation to executioner, at twenty pesos per execution; band instruction, at two pesos per hour; *Provided*, That payment thereof may be made as additional compensation to an official or employee pertaining to another branch of the service upon approval by the heads of the departments concerned, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding; for such proportion of office salaries of the industrial division as shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

Iwahig penal settlement:

One superintendent, class one; one overseer and assistant superintendent, at four thousand pesos per annum; one farming instructor, *at three thousand* pesos per annum; one trades instructor, at two *thousand eight hundred* pesos per annum; one chaplain, Class A;

one assistant overseer, Class D; one clerk, Class H; one assistant overseer, Class I; two assistant overseers, Class J: *Provided*, That the superintendent of the Iwahig penal settlement, with the approval of the Director of Prisons, is authorized to employ, as assistant overseers, such suitable colonists, prisoners who have been legally discharged, as may, in his judgment, be necessary within the limits of this Act.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees when traveling on official business; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; subsistence of prisoners; hospital special diet; medical and hospital equipment and supplies; surgical instruments; ice for hospitals; supplies for prisoners, including clothing, bedding, soap, tobacco, mess kits, and barber supplies; building materials and tools for general renewals and repairs; postage for prisoners' mail; photographers' supplies; guards' equipment, including firearms, ammunition for target practice and emergency supply, and repair of arms and shackles; burial of deceased prisoners; reimbursement to prisoners of earnings as hired laborers outside of prison prior to American occupation; for one suit of clothing of value not exceeding five pesos and a gratuity not exceeding ten pesos to each prisoner upon release in cases when, in the discretion of the Director of Prisons, such clothing and gratuity are necessary; transportation of discharged prisoners to their homes in the Philippine Islands; electric current; band and athletic supplies; purchase, hire, and maintenance of land and water transportation; fuel and kitchen equipment and supplies; water and sewerage supplies and fire hose; for the maintenance of the Iwahig penal settlement; purchase of agricultural implements; tools; seeds; miscellaneous supplies for maintenance and repair of plant; transportation of prisoners to and from the settlement: *Provided*, That when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Public Instruction, a first-class prisoner merits consideration, his wife, family, or fiancée, may be permitted to join him at the Iwahig penal settlement, and that the transportation from their homes to Iwahig may be paid from this appropriation; steam road roller with engine to run rice huller, band saw, and rock crusher for the Iwahig penal settlement; illuminating supplies; maintenance of prisoners in reform schools or other authorized private or public institutions; maintenance of Hospital B, including rent and repairs; and other incidental expenses; five hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred pesos.

Industrial division, Bureau of Prisons: The second paragraph of that portion of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven, which provides for the industrial division, Bureau of Prisons, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"There shall be paid from this appropriation the necessary expenses of the industrial division, including the salaries and wages of such superintendents, foremen, clerks subject to the civil-service rules, mechanics, skilled workmen, and temporary employees as may be necessary, who shall be appointed by the Assistant Director of Prisons, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Public Instruc-

tion, at rates of compensation approved by the latter: *Provided*, That such portion of the compensation of employees of this division as shall be approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction shall be charged to the appropriation for current expenses of the Bureau of Prisons; service allowances of officials and employees upon appointment, resignation, or death, as authorized by law; and the cost of equipment, including machinery, and supplies, necessary for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of the plant.

"The assets of the 'carabao cart fund' of whatever nature are hereby consolidated with and made a part of the capital account of this division."

General store, Iwahig penal settlement: The superintendent of the Iwahig penal settlement, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a general store for the sale of merchandise which may be required by the residents of the settlement, and for the purchase of produce which, under authority from the Secretary of Public Instruction, prisoners residing at the settlement may dispose of for their own profit: *Provided*, That no additional compensation nor pecuniary profit shall be allowed any officer or employee of the Government on account of services rendered in connection with this store. To carry out the purposes hereinbefore stated, there is hereby created a permanent reimbursable appropriation under the designation "*General store, Iwahig penal settlement*," to the credit of which shall be deposited cash receipts of the store from all sources, and from which shall be paid the cost of supplies and other necessary incidental expenses. The Secretary of Public Instruction shall prescribe the articles which may be purchased and sold by the general store, the organization and methods of administration, and the surcharge which shall be made to cover loss from wastage and other unavoidable causes. To furnish the necessary funds to permit the establishment of the store, the sum of five hundred pesos is hereby appropriated.

BUREAU OF PRINTING.

Bureau of Printing: The third paragraph under this head in Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-seven is hereby repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof: "There shall be paid from the reimbursable appropriation of the Bureau of Printing salaries and wages of a Director of Printing, at ten thousand pesos per annum; an Assistant Director of Printing, at six thousand five hundred pesos per annum; Superintendent of Work, class one; one craftsman instructor, class three; eight craftsmen instructors, class four; four craftsmen instructors, class five; three craftsmen instructors, class six; five craftsmen instructors, class seven; one deliveryman, class nine; one clerk, class five; two clerks, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class ten; two employees, class ten; one clerk, Class B; two watchmen, Class C; three clerks, Class D; five clerks, Class G; one clerk, Class I; salaries and wages of the necessary craftsmen, junior craftsmen, apprentices, carpenters, laborers, and such other clerical, mechanical, miscellaneous, and temporary employees; for *night* work: overtime pay; and extra compensation accruing under *the provisions of* Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty; serv-

ice allowances of officials and employees upon appointment, resignation, or death, as authorized by law; and other expenses, including cost of equipment, furniture, and supplies; lithographing; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; hire, maintenance, and renewal of transportation; rents; repairs; and all other expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance, operation, and improvement of the plant, including buildings."

Section one of Act Numbered Six hundred and fifty is hereby repealed. Hereafter the number, qualifications, classification, and compensation of apprentices shall be determined and regulated by the head of Department: *Provided*, That the extra compensation provided in section two of Act Numbered Six hundred and fifty, as amended by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty, shall become effective as to apprentices from the date of their entrance into the third year of apprenticeship.

The Director of Printing is hereby authorized to detail a suitable employee of the Bureau of Printing who may be on leave in the United States for duty for one month in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of securing information in regard to the system of cost accounting recently adopted by the United States Government, and said employee shall be entitled to his traveling expenses from his home in the United States to the city of Washington and return, and to his actual and necessary living expenses while in Washington on this duty; and the expenses incident to the foregoing authorization are hereby made a proper charge against the appropriation "*Bureau of Printing.*"

JUDICIARY.

Judiciary: For salaries and wages—

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice, at twenty thousand pesos per annum; six associate justices, at twenty thousand pesos per annum each; clerk of the court, at six thousand pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, at four thousand pesos per annum; two employees, class six; three employees, class seven; one employee, Class B; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class D; one employee, Class E; one employee, Class F; one employee, Class G; three employees, Class H; one employee, Class I; five employees, Class J; five employees, at three hundred pesos per annum each; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Reporter of the Supreme Court:

Reporter of the Supreme Court, from August first, nineteen hundred and seven, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class six; two employees, class seven; one employee, class eight; one employee, class nine; two employees, class ten; one employee, Class A; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Court of First Instance, Manila:

Three judges, at eleven thousand pesos per annum each; clerk, at four thousand pesos per annum; one assistant clerk, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; two deputy clerks, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; five employees, class seven; one employee, class eight; three employees, class nine; eight employees, Class H; five employees, at three hundred pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, First District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one employe, class eight; one employee, Class C; one clerk, Cagayan, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Isabela, at one thousand four hundred pesos per annum; two employees, Class J; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Second District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Ilocos Norte, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Ilocos Sur, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class D; four employees, Class J; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Third District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one employee, class nine; one clerk, La Union, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Pangasinan, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Zambales, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, Pangasinan, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one employee, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one employee, at three hundred pesos per annum; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Fourth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, Class A; one employee, Class H; one clerk, Nueva Ecija, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Pampanga, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Tarlac, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, Pampanga, at six hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class J; two employees, at three hundred pesos per annum each; three employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fifth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Bulacan, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Rizal, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class G; one employee, Class H; one employee, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Sixth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Bataan, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Cavite, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, La Laguna, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class C; four employees, Class J; two employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; three employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Seventh District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class eight; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Batangas, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Mindoro, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Tayabas, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, subprovince of Marinduque, at eight hundred pesos per annum; four employees,

Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; four employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Eighth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Albay, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Ambos Camarines, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Sorsogon, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, Albay, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; three employees, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one employee at three hundred pesos per annum; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Court of First Instance, Ninth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one employee, class nine; one clerk, Iloilo, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; two employees, Class H; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Tenth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Antique, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Occidental Negros, at two thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class C; two employees, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one employee, at two hundred and eighty-eight pesos per annum; one employee, at one hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

Courts of First Instance, Eleventh District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one employee, class seven; one clerk, Bohol, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Cebu, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Oriental Negros, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, Cebu, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class D; two employees, Class H; two employees, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; one employee, at one hundred and twenty pesos per annum: translating assistants, not to exceed two hundred pesos.

Courts of First Instance, Twelfth District:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum: one employee, class eight; one clerk, Leyte, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Samar, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class A; two employees, Class J: two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Thirteenth District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum: one employee, class nine; one clerk, Misamis, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Surigao, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, district of Lanao, at six hundred pesos per annum: one clerk, subdistrict of Dapitan, at six hundred pesos per annum; one employee, Class J: one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum: four employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fourteenth District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Jolo, at two thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Zamboanga, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; five deputy clerks, at four hundred pesos per annum each; four employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Fifteenth District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one employee, Class A; one employee, Class C; one clerk, Capiz, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Palawan, at six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, subprovince of Masbate, at eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, subprovince of Romblon, at one thousand pesos per annum; one deputy clerk, Palawan, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; two employees, Class J; one employee, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two employees, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Courts of First Instance, Mountain District:

One judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; one fiscal, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; three deputy clerks, at six hundred pesos per annum each; one employee, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum; clerical, interpreting, and translating assistants to fiscal, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred pesos.

Judges of First Instance and employees at large:

Four judges, at nine thousand pesos per annum each; one employee, class seven; two employees, class eight; two employees, class nine.

Court of Land Registration:

One judge, at ten thousand pesos per annum; one judge, at nine thousand pesos per annum; clerk of court, at five thousand pesos per annum; one examiner of titles, Manila, at three thousand pesos per annum; one assistant clerk of court, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; two employees, class six; two employees, class seven; five employees, class eight; four employees, class nine; one employee, class ten; three employees, Class A; two employees, Class C; two employees, Class D; three employees, Class E; five employees, Class F; three employees, Class G; ten employees, Class H; ten employees, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of special interpreters and other emergency employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office furniture and supplies; per diems of officers and employees, when traveling on official business, including all per diems of judges of First Instance and of the Court of Land Registration, from July first, nineteen hundred and seven, the per diems and transportation of judges while traveling on official business being hereby made a charge against this appropriation exclusively; transportation of officers, employees, and supplies, including the traveling expenses of justices of the peace, as provided by section thirty-three of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; repairs; sheriffs' fees and per diems; purchase of five hundred copies of Lobingier's Manual de Juzgados de Paz; expenses incurred under section ten of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and seventy-six, and the per diems of clerks of courts under section five of the

same Act being hereby authorized, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding; for advertising not otherwise provided for; for the payment of reasonable charges authorized by the Attorney-General for chemical or medical examinations when in his opinion the provisions of section fifteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven and sections thirty-seven and forty-one of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven are insufficient to secure the proper administration of justice, or for other technical or professional services necessarily incident to criminal proceedings conducted in Courts of First Instance or of justices of the peace; and other incidental expenses; eight hundred and ten thousand pesos. The Bureau of Justice shall be charged with the disbursement of appropriations under this head.

The resolution of the Commission dated August sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, granting to Henry C. Bates, judge of First Instance, Ninth Judicial District, certain leave of absence privileges is hereby confirmed.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BENGUET.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand pesos per annum; provincial treasurer, at three thousand pesos per annum; provincial secretary, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum; additional compensation, at the rate of fifty pesos per month to J. O. Wagner during such portions of the fiscal years nineteen hundred and seven and nineteen hundred and eight as he shall have acted as provincial governor, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of official transportation; repairs to provincial buildings; rents; construction and repairs of bridges, roads, and trails; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; twenty-six thousand pesos.

The collection of license fees from stores, tailor shops, laundries, horseshoeing establishments, butcher shops, silversmiths, shoe shops, barber shops, saloons, and bread shops in the township of Baguio, Benguet, between December twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six, and May twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby validated.

The collection of five days' road tax in addition to the ten days' road tax required by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six by the township of Tublay, Province of Benguet, illegally imposed by resolution of the township council of Tublay on February twenty-third, nineteen hundred and seven, and subsequently discontinued, is hereby validated.

The resolution of the Commission dated April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, validating the collection of the so-called "Igorot cedula" tax is hereby confirmed.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; provincial supervisor, at three thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Amburayan, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Bontoc, at three thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Kalinga, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; repairs to provincial buildings; rents; construction and repairs of bridges, roads, and trails; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two; and other incidental expenses; twenty-six thousand six hundred pesos.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF MINDORO.

For salaries and wages, including per diems of ten pesos each to the United States Army officers detailed as provincial governor and provincial supervisor-treasurer; provincial secretary, at three thousand pesos per annum; provincial fiscal, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; hire and maintenance of official transportation; court fees; subsistence of prisoners; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; twenty-one thousand pesos.

The resolution of the Commission dated July eighth, nineteen hundred and seven, waiving the application of the provisions of law as to contracts in section seventeen of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, in so far as concerns the construction of the *pier at Calapan*, Mindoro, is hereby confirmed.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum: *Provided*, That in the event of acting as provincial governor, he shall receive the salary authorized for the latter position in lieu of that of provincial secretary-treasurer; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; rents; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; for the maintenance of the Padre Villaverde trail from San Nicolas, Pangasinan, to Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; twenty thousand six hundred pesos.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PALAWAN.

For salaries and wages, including per diems of ten pesos to the United States Army officer detailed as provincial governor; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office furniture and supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of official transportation; maintenance and repair of provincial buildings and equipment; court expenses; subsistence of prisoners; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor as provided in Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; fifteen thousand five hundred pesos.

GENERAL PURPOSES.

General purposes under provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nine: For the payment and commutation of all claims of officers and employees for salary, half salary, accrued leave, traveling expenses and transportation lawfully incurred and the payment and commutation of which out of the funds of the appropriate Offices or Bureaus are not otherwise provided for, fifty thousand pesos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the salaries of the chief and assistant chief of police of the municipality of Cavite as provided by Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-one, an allowance of forty pesos per month in lieu

of transportation in kind for said chief or acting chief of police from January first, nineteen hundred and seven, and for salaries of substitutes when necessary, seven thousand six hundred and eighty pesos.

For the expenses incident to the trip of the Secretary of War and the official members of his party from Washington to the Philippine Islands, for the proper ceremonial opening of the Philippine Assembly and reception of the Secretary of War and members of the Assembly, to be expended by the Executive Secretary in the discretion of the Governor-General, fifteen thousand pesos.

For the office expenses of the Economic Association of the Philippines, two thousand eight hundred and eighty pesos.

For payment to the Bureau of Navigation on account of services rendered by coast-guard cutters and launches in connection with the restoration of public order in the Islands of Leyte and Samar, thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy pesos.

For payment to the Bureau of Navigation on account of services of a coast-guard cutter to carry election forms to the Batanes Islands, one thousand five hundred and fifty pesos.

For supply of coal under agreement with the Federal Government for the United States Fish Commission boat *Albatross*, fifteen thousand pesos.

For payment as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated February ninth, nineteen hundred and seven, on account of transportation service between Dagupan and Baguio, from July first, nineteen hundred and seven, nineteen thousand two hundred pesos, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

Section three of Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The disbursing agent shall receive a salary of three thousand pesos per annum."

The loan of ten thousand pesos made to the provincial government of Bulacan for the purpose of furnishing employment on public works to persons who were temporarily without means of making a livelihood for themselves and their families on account of the suspension of the operation of distilleries immediately following the beginning of the operation of the internal-revenue law, is hereby canceled, upon condition that the provincial government of Bulacan devote an equal amount from its general funds to the construction of roads and bridges before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and nine.

The employment of certain temporary clerks, at an expense of two hundred and sixty-one pesos and sixty-one centavos, provincial funds, in connection with the work of land assessment by the provincial board of tax appeals of Oriental Negros, is hereby authorized and confirmed, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The employment of one foreman, at five pesos per diem, in lieu of one foreman, at four pesos per diem, from January first to March eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, by the provincial board of Pangasinan, is hereby authorized and confirmed.

The provincial board of Samar is hereby authorized to appropriate from provincial funds for payment of additional compensation to *Major J. B.* Murphy, Philippines Constabulary, such sum as may be

necessary in addition to his salary as a Constabulary officer to make his total salary at the rate of six thousand pesos per annum during the time he shall fill the position of governor of the Province of Samar, beginning May twenty-first, nineteen hundred and seven.

The payments made from funds of the provincial government of Leyte to Eduardo Feito on account of salary while on leave of absence are hereby confirmed and authorized.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, seventeen million four hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty pesos.

SEC. 2. Officers and employees of the Insular Government when traveling on official business or when absent from their permanent stations may receive, in the discretion of the chief of Bureau or head of Department, in lieu of traveling expenses other than transportation, per diems or fractional parts thereof as follows: *Provided, however*, That chiefs of Bureaus shall make such examination in passing upon per diems as may be necessary to satisfy their minds that the per diems allowed will not more than reimburse employees for necessary traveling expenses and will not constitute an increase of salary;

Officers and employees receiving a salary of less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of one peso;

Those receiving one thousand two hundred pesos or more per annum, but not exceeding one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of two pesos;

Those receiving more than one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, but not exceeding two thousand four hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of three pesos;

Those receiving more than two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; but not exceeding six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of four pesos; and

Those receiving more than six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of five pesos: *Provided*, That members of field parties and other officers and employees, for whom subsistence in kind or other special provision shall be made to cover traveling expenses other than transportation, shall not be paid the per diem herein stated: *And provided further*, That in the discretion of a chief of Bureau, employees whose compensations are stated at rates other than per annum may be given the allow[illegible] authorized [illegible] this section for employees at a corresponding [illegible] compe[illegible]ion: *And provided further*, That when [illegible] transpo[illegible]n which does not include subsistence, [illegible]ve in lieu of per diems, reimburs- [illegible] necessarily expended by them for [illegible], That all per diems and traveling [illegible]urts of First Instance and of the [illegible]ning July first, nineteen hundred [illegible] appropriation for the judiciary, at [illegible] for other officers receiving similar [illegible] That officers of the United States [illegible] with the Insular Government shall [illegible]al business of this Government, the [illegible] salary of the position which the offi- [illegible] if no salary be fixed by law for such [illegible]nsidered as included in the class fo[illegible] is authorized, subject to the provisio[illegible] [illegible]sular Government.

SEC. 3. Upon the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department first had, a vacancy in a position of any class may be filled by the employment of one person or more of a lower class: *Provided*, That the aggregate of salaries paid is not greater than that authorized.

SEC. 4. All positions and employments authorized by this Act the compensations of which are not stated at a per annum rate shall be in the unclassified service, and no privileges provided by Act Numbered One thousand and forty shall accrue to appointees to such positions: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to remove craftsmen, junior craftsmen, and apprentices of the Bureau of Printing from the classified civil service: *Provided further*, That all appointments and separations above the grade of semiskilled laborer under the provisions of this section shall be reported to the Bureau of Civil Service by the proper chief of Bureau or Office, in case of discharge stating reasons therefor: *And provided further*, That unless otherwise authorized by law, no payment may be made for overtime work.

SEC. 5. Unclassified employees of the Insular Government including laborers, who are injured in clear line of duty, may, in the discretion of the chief of the Bureau and with the approval of the head of the Department under which they are employed, continue to receive their regular compensation during the period of disability not exceeding ninety days: *Provided*, That the Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, authorize payment of medical attendance, necessary transportation, and hospital fees for officers and employees injured in clear line of duty, but such payment shall not be made from the appropriation for "General purposes" when the Bureau or Office concerned has an available appropriation for contingent expenses or public works, as the case may be, from which such payment can be made, nor shall the provisions of this section be construed to cover sickness as distinguished from physical wounds.

SEC. 6. The Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, commute accrued leave of absence to persons entitled thereto, and authorize payment of the amount so accrued in a gross sum from the appropriation from which their salaries should properly be paid.

SEC. 7. The appropriations herein made for each Bureau, province, or Office shall be available for payment of authorized commutations of accrued leave of absence of the officers and employees thereof, and for payment of such expenses as may accrue to such Bureaus, provinces, or Offices by reason of the operations of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nine.

SEC. 8. In all cases in which provision for a position or employment heretofore provided by law is not made by this Act, such position or employment is hereby authorized from July first, nineteen hundred and seven, until not later than August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, and any funds appropriated for salaries and wages for the Bureau or Office to which the position or employment pertains are hereby made available for payment of the services rendered.

SEC. 9. Inter-bureau transfers of property not otherwise provided for may be made by purchase or otherwise, with the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

SEC. 10. For services and supplies furnished to other branches of the Government or other persons, a chief of Bureau or Office may charge the cost or such other rate or rates as shall have been prescribed by law or approved by the proper head of Department; and may spend the proceeds of such charges for duly authorized purposes in the discretion of the head of such Department: *Provided*, That the sums collected under this section shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the current account of the Bureau or Office concerned: *And provided further*, That the proceeds of all fees, fines, and court costs; the net proceeds of all receipts of the Bureau of Customs, except for import, export, wharfage, and immigration dues, coastwise license fees, and customs revenue stamps; and all other receipts of Bureaus or Offices of the Insular Government and of the Judiciary, the disposition of which is not otherwise specifically provided by law shall be considered as coming within the provisions of this section the purpose of which is to require the separation of revenue receipts which may properly be termed proceeds of taxation from those funds which accrue from inter-bureau transactions and specific services to private persons.

SEC. 11. Subject to approval by the head of the proper Department upon recommendation by the Insular Auditor, refunds may be made by chiefs of Bureaus or Offices on account of receipts from sale of fabricated articles or supplies, or services rendered to other branches of the Government or private parties, when such action shall be consistent with good business practice and equity, from funds to be designated in each case by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 12. Expenditures of funds appropriated by this Act shall be classified in accordance with such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Auditor with the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 13. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect as of date July first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 10, 1907.

[No. 1680.]

AN ACT Providing for the appointment by provincial governors of bailiffs in courts of first instance and in the court of land registration, and amending Acts Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, and One hundred and ninety and Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section sixty-one of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

" SEC. 61. *Officer of the Court of First Instance.*—The officer of the Court of First Instance to serve its process and enforce good order in and about the court room shall be the governor of the province

in which the court is held, or his deputy, and the governor is hereby authorized to designate, for the purpose of attending the sessions and enforcing good order in and about the court room, a provincial guard or a member of the municipal police of the town in which the court is held, or, if none such is available, to appoint a bailiff at a salary not to exceed twenty-five pesos per month, to be paid from the appropriation for the Judiciary, for such time as the court may be in session in said province. In the city of Manila the officer of the Court of First Instance shall be the sheriff or his deputy."

SEC. 2. Section seven hundred and eighty-nine of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Six Hundred and forty-two and section one of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 789. *Governors, sheriffs, and other persons serving process.*— For executing process, preliminary and final judgments, and decrees of any court, for each mile of travel in the service of process, reckoned from the place of service to the place to which the process is returnable, six cents; for serving an attachment against the property of defendant, one dollar, together with a reasonable allowance to be made by the court for expenses, if any, necessarily incurred in caring for property attached; for arresting each defendant, fifty cents; for serving summons and copy of complaint for each defendant, one dollar; but if the complaint exceeds three hundred and fifty words, then for each additional one hundred words, five cents; but in special proceedings, testamentary or administrative, where several members of a family residing at the same place are defendants, the fee for each defendant shall be fifty cents; for serving subpœnas, for each witness served, ten cents besides travel fees; for each copy of any process necessarily deposited in the office of the registrar of deeds, five cents for each one hundred words, but not less than fifty cents in each case; for taking bonds or other instruments of indemnity or security for each, twenty-five cents; for executing a writ of process to put a person in possession of real estate, one dollar; for attending with prisoner on *habeas corpus* trial, one day, one dollar; for transporting each prisoner on *habeas corpus* or otherwise, when required, for every mile going and returning, ten cents; for furnishing food for prisoner, for each day, twenty cents; for advertising sale, besides printer's charge, 50 cents; for taking inventory of goods levied upon, to be charged only when the inventory is necessary, a sum fixed by the court not exceeding the actual reasonable cost of same to be shown by vouchers; for summoning assessors, six cents for each assessor summoned besides travel; for levying an execution on property, one dollar.

"On all money collected by him by order or any decree, execution, attachment, or any other process, the following sums, to wit:

"On the first one hundred dollars or less, two per centum; on the second one hundred dollars, one and one-half per centum; on all sums between two hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, one per centum; on all sums in excess of one thousand dollars, one-half per centum: *Provided, however*, That in serving summons and copy of *complaint upon* defendants, if copy of the complaint is furnished by

the officer, there shall be charged for each one hundred words in excess of three hundred and fifty words in the original complaint, in each copy of the complaint served, five cents; but if copy of complaint for each defendant is furnished by the complainant no additional fee shall be charged for said copy.

"During the sessions of the Supreme Court, at other places than in the city of Manila, the officer of the court shall receive three dollars per day, in money of the United States, for each day the Supreme Court is in session in his province for attendance at such court by himself and necessary deputies."

SEC. 3. Section seventeen of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjudication and registration of titles to lands in the Philippine Islands," as amended by section five of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eight and by section four of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. The Court of Land Registration, in all matters over which it has jurisdiction, may enforce its orders, judgments, or decrees in the same manner as orders, judgments, and decrees are enforced in the Court of First Instance, including a writ of possession directing the governor or sheriff of any province, or the sheriff of the city of Manila, to place the applicant in possession of the property covered by a decree of the court in his favor; and, upon the request of the judge of the court of Land Registration, the governor or sheriff of any province or the sheriff of the city of Manila, as the case may be, shall assign a deputy to attend the sittings of the court in that province or city; and for the purpose of attending the sessions of the court and enforcing good order in and about the court room, the provincial governor is hereby authorized to designate a provincial guard or a member of the municipal police of the town in which the court is held; or if none such is available, to appoint a bailiff, at a salary not to exceed twenty-five pesos per month, to be paid from the provincial treasury, for such time as the court may be in session in said province.

"The Court of Land Registration, in all matters over which it has jurisdiction, may issue an injunction for the protection of either or any of the parties in interest in the following cases:

"(1) When it appears by the application, by verified petition, or by affidavits that the commission or continuance of some act during the proceedings for registration of title would produce waste or great or irreparable injury to the subject-matter of the registration proceedings.

"(2) When it appears during the pendency of the proceedings that either or any of the parties in interest is doing, or is about to do, or is threatening to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done, some act in violation or to the prejudice of the rights of another party to the action respecting the subject-matter of the proceedings and tending to render the judgment ineffectual.

"Except as herein provided, preliminary and permanent injunctions shall be obtained, enforced, dissolved, or modified in the same manner as such injunctions are obtained, enforced, dissolved, or modified under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure."

SEC. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on October first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 12, 1907.

[No. 1681.]

AN ACT To amend section eighteen of the Municipal Code, as amended, by authorizing the Governor-General to remove municipal treasurers from office for cause.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (1) of section eighteen of the Municipal Code as amended by section two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) He shall appoint, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, the municipal secretary and all non-elective officers and employees who may be provided for by law or by ordinance, with the exception of the municipal treasurer and the employees of his office; and at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee thus appointed for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may be continued for a longer period by the council; and by and with the consent of a majority of all the members of the council he may discharge any such officer or employee.

"The municipal treasurer shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the approval of the provincial board, and may be removed from office by the provincial board or the Governor-General for cause. The position of municipal treasurer shall be classified and subject to all the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Rules.

"The municipal treasurer shall appoint such clerks and other employees as are necessary to aid him in the discharge of his duties when the number and salaries thereof are determined in the manner provided by this Act. In case it shall appear that the number or salaries authorized by the municipal council are manifestly inadequate it shall be within the power of the provincial board, on application, to modify the number or salaries fixed by the municipal council for such clerks or other employees. The municipal treasurer may, for cause, suspend from office any employee thus appointed and shall immediately notify the municipal council of any such action. The municipal council shall, within ten days after the receipt of this notice, take such action as the circumstances of the case may justify and order the reinstatement or the removal from office of the suspended employee, or may confirm his suspension until full evidence in the case can be presented before the council and final action taken thereon. Where reinstatement is ordered, the municipal council may direct payment of compensation for all or any part of the period of

suspension, but in case suspension results in a removal no compensation shall be paid from and after the date of such suspension."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 14, 1907.

[No. 1682.]

AN ACT To amend section two of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An Act for the purpose of empowering provincial boards to subpœna witnesses and to require testimony under oath in conducting certain investigations, and for other purposes," by extending the authority of the governor-general to disqualify from holding office all officials removed for cause.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In all cases where an official shall be removed from office for cause by the action of any official or branch of the Government, the Governor-General is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to declare such official disqualified thereafter from holding office. Such disqualification may be either special or general and either temporary or permanent."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 14, 1907.

[No. 1683.]

AN ACT To amend section five of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-one by making it the duty of municipal officers to furnish notice of ladrones immediately, both to the provincial governor and the nearest constabulary officer.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-one as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all municipal officers and all officers and members of municipal police forces to give notice immediately, both to the provincial governor and the nearest Constabulary officer or station in the province, provided that said officer or station is within fifteen kilometers of such municipal officer or member of the

police force, of the presence of any bands of ladrones or brigands or other persons threatening the peace of the community within their jurisdiction, or any act of robbery or theft by such bands, when the offenders or any of the members of such bands are at large; and any officer or person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos and imprisonment not exceeding two years."

SEC. 2. Section four of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-one is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactments of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-six, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 14, 1907.

[No. 1684.]

AN ACT Prohibiting the importation by private persons of silkworms, their eggs or cocoons.

Whereas the Bureau of Science has succeeded in importing silkworms into the Philippine Islands without the introduction of any of the diseases which have caused serious injury to the silk industry in other countries; and

Whereas said Bureau of Science is prepared to furnish, without charge, eggs or unhatched cocoons of silkworms in reasonable numbers to the people of these Islands; and

Whereas the importation of silkworms, their cocoons or eggs, by private persons would ultimately result in the introduction of disease: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The importation, except by the Bureau of Science, into the Philippine Islands of silkworms, their eggs or cocoons, or of the moths which produce silkworm eggs, is hereby prohibited, and any of the aforementioned objects which are imported, or of which the importation is attempted, shall be liable to forfeiture under due process of law. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, as amended by Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-four, as amended.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 14, 1907.

[No. 1685.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of explosives and poisons for taking fish in the waters of the Philippine Islands," by providing that the Secretary of the Interior may authorize the use of explosives and poisons for taking fish in limited numbers for scientific purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act to prevent the use of explosives and poisons for taking fish in the waters of the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The use of dynamite or other explosive for the killing or taking of fish, or under water for any purpose except in the execution of *bona fide* engineering work and the destruction of wrecks or obstructions to navigation, shall be unlawful: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be understood to interfere with or prohibit the use of mechanical bombs for the killing of whales, crocodiles, sharks, or other large dangerous fishes: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may issue permits for the use of explosives in taking fish in limited numbers for scientific purposes only."

SEC. 2. Section two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The use of any poisonous substance liable to cause the death of fishes for the taking of the same, or the placing of any such substance in fresh or marine waters of the Philippine Islands where it may cause the death of fishes and is intended to cause such death, shall be unlawful: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may issue permits for the use of poisonous substances in taking fish in limited numbers for scientific purposes only."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 14, 1907.

[No. 1686.]

AN ACT To provide for the reimbursement to the provinces and municipalities of fifty per centum of the sums which they will lose by reason of the suspension of the land tax for the last half of the calendar year nineteen hundred and seven, to appropriate for such reimbursement such sums as may be necessary from any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to repeal section two of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seventy-nine.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever the assessment provided for by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended, and Act Num-

bered Sixteen hundred and sixty-four, is completed, the provincial boards of all provinces contemplated in section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seventy-nine shall certify to the Executive Secretary the total assessed valuation of the taxable real property in such provinces as shown by the total assessed valuation of each of the municipalities therein. If the Executive Secretary deems the valuations thus certified to be correct he shall approve the same and forward them to the Insular Auditor. The Insular Auditor is hereby directed to ascertain and determine the amount which would be equal to fifty per centum of the maximum tax collectible at the maximum rate in such provinces and in each of the municipalities therein, basing his calculation upon the assessed valuation as certified and approved in accordance with the requirements of this Act. From the sum thus ascertained and determined the Auditor shall then deduct the total credits received by such provinces and municipalities under sections three and four of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seventy-nine, and he shall thereupon cause to be deposited to the credit of such provinces a sum equal to the remainder as above determined. For the purpose of enabling such deposit to be made an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary is hereby made out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated. If it should be found that any municipality has already received in credits under sections three and four of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seventy-nine, an amount in excess of its due share of the fifty per centum as determined by the Auditor under the provisions of this Act, he is hereby authorized and required to make the necessary adjustments and, to this end, to withhold and charge back the amount of such excess. Two-sevenths of the total amount as above determined by the Auditor to be due to such provinces and municipalities shall accrue to the provincial general fund, one-seventh to the provincial road and bridge fund, and four-sevenths shall be divided among the municipalities of the provinces in such proportion as the total assessed valuation of the taxable real property of each municipality bears to the total assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the province of which such municipality forms a part. The sums found and determined to be due to such municipalities shall be equally divided between the municipal general fund and the municipal school fund.

SEC. 2. Section two of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and seventy-nine is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 17, 1907.

[No. 1687.]

AN ACT To increase the number of municipalities in the province of Nueva Ecija from fourteen to fifteen, by separating from Cabanatuan the former municipality of Santa Rosa, reconstituting the latter as a municipality, and giving to each the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-three.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The fourteen municipalities of the Province of Nueva Ecija, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-three, as amended by Act Numbered Twelve hundred and thirty-two, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to fifteen, by separating the former municipality of Santa Rosa from the municipality of Cabanatuan. The municipality of Cabanatuan shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-three, and the municipality of Santa Rosa is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act: *Provided*, That the expenses of the new municipality of Santa Rosa shall not exceed its income; that the salary of the municipal president shall not exceed four hundred pesos per annum and that of the municipal treasurer three hundred pesos per annum; and that the said municipal treasurer shall, in addition to the regular duties of his office, perform the duties of municipal secretary without additional compensation.

SEC. 2. The first municipal elections for the new municipality of Santa Rosa shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of " The Election Law " relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipality of Santa Rosa, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipality of Cabanatuan shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Cabanatuan resulting from the separation from said municipality of the municipality of Santa Rosa, shall be made as of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 17, 1907.

[No. 1688.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any

funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, unless otherwise specified, for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the Insular Government:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the construction of the Loboc-Bilar road, one hundred thousand pesos; for the completion of the Cebu-Toledo road, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand pesos; for the construction of permanent bridges and completion of the Carcar-Barili road, one hundred and three thousand pesos; for the construction of permanent bridges and completion of the Tabaco-Ligao road, one hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred pesos; for the construction of permanent bridges and the completion of the Bay-Tiaong road, forty-two thousand three hundred pesos; for the construction of permanent bridges on the Calamba-Los Baños-Bay road, thirty-two thousand pesos; for the completion of the Capas-Iba-O'Donnell road, ninety-eight thousand two hundred pesos; for the improvement of the Benguet road, thirty-eight thousand pesos; for the construction of the Pasay-Camp Hayson road, fifty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five pesos: *Provided*, That the government of any province, organized under the Provincial Government Act, traversed by any one or more of the above-mentioned road projects shall accept the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, and by resolutions of the respective provincial boards guarantee by continuing annual appropriations the establishment and maintenance, at the expense of provincial funds, of such conservation system as shall be necessary in the judgment of the Director of Public Works: *Provided*, That in the event of the failure of any provincial government to carry out the terms of the resolutions adopted by it, as aforesaid, and to make the annual appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of such conservation system, the Governor-General may direct the Insular Auditor to withhold from the portion of internal revenue accruing to the province, or from any other moneys in the Insular Treasury belonging to said province, an amount equal to the unprovided cost of said conservation system, and the Governor-General may also direct the expenditure of the funds so withheld for the carrying out of the terms of the original resolution and for the maintenance of the roads and bridges to which said resolution refers; and for the construction, improvement, and, when necessary, for the maintenance of roads and bridges in the provinces, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, five hundred thousand pesos: *Provided*, That unexpended funds from the amounts stated for the foregoing specific projects may be utilized for general road and bridge construction and improvement projects in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police upon recommendation by the Director of Public Works; in all, one million three hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-five pesos.

For the construction of a general hospital at Manila, seven hundred and eighty thousand pesos.

For the construction and maintenance of irrigation plants and systems in the provinces, subject to allotment, and regulation as to use of water and charge therefor, by the Secretary of Commerce and

Police, two hundred and fifty thousand pesos: *Provided*, That this shall be a permanent reimbursable appropriation.

For the construction of walls on the south side of the Pasig River, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty pesos.

For filling behind Pasig River walls, twenty-six thousand seven hundred pesos.

For the construction of necessary buildings at the Alabang station of the Bureau of Agriculture, thirty-nine thousand one hundred pesos.

For the construction of necessary buildings at the Baguio station of the Bureau of Agriculture, eight thousand two hundred and fifty pesos.

For the construction of a stallion barn at the Trinidad stock farm of the Bureau of Agriculture, two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine pesos.

For the construction of a calf stable, extension of the vaccine stables, and for purchase and installation of gas-producer plant for the Bureau of Science, thirteen thousand five hundred pesos.

For the roofing of two hundred feet of wharf at the Mariveles quarantine station, four thousand four hundred pesos.

For the construction of Constabulary barracks and quarters, to be allotted by the Secretary of Commerce and Police, one hundred thousand pesos.

For the construction of a fireproof vault in the Oriente Building, Manila, ten thousand four hundred pesos.

For the construction of a storehouse for acids and chemicals for the Bureau of Customs at Manila, two thousand pesos.

For the construction and restoration of building on "friar lands" estates for the Bureau of Lands, fourteen thousand five hundred pesos.

For the construction and restoration of irrigation plants and systems on "friar lands" estates for the Bureau of Lands, forty-five thousand five hundred pesos.

For the construction and restoration of the irrigation plant at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya: *Provided*, That under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Police, a sufficient charge shall be made for water to reimburse the Government on account of expenditures incurred in connection with this project; eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five pesos.

For the reconstruction and relocation of the Magallanes Monument, Manila, five thousand pesos.

For the improvement of the Baguio town site, twenty thousand pesos.

For the construction of guards' quarters at Bilibid Prison, Manila, twelve thousand pesos.

For the substitution of reinforced concrete in lieu of wooden floors, and otherwise substituting fire-resisting for inflammable construction in the Intendencia Building, ten thousand pesos.

Artesian wells.—The provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-two under this head are hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: *Provided, however*, That the appropriation of thirty-seven thousand pesos made under this head by Act

Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-two shall stand confirmed and not revoked nor repealed by this Act:

"There is hereby created under the foregoing designation a permanent reimbursable appropriation, to the credit of which shall be deposited the sum of thirty-seven thousand pesos hereby appropriated, together with receipts which may accrue from Insular Bureaus, provincial and municipal governments, and other sources on account of services rendered and supplies furnished in sinking artesian wells, and when required, equipping said wells with the necessary pumping machinery, storage tanks, and so forth, necessary to provide potable water or fire protection, or both, when demanded by the public interest: *Provided*, That the selection of projects and determination of rates to be charged shall be made by the Director of Public Works with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police: *And provided further*, That the rates charged shall not exceed such as may be necessary to reimburse this appropriation on account of expenses, exclusive of unsuccessful projects, the entire expense of which shall be reimbursed to this appropriation from the appropriations for current expenses of the Bureau of Public Works, which are hereby accordingly made available in such amount as may be necessary."

In all, for the Bureau of Public Works, two million eight hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine pesos.

The sum of three hundred and fifty thousand pesos is hereby made available from the appropriation "Bureau of Supply" for the construction of permanent Government storehouses at Manila.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

To continue the work of placing riprap along the west breakwater at the port of Manila, as provided by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-six pesos.

For the construction of a signal tower on Engineer Island, Manila, three thousand pesos.

For the construction of a second story on the building now occupied by the light-house division as a warehouse on Engineer Island, twenty-one thousand five hundred pesos; and an equal amount, or so much thereof as may necessary, hereby made available for this project from any unexpended funds appropriated by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine for current expenses of the Bureau of Navigation or any division thereof, in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated.

In all, for the Bureau of Navigation, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-six pesos.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For the construction of school buildings, except in the Moro Province, including quarters for teachers in districts inhabited by non-Christian tribes, to be allotted by the Secretary of Public Instruction: *Provided*, That upon recommendation of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the provisions of existing law requiring that construction be by contract, if practicable, may be waived by the Governor-General and any project in whole or in part be carried through by voluntary or other labor; three hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

For the construction of necessary buildings at Manila, two hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

For installation of gas plant at Manila, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, one thousand pesos.

In all, for the Philippine Medical School, two hundred and fifty-one thousand pesos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For expenditure under the direction of the provincial board of La Laguna in the construction and improvement of the roads of said province, as authorized by a resolution of the Commission dated July thirteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, including the guarding, maintenance, and supervision of convict labor, twenty thousand pesos.

The unexpended balance of funds appropriated by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventy-nine for the extension of the stone causeway and construction of a new timber wharf at Puerto Princesa, equipment, and other property used in the construction of a wharf at Puerto Princesa, are hereby transferred to the provincial government of Palawan, and made available for the sinking of an artesian well and such other public works projects as may be necessary and feasible.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, three million five hundred and two thousand six hundred and fifty-five pesos.

SEC. 2. The amounts herein or at any time hereafter appropriated out of Insular funds for provincial works or projects may, upon the direction of the Insular Auditor, be paid into the treasury of the province for the benefit of which such appropriation, or any allotment out of any such appropriation, is made, upon warrant. Such appropriation or allotment shall thereupon be disbursed by the treasurer of the province concerned as special provincial funds, under the control of the Chief of Bureau or Office for which the appropriation is made, and for the specific purpose set forth in such appropriation, upon vouchers approved by the chief of Bureau or Office concerned, or by the duly authorized representative of such chief. The Auditor is hereby directed, upon the certificate of the chief of Bureau or Office that the works or projects for which such appropriation or allotment was made have been completed and that all obligations arising thereunder have been paid, to cause to be refunded to the proper appropriation any unexpended balance remaining therein. Any unexpended balance at any time remaining to the credit of previous Insular appropriations for provincial works or projects shall be combined and consolidated with any or all subsequent Insular appropriations or allotments for such identical provincial works or projects and shall constitute one fund or appropriation, and the preceding provisions of this section, regarding the manner of disbursing Insular appropriations for provincial works or projects, shall apply to such combined and consolidated appropriation or fund.

SEC. 3. All balances remaining unexpended when any public works or permanent improvements appropriated for by this Act are completed shall be returned at once to the Insular Treasury and shall

not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the general revenues of the Islands.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 17, 1907.

[No. 1689.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," so as to authorize the collection of certain license fees, to provide a method of enforcing the payment of the property tax by delinquents who are absent from the province or are nonresidents thereof, and to provide that the popular representative shall continue to be a resident of the province during his term of office.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Paragraph (*k*) of section thirty-eight of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"(*k*) License public carriages, carts, and hearses kept for hire; cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; horse races; and license, regulate, or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, subject to the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and thirty-nine."

SEC. 2. Paragraph (*a*) of section forty-three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*a*) Fees for the granting of the privilege of fisheries, the privilege of keeping dogs, and for licensing public carriages, carts, and hearses kept for hire; cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; horse races; and saloons, bars, or drinking places for the sale of intoxicating liquors:"

SEC. 3. Section fifty-four of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 54. On the basis of the declaration made and of the findings of the board of assessors, if any, the secretary shall prepare, on or before February fifteenth of each year, a list of the persons from whom a property tax is due, with the amount of such tax due from each of them. This list shall be kept open to public inspection in his office. All persons from whom a property tax is due shall be notified by the councilors of their respective barrios to appear before the secretary and learn the amount of such tax, which shall be stated to them verbally by the secretary, if they can not read: *Provided*, That in case of residents temporarily absent from the province, and nonresidents of the province, it shall be sufficient if a written notice be deposited, postage paid, in the post-office addressed to the owner, at his last known place of residence, or if no place of residence be known then to the barrio and municipality in which the property is situate."

SEC. 4. Section fifty-six of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 56. All persons who have not paid their property taxes in full on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year shall be deemed delinquent taxpayers, after such delinquency shall have been adjudged, upon due notice to the alleged delinquent, by the court provided for in section eighteen, subsection (*g*). If any taxpayer shall fail to pay the delinquent taxes adjudged against him within twenty-four hours after judgment, he shall be made to satisfy the amount due by labor upon public works within the township at a rate per day to be fixed by the provincial board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior first had, either performing such work in person or providing a substitute to perform it: *Provided*, That at any time after he or his substitute shall have begun work he may secure release from obligation to work by payment of the amount of the tax originally due in full: *And provided further*, That if such delinquents are absent from the province or are nonresidents of the province all the provisions of sections seventy-five to eighty-six, inclusive, of The Municipal Code as amended, shall apply and be enforceable as to them and their property.

SEC. 5. Paragraph (*b*) of section sixty-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*b*) At its first convention during any calendar year the assembly or presidents of the townships and settlements organized under the provisions of this Act in any province shall have the right to elect a popular representative, who shall be chosen by a majority vote of all the presidents present and who shall be a resident of the province at the time of his election and shall continue to be a resident thereof while serving as popular representative."

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 19, 1907.

[No. 1690.]

AN ACT To increase the number of municipalities in the province of La Laguna from twenty-one to twenty-two by separating from the municipality of San Pablo the former municipality of Alaminos, reconstituting the latter as a municipality and giving to it the territory of which it was comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twenty-one municipalities of the Province of La Laguna, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to twenty-two, by separating the former municipality of Alaminos from the municipality of San Pablo. The municipality of San Pablo shall consist of the territory of which it was comprised prior to the

passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine, and the municipality of Alaminos is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was comprised prior to the passage of said Act.

SEC. 2. The first municipal election for the new municipality of Alaminos shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of "The Election Law" relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipality of Alaminos as described in section one of this Act shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipality of San Pablo shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of San Pablo resulting from the separation from San Pablo of the former municipality of Alaminos, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on September fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 19, 1907.

[No. 1691.]

AN ACT To amend section four of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled "The municipal code," as amended, by prescribing the maximum percentage of general funds of municipalities which may be expended for salaries and wages of municipal officers and employees not employed upon public works, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section four of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled "The Municipal Code," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and three, and section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (*a*) Incorporated municipalities shall be of four classes, according to the number of inhabitants. Municipalities of the first class shall be those which contain not less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and shall have eighteen councilors; of the second class, those containing eighteen thousand and less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and shall have fourteen councilors; of the third class, those containing ten thousand and less than eighteen thousand inhabitants, and shall have ten councilors; of the fourth class, those containing less than ten thousand inhabitants, and shall have eight councilors.

"There shall not be expended during any calendar year for salaries and wages of municipal officials and employees, of every description, excluding those employed on public works, but including

fees paid justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace, in municipalities of the first class more than fifty per centum, in municipalities of the second class more than sixty per centum, in municipalities of the third class more than sixty-five per centum, and in municipalities of the fourth class more than seventy-five per centum, of the annual revenues accruing to the municipal general funds, during said calendar year, exclusive of all balances carried forward from preceding years, and any and all appropriations, loans, or gifts made from Insular, provincial, or private funds; anything contained in section twenty-two (*q*) of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That the provincial board, by and with the approval of the Governor-General, may by resolution authorize any incorporated municipality to exceed the foregoing percentages upon such conditions and under such limitations as may be prescribed by such resolution: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the payment from the municipal school fund of salaries of such municipal teachers and other school employees as may be approved by the division superintendent of schools.

"(*b*) Municipalities of less than two thousand inhabitants may be incorporated under the provisions of this Act, or may, upon petition signed by a majority of the qualified electors thereof, be attached as a barrio to an adjacent and incorporated municipality, if the council of the latter shall grant said petition, and the Commission shall approve it.

"(*c*) A barrio or barrios with an aggregate population of more than two thousand may be incorporated under the provisions of this Act as a separate municipality, upon the granting by the Commission of a petition signed by two-thirds of the qualified electors thereof.

"(*d*) In case of controversy, the Commission shall determine to which class a town shall belong, and thereafter, if its population shall sufficiently increase or diminish, it shall pass to a higher or lower class by order of the provincial board.

"(*e*) In case the class of a municipality shall be raised the additional councilors appropriate to its new class shall be obtained by electing at the regular election next following the change one-half of the total number of councilors prescribed for municipalities of that class and at each succeeding election an equal number. During the interim between the change and the seating of the councilors first elected thereafter the council shall consist of the former number of councilors. After the seating of said first elected councilors and until the seating of those next elected it shall consist of a number midway between the former number and the number prescribed for the new class.

"(*f*) In case a municipality is reduced in class all of the councilors in office shall be allowed to serve out their full terms, except that in case of death, resignation, or removal of any such councilor the vacancy thereby caused shall not be filled unless such vacancy reduces the number of councilors below that prescribed for the new class, in which case the vacancy shall be filled as hereinafter in this Act provided. At the election next following the change of class the number of councilors elected shall be equal to one-half of the number pre-

scribed for the new class, and at each succeeding election an equal number shall be elected."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect January first, nineteen hundred and eight.

Enacted. August 20, 1907.

[No. 1692.]

AN ACT To amend section eight of Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-two, so as to prevent the utterance of speeches or the use of language violative of good order or tending to disturb the public peace.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eight of Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act defining the crimes of treason, insurrection, sedition, conspiracies to commit such crimes, seditious utterances, whether written or spoken, the formation of secret political societies, the administering or taking of oaths to commit crimes, or to prevent the discovering of the same, and the violation of oaths of allegiance, and prescribing the punishment therefor," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. Every person who shall utter seditious words or speeches, or who shall write, publish, or circulate scurrilous libels against the Government of the United States or against the Government of the Philippine Islands, or who shall print, write, publish, utter, or make any statement, or speech, or do any act which tends to disturb or obstruct any lawful officer in executing his office or in performing his duty, or which tends to instigate others to cabal or meet together for unlawful purposes, or which suggests or incites rebellious conspiracies or which tends to stir up the people against the lawful authorities, or which tends to disturb the peace of the community or the safety or order of the Government, or who shall knowingly conceal such evil practices from the constituted authorities, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, United States currency, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 20, 1907.

[No. 1693.]

AN ACT Creating the Province of Agusan and the subprovinces of Butuan, Bukidnon, and Batanes, empowering the provincial board of Cagayan to apply the provisions of "The Township Government Act" to the municipalities and settlements of the Babuyanes Islands, and providing that the salaries of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Apayao and of any duly authorized employees of said subprovince shall be payable from insular funds.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a province which shall be known as the Province of Agusan. It shall be composed of two subprovinces, which shall be known as Butuan and Bukidnon, respectively. The boundary line of the subprovince of Butuan shall be a line beginning at the northern point of the present boundary line between the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis, and extending in a general southerly direction along this line to the eighth parallel of north latitude; thence due east along said parallel of latitude to the crest of the watershed between the Agusan River Valley and the Pacific Ocean; thence in a northerly direction along the crest of this watershed to the northern extremity of the Island of Mindanao; thence along the seacoast to its point of origin, the general purpose in establishing this boundary being to include within it all municipalities and settlements in the Agusan River Valley and all settlements west of the crest of the watershed in the northern peninsula of the Province of Surigao.

The boundary line of the subprovince of Bukidnon shall be the western boundary line of the subprovince of Butuan from its point of origin to its intersection with the eighth parallel of north latitude; and from this point shall extend in such a way as to separate, so far as may be practicable, the territory inhabited by non-Christian tribes in the Province of Misamis from the territory of the municipalities of that province organized under the Municipal Code. Prior to the survey and adoption of definite boundaries for these subprovinces, the boundaries above described may be more definitely fixed or changed by executive order of the Governor-General.

The municipality of Butuan is hereby designated as the capital of the Province of Agusan: *Provided*, That should experience demonstrate the desirability of making some other municipality or township the capital of the province, this may be done by executive order of the Governor-General.

SEC. 2. The officers of the provincial government of Agusan shall be a provincial governor, at four thousand pesos per annum, who shall discharge, in addition to his regular duties, the duties of provincial supervisor; and a provincial treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum, who shall discharge, in addition of his regular duties, the duties of provincial secretary. The provincial treasurer shall give a bond as provided by section four of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act." The provincial governor and the provincial treasurer shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Commission. They shall reside and have their offices at the

capital of the province. The provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and a third member to be appointed by the Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Commission, shall constitute the provincial board. The provincial governor shall be a justice of the peace ex officio with jurisdiction throughout the province. The fiscal for the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis shall perform, without additional compensation, the duties of provincial fiscal as prescribed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act." The salaries of the officers and employees of the Province of Agusan shall be payable from Insular funds.

SEC. 3. There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Bukidnon, who shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos per annum payable from Insular funds. He shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Commission. Within the limits of his subprovince he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc. He shall reside and have his office at the capital of the subprovince, which shall be fixed and may be changed by executive order of the Governor-General. He shall be a justice of the peace ex officio with jurisdiction throughout the subprovince.

SEC. 4. The provisions of section one to twenty-two, inclusive, of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act," as amended, and the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," as amended, shall apply to the Province of Agusan, and the governor and the provincial board of Agusan shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties relative to the subprovince of Bukidnon fixed for the governor and the provincial board of Lepanto-Bontoc relative to the subprovince of Bontoc by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, as amended. The provincial board may, by resolution approved by the Secretary of the Interior, provide for the organization under "The Township Government Act" of any municipality within the territory of the Province of Agusan.

SEC. 5. There is hereby established a subprovince which shall be known as the subprovince of Batanes. Its territory shall consist of the entire group of islands known as the Batanes Islands and shall form a part of the Province of Cagayan.

There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Batanes, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Commission. He shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand six hundred pesos per annum. Within the limits of his subprovince, he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act." He shall be a justice of the peace ex officio with jurisdiction throughout the subprovince. He shall reside at Santo Domingo de Basco on the Island of Batan, which shall be the capital of the subprovince, and shall have his office in the former provincial building at that place. If, after supplying the necessary office room for the offices of the subprovince and for the station of

the Weather Bureau, the building affords sufficient accommodation for the residence of the lieutenant-governor, he may occupy it for this purpose. The assignment of rooms in said building for the offices of the subprovince, the station of the Weather Bureau, and the residence of the lieutenant-governor shall be made by the provincial board of Cagayan.

The salaries of the lieutenant-governor and such subordinate employees as may be duly authorized for the subprovince of Batanes shall be payable from Insular funds.

SEC. 6. Any unexpended balance of non-Christian inhabitants' funds of Surigao and Misamis shall be expendable in the Province of Agusan or the subprovince of Bukidnon, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to ascertain and certify to the Insular Auditor as soon as practicable the approximate number of inhabitants of the subprovince of Butuan, of the subprovince of Bukidnon, and of the subprovince of Batanes; and upon such certification the Insular Auditor shall redistribute internal-revenue funds in such manner that thereafter the amount proportionate to the number of inhabitants removed from the territorial jurisdiction of the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis and transferred to that of the Province of Agusan by the establishment of said province shall be deducted from the funds of the former provinces and added to the non-Christian inhabitants' fund of Agusan; and the amount proportionate to the number of inhabitants included within the subprovince of Batanes shall be deducted from the internal-revenue funds of the Province of Cagayan and shall constitute a "township and settlement fund" for the benefit of the inhabitants of the subprovince of Batanes as provided by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and twenty-eight.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Province of Misamis a sum equivalent to the amount actually derived by said province from taxes collected in the territory comprised in the subprovince of Bukidnon during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven; and for the Province of Surigao an amount equal to the amount actually derived by said province from taxes collected in the territory comprised in the subprovince of Butuan during the same period; as certified by the provincial treasurers of the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis as such provinces existed prior to the passage of this Act.

SEC. 7. The provisions of sections one to twenty-two, inclusive, of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act," as amended, and the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," as amended, shall apply to the subprovince of Batanes: *Provided*, That subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the governor and the provincial board of Cagayan shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties relative to the subprovince of Batanes fixed for the governor and the provincial board of Lepanto-Bontoc relative to the subprovince of Bontoc by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six. The provincial board may, by resolution approved by the Governor-General, provide for the reorganization of any organized municipality within

capital of the province. The provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and a third member to be appointed by the Governor-General, by and with the consent of the Commission, shall constitute the provincial board. The provincial governor shall be a justice of the peace ex officio with jurisdiction throughout the province. The fiscal for the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis shall perform, without additional compensation, the duties of provincial fiscal as prescribed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act." The salaries of the officers and employees of the Province of Agusan shall be payable from Insular funds.

SEC. 3. There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Bukidnon, who shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos per annum payable from Insular funds. He shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Commission. Within the limits of his subprovince he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc. He shall reside and have his office at the capital of the subprovince, which shall be fixed and may be changed by executive order of the Governor-General. He shall be a justice of the peace ex officio with jurisdiction throughout the subprovince.

SEC. 4. The provisions of section one to twenty-two, inclusive, of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act," as amended, and the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," as amended, shall apply to the Province of Agusan, and the governor and the provincial board of Agusan shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties relative to the subprovince of Bukidnon fixed for the governor and the provincial board of Lepanto-Bontoc relative to the subprovince of Bontoc by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, as amended. The provincial board may, by resolution approved by the Secretary of the Interior, provide for the organization under "The Township Government Act" of any municipality within the territory of the Province of Agusan.

SEC. 5. There is hereby established a subprovince which shall be known as the subprovince of Batanes. Its territory shall consist of the entire group of islands known as the Batanes Islands and shall form a part of the Province of Cagayan.

There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Batanes, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Commission. He shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand six hundred pesos per annum. Within the limits of his subprovince, he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act." He shall be a justice of the peace ex officio with jurisdiction throughout the subprovince. He shall reside at Santo Domingo de Basco on the Island of Batan, which shall be the capital of the subprovince, and shall have his office in the former provincial building at that place. If, after supplying the necessary *office room for the* offices of the subprovince and for the station of

the Weather Bureau, the building affords sufficient accommodation for the residence of the lieutenant-governor, he may occupy it for this purpose. The assignment of rooms in said building for the offices of the subprovince, the station of the Weather Bureau, and the residence of the lieutenant-governor shall be made by the provincial board of Cagayan.

The salaries of the lieutenant-governor and such subordinate employees as may be duly authorized for the subprovince of Batanes shall be payable from Insular funds.

SEC. 6. Any unexpended balance of non-Christian inhabitants' funds of Surigao and Misamis shall be expendable in the Province of Agusan or the subprovince of Bukidnon, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to ascertain and certify to the Insular Auditor as soon as practicable the approximate number of inhabitants of the subprovince of Butuan, of the subprovince of Bukidnon, and of the subprovince of Batanes; and upon such certification the Insular Auditor shall redistribute internal-revenue funds in such manner that thereafter the amount proportionate to the number of inhabitants removed from the territorial jurisdiction of the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis and transferred to that of the Province of Agusan by the establishment of said province shall be deducted from the funds of the former provinces and added to the non-Christian inhabitants' fund of Agusan; and the amount proportionate to the number of inhabitants included within the subprovince of Batanes shall be deducted from the internal-revenue funds of the Province of Cagayan and shall constitute a "township and settlement fund" for the benefit of the inhabitants of the subprovince of Batanes as provided by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and twenty-eight.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Province of Misamis a sum equivalent to the amount actually derived by said province from taxes collected in the territory comprised in the subprovince of Bukidnon during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven; and for the Province of Surigao an amount equal to the amount actually derived by said province from taxes collected in the territory comprised in the subprovince of Butuan during the same period; as certified by the provincial treasurers of the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis as such provinces existed prior to the passage of this Act.

SEC. 7. The provisions of sections one to twenty-two, inclusive, of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act," as amended, and the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," as amended, shall apply to the subprovince of Batanes: *Provided*, That subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the governor and the provincial board of Cagayan shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties relative to the subprovince of Batanes fixed for the governor and the provincial board of Lepanto-Bontoc relative to the subprovince of Bontoc by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six. The provincial board may, by resolution approved by the Governor-General, provide for the reorganization of any organized municipality within

the territory of the subprovince of Batanes under "The Township Government Act."

SEC. 8. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the provincial board of Cagayan is hereby authorized to apply, by resolution, to municipalities, settlements, and barrios of the Babuyanes Islands the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "The Township Government Act," as amended.

SEC. 9. Section five of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of two subprovinces to be known as the subprovince of Kalinga and the subprovince of Apayao," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Apayao, who shall receive compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos per annum payable from Insular funds. Within the limits of his subprovince he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties fixed by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six for the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc. He shall reside and have his office at the capital of the subprovince."

SEC. 10. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum which shall be necessary to pay, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, the salary of the governor and treasurer of Agusan, the salary of the lieutenant-governor of Bukidnon, the salary of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Batanes, and, from the date of his appointment, the salary of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Apayao, together with the salaries of such subordinate employees as may be duly authorized in the Province of Agusan and the subprovinces of Butuan, Bukidnon, Batanes, and Apayao, and the reimbursement of any salary paid out of provincial funds by the Province of Cagayan to the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Apayao is hereby authorized.

SEC. 11. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect in the Province of Agusan upon the appointment of the provincial governor; and in the subprovince of Batanes upon the appointment of a lieutenant-governor therefor. Section eight, nine, and ten shall take effect upon the passage of this Act.

Enacted, August 20, 1907.

[No. 1694.]

AN ACT To repeal section fourteen of Act Numbered Three hundred and nine, entitled "An Act providing for the compulsory vaccination of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fourteen of Act Numbered Three hundred and nine, entitled "An Act providing for the compulsory vaccination of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 20, 1907.

[No. 1695.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The internal revenue law of nineteen hundred and four," by adding to the road and bridge funds of the provinces ten per centum of the revenues accruing under said Act, and by devoting an additional five per centum of said revenues to the maintenance of free public primary schools in the several municipalities.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and fifty of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four," as amended by section sixteen of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-three, and section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and twenty-six, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 150. Of the revenues accruing to the Insular Treasury by virtue of the provisions of this Act, ten per centum shall be set apart for the benefit of the provincial governments for general provincial purposes, and twenty per centum shall be set apart for the municipal governments for general municipal purposes in accordance with law and for school purposes as hereinafter provided in this Act, and for the purposes of this Act the city of Manila, shall be considered to be both a province and a municipality, and shall receive the apportionment pertaining both to a province and a municipality as hereinafter prescribed: *Provided, however*, That to such province or provinces as shall, through their provincial boards, accept for one or more calendar years the provisions of sections forty-five of Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended, there shall be allotted, from the revenues accruing to the Insular Treasury by virtue of the provisions of this Act, not only the ten per centum hereinbefore mentioned for general provincial purposes, but also, for each calendar year during which said acceptance continues in effect, ten per centum of said revenues to be paid into the road and bridge funds of such provinces, said ten per centum to be apportioned according to their respective populations among the provinces so accepting section forty-five of Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended. And for the foregoing purpose the city of Manila, in its status as a province, shall be represented by its Municipal Board, and such funds as may accrue to it by virtue of its acceptance of section forty-five, as aforesaid, shall be used exclusively for the construction, repair, and maintenance of its streets, highways, roads, and bridges. In the case of provinces, the road and bridge funds shall be used, first, in the repair and maintenance of im-

proved roads, and second, in the improvement of roads and bridges now existing, and third, in the construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of new roads and bridges.

"The amounts by this section set aside shall be apportioned among the several provinces and municipalities in proportion to their respective populations as shown by the official census last taken before the making of such apportionment, and shall be returned by settlement warrant to the provincial treasurers and the city of Manila quarterly, after January first, nineteen hundred and five, for disbursement and payment to the proper municipalities. Such return shall be made as soon after the close of each quarter as the accounts of the collections for said quarter shall have been settled and adjusted by the Auditor, and for this purpose a permanent appropriation of the sums so required is hereby made: *Provided*, That of the twenty per centum of the revenues set apart by this section for the benefit of the several municipal governments, one-half thereof shall be utilized solely for the purposes of the maintenance of free public primary schools in the respective municipalities, including the payment of teachers, the building of schoolhouses, and other expenditures appertaining to the maintenance of the public schools: *And provided further*, That the amount to be apportioned for the Moro Province and the municipalities therein shall accrue to the treasury of the Moro Province without division and shall constitute a part of the general funds of the Moro Province to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council for provincial, district, and municipal purposes: *And provided further*, That in every province organized under the Provincial Government Act which contains non-Christian inhabitants, such proportion of the internal revenue which by law accrues to the municipalities of said province as the number of non-Christian inhabitants bears to the total population of said province shall be set aside in the provincial treasury as a fund to be known as the 'non-Christian inhabitants' fund,' and such fund shall be expended by the provincial board upon advance approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of such non-Christian inhabitants: *And provided further*, That in every province organized under The Special Provincial Government Act such part of the internal revenue as would by the Internal Revenue Law accrue to municipalities shall be set aside as a fund to be known as the 'township and settlement fund' and shall be expended by the provincial board, upon advance approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the municipalities, townships, and settlements of said province. The approval of an expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior shall be final in the settlement of the accounts."

SEC. 2. Section sixteen of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and eighty-three and section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and twenty-six are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 20, 1907.

[No. 1696.]

AN ACT To prohibit the display of flags, banners, emblems, or devices used in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States and the display of Katipunan flags, banners, emblems, or devices, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall expose or cause or permit to be exposed to public view on his own premises, or who shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view either on his own premises or elsewhere, any flag, banner, emblem, or device used during the late insurrection in the Philippine Islands to designate or identify those in armed rebellion against the United States, or any flag, banner, emblem, or device used or adopted at any time by the public enemies of the United States in the Philippine Islands for the purposes of public disorder or of rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or any flag, banner, emblem, or device of the Katipunan Society or which is commonly known as such, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons having charge of any banquet, public entertainment, public meeting, or reunion, or any parade, procession, or review, who shall display or cause or permit to be displayed at such banquet, public entertainment, public meeting, or reunion, or in such parade, procession, or review, or who shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any flag, banner, emblem, or device used during the late insurrection in the Philippine Islands to designate or identify those in armed rebellion against the United States, or any flag, banner, emblem, or device used or adopted at any time by the public enemies of the United States in the Philippine Islands for the purposes of public disorder or of rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or any flag, banner, emblem, or device of the Katipunan Society or which is commonly known as such, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to expose or cause or permit to be exposed to public view on his own premises, or to expose or cause to be exposed to public view either on his own premises or elsewhere, or to display or cause to be displayed at any banquet, public entertainment, meeting, or reunion, or in any parade, procession, or review, or for any person having charge of such banquet, public entertainment, meeting, or reunion, or of such parade, procession, or review, to permit to be displayed or exposed to public view, any flag, or banner the use or display of which is prohibited by executive order of the Governor-General. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than

five hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to authorize the Governor-General to permit the use or display of any flag, banner, emblem, or device whose use, display, or exposition to public view is prohibited by the preceding sections of this Act.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall wear, use, or expose to public view in any parade, procession, or review, any uniform or dress or part thereof, adopted or used during the late insurrection in the Philippine Islands to designate or identify those in armed rebellion against the United States, or any uniform or dress or part thereof adopted or used at any time by the public enemies of the United States in the Philippine Islands for the purposes of public disorder or of rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 23, 1907.

[No. 1697.]

AN ACT Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to make official investigations and fixing their powers, for the payment of witness fees and for the punishment of perjury in official investigations.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever, in the discretion of the Governor-General, it is necessary for the good of the public service to investigate any action or conduct of any person or persons in the Insular, provincial, or municipal service, he may by order designate a suitable person to make such investigation and to take the testimony of any person or persons which, in his judgment, may be relevant thereto and may detail or authorize the said person designated to procure stenographers and interpreters to assist in the same. Such person so designated shall have such full power to subpœna witnesses and require the production of documentary evidence and to administer oaths to witnesses as is possessed by Courts of First Instance in criminal actions and may invoke the summary process of such courts for the punishment of contempts in failure to appear or to produce evidence or to give testimony. All interpreters acting in any such proceeding shall be first duly sworn well and truly to interpret between the counsel, the witnesses, and the person so designated, and the stenogra-

phers shall be sworn to make a true transcript of the testimony given on such proceeding.

SEC. 2. Witnesses in proceedings under this Act and in investigations held by provincial boards under Act Numbered Three hundred and fourteen or by district auditors or fiscals shall be entitled to the same compensation as is now or may hereafter be provided for witnesses in criminal actions in Courts of First Instance, payable in the same manner upon the certificate of the board or officer conducting the investigation.

SEC. 3. Any person who, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the Philippine Islands authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than five years; and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of holding any public office or of giving testimony in any court of the Philippine Islands until such time as the judgment against him is reversed.

SEC. 4. Any person who causes or procures another person to commit perjury as defined in the preceding section is guilty of subornation of perjury and shall be punished as in said section prescribed.

SEC. 5. Section two of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-two is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 23, 1907.

[No. 1698.]

AN ACT For the regulation of the Philippine civil service.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. This Act shall apply to appointments to all positions and employments in the Philippine civil service, Insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila, now existing or hereafter to be created, the compensations of which are authorized at an annual, monthly, or daily rate, or otherwise, except the employment of semi-skilled or unskilled laborers whose rate of compensation is seven hundred and twenty pesos or less per annum, and the employment of all other persons whose rate of compensation is two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum: *Provided*, That the examination requirements of this Act for entrance into the civil service or for promotion therein shall not apply to positions filled by the following:

(*a*) Elected officers;

(*b*) Employees of the Philippine Assembly selected by it;

(*c*) Persons appointed by the Governor-General with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, unless otherwise specifically provided by law;

(*d*) One private secretary to the Governor-General and to each of the other members of the Philippine Commission;

(*e*) Persons in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States who may be detailed for the performance of civil duties;

(*f*) Officers and employees in the Department of Commerce and Police whose duties are of a quasi-military or quasi-naval character;

(*g*) Officers and employees in the office of the Supervising Railway Expert who are exempted by the Governor-General from compliance with the civil-service law and rules.

(*h*) Postmasters and customs inspectors whose rates of compensation do not exceed six hundred pesos and three hundred and sixty pesos per annum, respectively, and who may lawfully perform the duties of postmaster or customs inspector in connection with other official duties or in connection with their private business, such duties of postmaster or inspector requiring only a portion of their time; postmasters who are required to perform the duties of telegraph operators: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Director of Posts such postmasters may be appointed subject to the examination requirements of this Act; postmasters at Army posts whose compensation does not exceed twelve hundred pesos per annum each; and operators and linemen in the Bureau of Posts;

(*i*) Detectives, secret agents, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs;

(*j*) Temporary and emergency employees: *Provided*, That when the work to be performed is temporary in character, or whenever an emergency shall arise requiring work to be done before it is practicable to obtain the prior approval of the Director of Civil Service, the chief of a Bureau or Office may immediately employ any person, giving preference to eligibles if available, but he shall without delay request approval of such temporary or emergency employment, and the employment of a noneligible shall cease when the Director of Civil Service certifies an available eligible who accepts temporary or probational appointment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Director of Civil Service—

(*a*) To keep a record of all officers and employees filling positions in the classified service and of all officers and employees in the unclassified service who are entitled to leave of absence provided for in this Act, and for the purpose of this record he is hereby authirized to require each chief of a Bureau or Office to furnish the necessary information, in such form and manner as the Director of Civil Service shall prescribe with the approval of the Governor-General. An official roster shall be published at intervals to be fixed by the Governor-General.

(*b*) To keep a record of the absences of all officers and employees entitled to the leave of absence provided for in this Act, and for the purpose of this record he is hereby authorized to require each chief of a Bureau or Office to cause to be kept a record of the attendance of such officers and employees and to report to the Director of Civil *Service,* in the form and manner prescribed by him and approved by

the Governor-General, all absences from duty of such officers and employees from any cause whatever.

(*c*) To render an annual report, on or before the first day of July of each year, to the Governor-General showing the work performed by the Bureau of Civil Service, the rules which have been certified by the Director of Civil Service and approved by the Governor-General and the practical effect thereof, and suggestions for carrying out more effectually the purpose of this Act, which is hereby declared to be the maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the executive branches of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

(*d*) To supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all examinations in the Philippine Islands under this Act. The Director of Civil Service, with the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, may designate a suitable number of persons in the Philippine civil service to conduct examinations and to serve as members of examining committees. When examiners with special, technical, or professional qualifications are required for the preparation or rating of examination papers the Director of Civil Service may designate competent persons in the service for such special duty. The duties required of members of examining committees, or of special examiners, shall be considered as part of their official duties and shall be performed without extra compensation. When persons can not be found in the Philippine service with the necessary qualifications for such special examining work as may be required, the Director of Civil Service is authorized to employ at a reasonable compensation persons not in public employment for such work, which compensation shall be paid on the order of the Director of Civil Service out of the general funds appropriated for the purposes of the Bureau of Civil Service.

(*e*) To make investigations and report upon all matters relating to the enforcement of this Act and the rules adopted hereunder. In making such investigations the officers and duly authorized examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service are empowered to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to require the production of official books and records which may be relevant to such investigation, and they may also administer such oaths as may be necessary in the transaction of any official business of the Bureau of Civil Service.

(*f*) To prepare and certify to the Governor-General rules adapted to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of all officers in the Philippine civil service to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules and any modifications thereof into effect: *Provided*, That the rules so prepared and certified shall not take effect until approved by the Governor-General and promulgated by his executive order.

SEC. 3. The rules to be prepared and certified by the Director of Civil Service shall, among other things, provide—

(*a*) For the preparation and holding in Manila and in the provinces of open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for appointment to the classified service, and for the preparation and the holding of examinations in the United States under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission.

(*b*) For the holding of competitive examinations when practicable: *Provided*, That appointment to those positions requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge may be made as a result of com-

petitive or noncompetitive examination: *And provided further*, That noncompetitive examinations may be given when applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination, or when in the opinon of the Director of Civil Service the holding of a competitive examination would not result in securing competitors.

(*c*) For the selection of skilled workmen by such examinations, competitive or noncompetitive, as may be practicable, and which need not relate to more than the capacity of the applicants to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

(*d*) For the examination of applicants in Spanish and English whenever a knowledge of both languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of the position sought.

(*e*) For a thorough physical examination by a competent physician of every applicant for examination in the United States, for such physical examination in the Philippine Islands as in the discretion of the Director of Civil Service may be necessary, and for rejection of every applicant found to be physically disqualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands.

(*f*) For the allowance in examinations of credit for experience.

(*g*) For certification by the Director of Civil Service to the different Bureaus and Offices of those rated highest according to average percentage on the civil-service list of eligibles.

(*h*) For a period of probation before the appointment or employment is made permanent.

(*i*) For competitive or noncompetitive promotion examinations whenever practicable.

(*j*) For transfers from one branch of the classified service to another, or from the Federal classified civil service of the United States to the classified civil service of the Philippine Islands, under limitations to be fixed by the rules.

(*k*) For the conditions under which reinstatements in the service may be made.

(*l*) For fixing age limits of applicants for entrance into the classified service.

(*m*) For eliciting from all applicants for examination and from persons now in the service full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service.

(*n*) For the procedure in making appointments to the service, separations therefrom, and suspensions and reductions therein.

(*o*) For regulating hours of labor and the allowance of leaves of absence (including the withholding of salary for leave granted) and of traveling expenses and half salary for persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 4. The Bureau of Civil Service shall have a permanent office in the city of Manila. When examinations are held by the Bureau of Civil Service, either in Manila or in the provinces, officers having the custody of public buildings shall allow the reasonable use thereof for the purpose of holding such examinations.

SEC. 5. (*a*) No person shall be appointed or employed in the civil service of the Philippine Islands except as provided by law, or, in *the provincial* service, by a resolution of the proper provincial board *approved by the* Executive Secretary, and in accordance with this

Act. No person appointed to or employed in the classified service in violation of law or of civil service rules shall be entitled to receive salary or wages from the Government, but the chief of the Bureau or Office who makes such unauthorized appointment or employment shall be personally responsible to the person illegally appointed for the salary which would have accrued to him had the appointment or employment been made in accordance with law and civil-service rules, and payment shall be made to him out of the salary of such chief of the Bureau or Office by the disbursing officer. When the Director of Civil Service shall find that any person is holding a position in the classified civil service in violation of law, he shall certify information of the fact to the Insular Auditor and to the disbursing officer through whom the payment of salary or wages to such person is by law required to be made. If the Insular Auditor shall find that a disbursing officer has paid or permitted to be paid salary or wages to any person illegally holding a classified position, the whole amount paid shall be disallowed and the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same unless the Insular Auditor shall find that the chief of the Bureau or Office is responsible, as above provided, for the payment of salary or wages to such person and that such payment is not due to the failure of the disbursing officer to obtain proper evidence as herein required. In case the disbursing officer is not responsible for the illegal payment, he shall be directed to withhold from the salary of the chief of the Bureau or Office responsible for the illegal employment an amount equal to that disallowed by the Insular Auditor. A disbursing officer, the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office, or the Insular Auditor, may apply for, and the Director of Civil Service shall render, a decision upon any question as to whether a position is in the classified or in the unclassified civil service, or whether the appointment of any person to a classified position has been made in accordance with law, which decision, when rendered, shall be final unless reversed by the Governor-General on appeal.

(*b*) No person appointed to any unclassified position shall be assigned to or employed in a position the duties of which are clerical, nor shall he be assigned to or employed in any other position in the classified service.

(*c*) No person appointed to a position in the classified service shall, without the approval of the Director of Civil Service, be assigned to or employed in a position of a grade or character not contemplated by the examination from the results of which appointment was made, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 6. In the appointment of officers and employees under the provisions of this Act, the appointing officer in his selection from the list of eligibles furnished to him by the Director of Civil Service shall, where other qualifications are equal, prefer—

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands or persons who have, under and by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the Islands.

Second. Persons who have served as members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States and have been honorably discharged therefrom.

Third. Citizens of the United States.

Provided however, That with the approval of the Governor-General, persons other than those hereinbefore named in this section may be appointed.

SEC. 7. If competent persons are found in the service who in the judgment of the appointing power are available and possess the qualifications required, vacancies in the position of chiefs and of assistant chiefs of Bureaus and Offices and in the position of superintendent shall be filled by promotion of such persons without examination: *Provided, however*, That an examination may be given when requested by the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in cooperation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by the Bureau of Civil Service; or who shall willfully or corruptly make a false rating, grading, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing; or who shall willfully or corruptly make any false representations relative thereto or concerning the persons examined; or who shall willfully and falsely or corruptly use or furnish any information for the purpose of injuring the prospects or chances of employment, appointment, or promotion of any person so examined or to be examined, or who shall willfully furnish any special or secret information which will give to the person to be examined an unfair advantage in the examination, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall willfully become the beneficiary of an act in violation of the last preceding section shall be punished as provided in that section.

SEC. 10. No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render any political service, nor shall he be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to contribute or render any such service, and no officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive from any other officer or employee subject to his orders or under his jurisdiction, any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be removed from office and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. No inquiry shall be made and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, for entrance into the service, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion: *Provided, however*, That disloyalty to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these Islands shall be a complete disqualification for holding office in the Philippine civil service: *And provided further*, That no person shall be eligible for examination or appointment under the provisions of this Act who, after the thirtieth day of April, nineteen hundred and one, has been in arms *against* the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands, *or who has given aid* and comfort to enemies of the United States or *who after the passage* of this Act shall have been in arms against the

authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands or shall have given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; this provision shall not apply to those persons who were in arms against the authority and sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or their aiders or abettors, prior to July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, who came within the provisions of the proclamation of amnesty of the President of the United States issued upon said date, and who have complied with the terms of said proclamation.

SEC. 12. Every applicant for admission to the Philippine civil service shall, before being admitted to examination in the Islands, take and subscribe the following oath before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths:

"OATH OF APPLICANT.

"I ----------, having applied for admission to the civil service of the Philippine Islands, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God. (The last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

(Signature) "----------

"Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this -------- day of ---------- 19----

"----------"

The oath of the applicant shall be filed with his application for examination.

SEC. 13. The officers and employees in the Philippine civil service shall be arranged in the following classes, and, unless otherwise provided by law, it shall be understood that the minimum amount specified for each class indicates the annual salary of each officer or employee in that class:

Class 1. All persons receiving an annual salary of six thousand pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of six thousand pesos or more per annum.

Class 2. All persons receiving an annual salary of five thousand five hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of five thousand five hundred pesos or more, but less than six thousand pesos per annum.

Class 3. All persons receiving an annual salary of five thousand pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of five thousand pesos or more, but less than five thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

Class 4. All persons receiving an annual salary of four thousand five hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of four thousand five hundred pesos or more, but less than five thousand pesos per annum.

Class 5. All persons receiving an annual salary of four thousand pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of four thousand pesos or more, but less than four thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

Class 6. All persons receiving an annual salary of three thousand six hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of three thousand six hundred pesos or more, but less than four thousand pesos per annum.

Class 7. All persons receiving an annual salary of three thousand two hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand six hundred pesos per annum.

Class 8. All persons receiving an annual salary of two thousand eight hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of two thousand eight hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Class 9. All persons receiving an annual salary of two thousand four hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of two thousand four hundred pesos or more, but less than two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Class 10. All persons receiving an annual salary of two thousand pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of two thousand pesos or more, but less than two thousand four hundred pesos per annum.

Class A. All persons receiving an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos or more, but less than two thousand pesos per annum.

Class B. All persons receiving an annual salary of one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos or more, but less than one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Class C. All persons receiving an annual salary of one thousand four hundred and forty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty pesos or more, but less than one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

Class D. All persons receiving an annual salary of one thousand two hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of one thousand two hundred pesos or more, but less than one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Class E. All persons receiving an annual salary of one thousand and eighty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of one thousand and eighty pesos or more, but less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Class F. All persons receiving an annual salary of nine hundred and sixty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of nine hundred and sixty pesos or more, but less than one thousand and eighty pesos per annum.

Class G. All persons receiving an annual salary of eight hundred and forty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of eight hundred and forty pesos or more, but less than nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Class H. All persons receiving an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos or more, but less than eight hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Class I. All persons receiving an annual salary of six hundred pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of six hundred pesos or more, but less than seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum.

Class J. All persons receiving an annual salary of four hundred and eighty pesos or more, or a compensation at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos or more, but less than six hundred pesos per annum.

Class K. All persons receiving an annual salary of less than four hundred and eighty pesos, or a compensation at the rate of less than four hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

SEC. 14. All appointments to and removals from subordinate positions in the Philippine civil service shall be made by the chiefs of Bureaus or Offices subject to the approval or direction of the Governor-General or proper head of Department: *Provided*, however, That semi-skilled or unskilled laborers whose employment is authorized by law may be employed and discharged by chiefs of Bureaus or Offices under the general control of the Governor-General or proper head of Department. The employment or discharge of temporary or emergency employees shall be made and reported in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 15. In case of the temporary absence or disability of the chief of any Bureau or Office, or in case of a vacancy in such position, any officer or employee in such Bureau or Office may be designated by the Governor-General or proper head of Department temporarily to perform the duties of such chief of Bureau or Office without additional compensation unless there is a vacancy in the position or the chief is absent from duty without pay and unless the order designating such person shall provide additional compensation, in which latter case the person designated shall receive the compensation provided in said order, not exceeding the salary authorized by law for said position. In case of the temporary absence or disability of any subordinate officer or employee in any Bureau or Office, the chief of such Bureau or Office may designate any other subordinate officer or employee in his Bureau or Office temporarily to perform the duties of the officer or employee who is thus absent or disabled, and it shall be the duty of the person so designated to perform the duties so assigned to him without additional compensation. Whenever any officer of employee shall be designated by proper authority for the temporary performance of the duties of chief or of any subordinate officer or employee of a Bureau or Office, the person so designated shall be reimbursed for any additional expense which he is obliged to incur on account of a bond premium in the position to which he has been so designated, and such reimbursement shall be made from the appropriation for the Department, Bureau, or Office in which the services are rendered by reason of such designation: *Provided*, That no reimbursement shall be made to persons receiving the full compensation attached to the position the duties of which they are designated to perform as herein set forth.

SEC. 16. For neglect of duty or violation of reasonable office regulations, or in the interests of the public service, chiefs of Bureaus or Offices are hereby authorized to reduce the salary or compensation of any subordinate officer or employee, to deduct from his pay a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or as a punishment to suspend him without pay for a period not exceeding two months: *Provided, however*, That if the officer or employee thus punished is in the classified service or is entitled to the accrued leave provided for in this Act such deduction from pay or such suspension without pay as a punishment shall receive the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, after having been submitted to the Director of Civil Service for recommendation: *And provided further*, That any reduction in salary or deduction of pay or any punishment by suspension

without pay as provided for in this section shall not affect the right of the person thus disciplined to accrued leave of absence, but in the event of his suspension from duty no accrued leave of absence shall be allowed for the time he is thus suspended as a punishment: *And provided further*, That when the chief of a Bureau or Office suspends an officer or employee pending investigation of charges against such officer or employee, and subsequently restores such officer or employee to duty, no payment shall be made for the period of suspension unless otherwise directed by the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

SEC. 17. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Philippine Commission from making appointments to or removals from positions in the Philippine civil service of its own motion under the general powers conferred upon it by the instructions of the President of the United States.

SEC. 18. Upon the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department first had, a vacancy in a position of any class may be filled by the appointment of one person or more of a lower class: *Provided*, That the aggregate of salaries paid is not greater than the salary authorized by law for that position.

SEC. 19. With the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, and after the recommendation of the Director of Civil Service has been had as to the matter, any chief of Bureau or Office may make changes in the authorized positions and salaries of his Bureau or Office: *Provided*, That the total charge for salaries and wages shall not exceed the amount authorized by law: *And provided further*, That the positions or salaries of officials appointed by the Secretary of War, or by the Governor-General with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, shall not be subject to change as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 20. Whenever in his judgment the public interest will be promoted by the consolidation of two or more appointive positions, the Governor-General may declare such positions to be consolidated, may fix the salary of the position resulting therefrom at not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the sum of the salaries of the positions consolidated, and may apportion the salary so fixed among the branches of the Government served by the officer or employee receiving the same.

SEC. 21. Whenever two or more appointive positions have been consolidated as provided in the preceding section of this Act, the Governor-General may restore them to their previous status when in his opinion the public interest is no longer served by such consolidation, and thereupon the salaries payable to the separated positions shall be the same as were authorized at the time of consolidation.

SEC. 22. The required office hours of all Bureaus and Offices in the Philippine civil service shall be fixed by executive order of the Governor-General, but they shall not be less than six and one-half hours of labor each day, not including time for lunch and exclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order: *Provided*, That when the nature of the duties to be performed or the interests of the public service require it, officers and employees may, by direction of the chief of the Bureau or Office, be required *to work on Sundays* and holidays without additional compensation *unless otherwise* specifically authorized by law. It shall be the duty

of chiefs of Bureaus or Offices to require of all employees, of whatever grade or class, not less than the number of hours of labor authorized by law or executive order, but the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office may, in the interests of the public service, extend the daily hours of labor therein specified for any or all of the employees under him, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation unless otherwise provided by law: *Provided, however*, That on Saturdays throughout the year the Governor-General may, by executive order, reduce the required number of hours of labor to five hours. This executive order shall not oblige the head of a Department, Bureau, or Office in the Philippine civil service to reduce the hours of labor to five hours, but it shall be within his discretion to reduce the number of hours if consistent with the needs of the public service; nor shall this provision be regarded as conferring a right upon officers or employees. Unless specifically authorized by law no payment may be made for overtime work. The length of sessions of the courts shall be regulated by existing law, and the provisions of this section shall not apply to judges. The number of hours for the daily sessions of the public schools shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, but they shall not be less than five hours a day.

SEC. 23. (*a*) After at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the Governor-General or proper head of Department shall, subject to the necessities of the public service, and upon proper application therefor, grant each regularly and permanently appointed officer or employee in the civil service, Insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila, except as hereinafter provided, accrued leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order, for each year of service in accordance with the following schedule: An employee receiving an annual salary of less than eighteen hundred pesos shall be granted twenty days' leave; an employee receiving an annual salary of from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred pesos with board and quarters, and an officer or employee receiving an annual salary of eighteen hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand six hundred pesos, shall be granted thirty days' leave; an officer or employee receiving an annual salary of three thousand six hundred pesos or more shall be granted thirty-five days' leave. Leave shall accrue while an officer or employee is on duly authorized leave of absence with pay.

(*b*) If an officer or employee elects to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he is entitled under this section, such leave may accumulate and if his salary changes he shall receive the same amount of leave and pay as if he had taken the leave while receiving the salary at which it accrued: *Provided, however*, That after January first, nineteen hundred and five, no person shall at any time have to his credit more than the accrued leave allowed for five years' service.

(*c*) An officer or employee who has served in the Islands for three years or more, and who has accumulated to his credit the accrued leave allowed for two full years, may be granted permission to visit the United States or any other country in the discretion of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, with the half-pay and *traveling*-expense allowance, hereinafter provided: Provide

That such permission shall not be granted oftener than once in every three years.

(*d*) A person in the teaching service shall not be granted accrued leave in accordance with the schedule provided in this section, but in lieu thereof he may be granted leave on full pay during vacation periods, with permission to spend a vacation period in the United States or in any other country with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, not oftener than once in every three years.

(*e*) In case an officer, teacher, or other employee is granted leave to visit the United States, he shall be allowed, with half pay in addition to the leave granted, sixty days for the time occupied by him in going to and returning from the United States if he is serving in Manila, and if serving in the provinces sixty days plus the actual and necessary time consumed from date of departure from station to date of departure from Manila, and on returning, from date of arrival at Manila to date of arrival at station, such half salary to be paid on return to duty; if he is granted permission to visit any other country he shall be allowed under the same conditions, and in lieu the sixty days' half pay above provided, actual and necessary traveltime with half pay not exceeding sixty days. On the completion of two years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, after returning to the Islands from leave of absence to visit the United States granted for three or more years' service, he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses from his place of residence in the United States to Manila if he come by the route and steamer directed, and if returning from any other country or from the United States, not residing therein, he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses to Manila from the port of embarkation in the United States or such other country not exceeding four hundred pesos.

(*f*) The following classes of persons shall not be entitled to the leave provided in this section:

1. Semiskilled and unskilled laborers and skilled laborers hereafter appointed whose rate of compensation is less than two thousand pesos per annum;

2. Temporary and emergency employees;

3. Persons whose compensations are authorized at other than a per annum rate, except officers detailed from the military, naval, or civil service of the United States;

4. Persons enlisted for a term of years;

5. Detectives hereafter appointed except where appointment is by transfer from a leave-earning position, and secret agents;

6. Messengers and watchmen;

7. Postmasters who are required to perform the duties of telegraph operators except postmasters who are appointed subject to the examination requirements of this Act, postmasters at Army posts whose compensation does not exceed one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each, and operators and linemen in the Bureau of Posts;

8. Persons who receive compensation for official duties performed in connection with private business, vocation, or profession, such duties requiring only a portion of their time.

(*g*) The provisions of this section shall be retroactive in effect so as to entitle officers and employees of the Philippine civil service, whether serving as such by regular appointment or by detail from the

Army, the Navy, or the civil service of the United States, previous to the passage of this Act, to any accrued leave to which they would have been entitled had Act Numbered Eighty, as amended, been applicable to them at the date of their employment or detail, computing the leave in the case of an officer on the basis of the salary and allowances received while on detail, and in the case of an enlisted man on the basis of first salary received in the Philippine civil service. No application for leave of absence presented by an officer or employee shall be considered if his application is not presented within six months of the date of the acceptance of his resignation.

(*h*) An officer or employee separated from the service for cause, or who commits an act which requires his separation from the service, shall not be granted leave or any of the other privileges provided in this section and in the following sections.

SEC. 24. After at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service the Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, grant to each officer or employee entitled to the accrued leave provided in this Act, in addition to such accrued leave, vacation leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order, for each calendar year of service, in accordance with the following schedule: An officer or employee receiving an annual salary of less than two thousand pesos may be granted twenty-one days' vacation leave; an officer or employee receiving an annual salary of two thousand pesos or more, or a trained nurse, may be granted twenty-eight days' vacation leave. Vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year in which it is earned, or in the first two months of the following calendar year. The vacation leave provided for only one calendar year may be allowed in connection with accrued leave granted. In cases of resignation, vacation leave shall not be allowed in addition to accrued leave. All applications for vacation leave shall be made on a form prescribed by the Director of Civil Service.

SEC. 25. (*a*) Absence from duty of teachers, due to illness, shall be charged against their vacations, and with the consent of the Secretary of Public Instruction they may remain on duty during vacations for a period equal to that lost on account of illness, in which case no deduction of pay shall be made on account of absence caused by illness.

(*b*) Absence of other regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the Philippine civil service on account of illness shall be charged first against vacation leave and then against accrued leave, until both are exhausted, when further absence shall be without pay.

(*c*) Payment of salary to an officer or employee for any absence during his first six months of service properly chargeable to vacation leave, or during his first two years of service properly chargeable to accrued leave, shall be withheld until such leave may properly be taken under the provisions of this Act: *Provided, however*, That in case of absence due to illness the Governor-General or proper head of Department may direct that payment for such absence be not withheld if not in excess of the vacation and accrued leave to his credit.

(*d*) In case an officer or employee in the civil service, Insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila, permanent or temporary, is wounded *or injured in the* performance of duty, the Governor-General

or proper head of Department may direct that absence during the period of disability caused by such wound or injury shall be on full pay for a period not exceeding six months: *Provided*, That if the officer or employee is entitled to the vacation leave provided in section twenty-four of this Act, absence for this reason shall be charged first against such vacation leave: *And provided further*, That the Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, authorize payment of medical attendance, necessary transportation, and hospital fees for officers and employees so wounded or injured: *And provided further*, That payments made under this paragraph shall not be made from the appropriation for general purposes when the Bureau or Office concerned has an available appropriation for contingent expenses or public works, as the case may be, from which such payments can be made, nor shall the provisions of this section be construed to cover sickness as distinguished from physical wounds.

SEC. 26. If a regularly appointed officer or employee in the Philippine civil service who has rendered faithful and satisfactory service shall die while in the service, the unused accrued leave that might have been granted at the time of death shall be determined, and the salary equivalent of the accrued leave shall be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive his estate.

SEC. 27. The Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, commute accrued leave of absence granted to persons entitled thereto and vacation granted to teachers, and authorize the payment of the amounts so granted to teachers and authorize the payment of the amounts so granted in a gross sum from the appropriation from which their salaries should properly be paid: *Provided*, That whenever upon the resignation or death of an officer or employee it is in the interests of the public service that the position occupied by him be immediately filled, the Governor-General or proper head of Department may direct that the leave granted him be commuted from any unexpended available funds appropriated for salaries and wages in the Bureau, Office, or province from which separated: *And provided further*, That except on retirement from the service, leave of absence shall not be commuted to any officer or employee who remains in the Islands during the period of his leave: *And provided further*, That no officer or employee whose leave of absence has been commuted shall be permitted to return to duty before the expiration of the period covered by such leave until he has refunded to the proper disbursing officer the money value of the unused portion of the leave of absence commuted: *And provided further*, That in the case of an officer or employee separated from the service through lack of work or the abolition of his position, the Governor-General or proper head of Department may, in his discretion, allow the reinstatement of such officer or employee without requiring the refund of the money value of the unused portion of the leave of absence hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 28. All applications for accrued leave of absence shall be made on a form prescribed by the Director of Civil Service, and shall be first acted upon by the chief of the Bureau or Office, and by him submitted to the Director of Civil Service for recommendation. The application shall then be forwarded to the head of the Department in which the applicant is employed for his final decision, except in

respect to those Bureaus or Offices not under any Department, in which case it shall be forwarded to the Governor-General for his final decision: *Provided, however*, That the Governor-General or proper head of Department may authorize the Director of Civil Service to grant accrued or vacation leave of absence in all cases in which he approves the recomendations of the chief of the Bureau or Office in regard to such leave.

SEC. 29. The appointment of all persons residing in the United States to the Philippine Civil Service, whether by transfer from the United States civil service or otherwise, shall be subject to the following conditions:

(*a*) A person residing in the United States who is appointed to the Philippine civil service may pay his traveling expenses from the place of his residence in the United States to Manila: *Provided*, That if any part of his traveling expenses is borne by the Government of the Philippine Islands, ten per centum of his monthly salary shall be retained until the amount retained is equal to the amount borne by the Government: *And provided further*, That if he shall come by the route and steamer directed his actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be refunded to him at the expiration of two years' satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(*b*) He shall be allowed half salary from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Islands: *Provided*, That he proceed directly to the Islands; otherwise he shall be allowed half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey by the route directed: *And provided further*, That such half salary shall not be paid until after the expiration of two years of satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(*c*) A person residing in the United States accepting an appointment to a position in the civil service of the Government of the Philippine Islands, under the conditions named in this Act, shall, before receiving such appointment, execute a contract and deliver it to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, wherein the appointee shall stipulate that he will remain in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands for at least two years unless released by the Governor-General or proper head of Department. A breach of the conditions provided in the contract or a removal for cause shall require the proper officer to withhold payment of all salary and traveling expenses due to the person employed and who has violated the conditions of his contract or been removed for cause, and shall debar such person from ever entering again the public service of the Philippine Government in any of its branches. In such case an action shall lie for the recovery of the amount expended by the Government in bringing the employee to the Philippine Islands.

(*d*) Irrespective of leave granted, a regularly appointed officer or employee who has rendered continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service for three years or more after arrival in the Philippine Islands, shall, upon his retirement from the service, be allowed half salary for thirty days in addition to full salary for the period which may be granted him as leave of absence under the provisions of this Act; and if appointed prior to January twelfth, nineteen hundred and four, he shall also be furnished transportation from Manila to San Fran-

cisco, or transportation of equal cost to the Government by any other route: *Provided*, That such transportation must be used within six months after retirement from the service.

SEC. 30. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to judges of the Supreme Court, the Courts of First Instance, or the Court of Land Registration, but their leaves of absence and traveling expenses shall be governed by existing law or such law as may be hereafter enacted.

SEC. 31. All special contracts made with appointees of the Philippine civil service prior to the passage of this Act shall remain unaffected by the terms and provisions of this Act.

SEC. 32. Act Numbered Five as amended by Act Numbered Forty-seven, section two of Act Numbered Seventy-eight, sections three and four of Act Numbered One hundred and sixty-seven as amended by sections one and two of Act Numbered Three hundred and six, Act Numbered One hundred and sixty-eight, Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty, Act Numbered Three hundred and six, Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-nine, and Act Numbered One thousand and seventy-two; Act Numbered Twenty-five as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and one, Act Numbered Three hundred and twenty-nine, Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-eight, and Act Numbered One thousand and ninety-six; sections one and nineteen of Act Numbered One hundred and two; Act Numbered Three hundred and ninety-two; Act Numbered Four hundred and eight as amended by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-seven; Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-six; Act Numbered One thousand and forty as amended by Act Numbered Twelve hundred and seventy-six; Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seven; Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-four; sections three, four, five, and six of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine; and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be deemed to revive Act Numbered Eighty or any other Act repealed by any of the Acts herein mentioned.

SEC. 33. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 34. This Act shall take effect on August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, and shall be known as the Revised Civil Service Act.

Enacted, August 26, 1907.

[No. 1699.]

AN ACT Providing that the provincial fiscals and the attorney for the Moro Province shall perform the duties of the register of deeds in their respective provinces, abolishing the position of examiner of titles, and amending Acts Numbered Eighty-three, Four hundred and ninety-six, Seven hundred and eighty-seven, and Nine hundred and twenty-six, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eleven of Act Numbered Eighty-three, entitled "*A general Act* for the organization of provincial governments in

the Philippine Islands," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty-three and section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. The provincial fiscal shall be the attorney and legal adviser of the provincial government and of each of its officers, when called upon, and they may require from him written opinions. He shall represent the provincial government in all suits brought on its behalf or against it in the courts of the province or in the courts of any other province. He shall be the legal adviser of the council and president of each municipality of the province, and shall upon the request of any president or council submit in writing his views upon any question properly arising in the discharge of their public duties. He shall in the courts of the province represent the public in all criminal cases and perform such duties with reference to the institution of all criminal prosecutions as the Code of Criminal Procedure shall require. In cases where the interests of any municipality and of the provincial government are opposed, he shall act on behalf of the provincial government, and the municipality shall be obliged to employ special counsel.

"He shall also represent each municipality of his province or provinces in all litigation pending for or against such municipality in any court, except in cases where the interests of the municipality and of the provincial government are opposed, in cases where two municipalities are adverse parties to the same litigation, and in cases arising under Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and seventy-six, in all of which cases the municipalities shall be obliged to employ special counsel.

"He shall also perform the duties of the register of deeds.

"The Attorney-General shall represent the provincial government, except as hereinafter provided, in all suits for or against it which shall come into the Supreme Court; but if he deems it necessary he may authorize the provincial fiscal to assist him in the hearing of the cause before the Supreme Court. In suits by the government of one province against the government of another the Attorney-General shall take no part, and the provinces engaged in the litigation shall be represented in the Supreme Court by their respective provincial fiscals. When any criminal case is appealed to the Supreme Court the provincial fiscal shall forthwith make a report to the Attorney-General, explaining the question of law and fact appearing therein and the conclusions of the court; and if the Attorney-General directs, the provincial fiscal shall appear in such criminal cases in the Supreme Court on appeal. The Attorney-General shall have general supervision of all provincial fiscals, shall prepare rules for their guidance, may require reports from them as to the condition of public business in the courts of their respective provinces, and shall make an annual report through the Governor-General to the Commission of the conditions of the public business in litigation throughout the Islands.

"Whenever the provincial fiscal is absent from the province, or fails or refuses to discharge his duty by reason of illness or other cause, or by reason of personal interest in a prosecution or other matter is disqualified to act therein as provincial fiscal, the judge of the Court of First Instance for the province is authorized and required

to appoint a temporary fiscal, who shall be paid out of the provincial treasury the same compensation per day as that provided by law for the regular provincial fiscal for the days actually employed. The fiscal thus temporarily appointed shall discharge all the duties of the provincial fiscal as provided by law which the regular provincial fiscal fails or is unable to perform. The provincial fiscal of any province may, by authority of the provincial board, have a deputy fiscal, and a clerk or clerks, to be appointed by the provincial fiscal, at such salaries, out of the provincial treasury, as may be allowed, with the concurrence of the Insular Treasurer: *Provided*, That after the first of March, nineteen hundred and two, such clerk or clerks shall be selected in accordance with the rules and restrictions of the Civil Service Act."

SEC. 2. Section nine of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The provincial attorney shall be the attorney and legal adviser of the provincial government and of each of its officers and of the legislative council hereinafter constituted and shall, when called upon by the council or by any officer, furnish a written opinion on questions of law arising in the administration of the government. He shall represent the provincial government in all suits brought on its behalf or against it in the courts of the province or in the courts of any province or district. He shall be the legal adviser of the municipal authorities of any municipality organized in the province and shall, upon request, submit in writing his views upon any question properly arising in the discharge of the public duties of such officers or authorities. He shall exercise supervisory control in the courts in the province over the district fiscals for whose appointment and salaries the legislative council may have provided. The provincial attorney shall, when the public interest requires it, appear to take charge of prosecutions for the government in any court within the province. In cases where the interests of any municipality and of the province are distinct or opposed he shall act on behalf of the provincial government and the municipality shall be obliged to employ special counsel. The provincial attorney shall discharge his duties under the general supervision of the Attorney-General of the Insular Government, and the Attorney-General shall represent the provincial government in all suits for or against it which shall come before the Supreme Court, but if the Attorney-General deems it necessary he may require the provincial attorney to assist in the presentation of the cause before the Supreme Court. In every criminal case appealed to the Supreme Court from the Court of First Instance held in the province the provincial attorney shall forthwith make a report to the Attorney-General, explaining the questions of law and fact appearing therein and the conclusions of the court. The provincial attorney shall make an annual report to the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands as to the conditions of public and private litigation in the courts throughout the province, and shall discharge such other duties as may be required by the legislative council.

"*He shall also* perform the duties of the register of deeds."

SEC. 3. Section four of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-*six, entitled* "An Act to provide for the adjudication and registra-

tion of titles to lands in the Philippine Islands," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The authority and jurisdiction of the Court of Land Registration shall begin and take effect as soon as the judges thereof are appointed and qualified in the manner required by law for judicial officers. The court may be held by a single judge, and when so held shall have all the authority and jurisdiction committed to said court. Different sessions may be held at the same time, either in the same province or in different provinces, as the judges may decide, and they shall so arrange sessions as to insure a prompt discharge of the business of the court.

"All cases arising in the Court of Land Registration in the city of Manila shall be assigned to the regular judges of the court by rotation, as nearly as may be, and all cases arising in said court outside of the city of Manila shall be assigned by districts to the regular judges and the judges at large of the Court of First Instance performing the duties of judges of the Court of Land Registration. The limits of said districts shall be determined by agreement among all of the judges serving on the court. The judge to whom a case is once assigned shall thereafter have exclusive authority and jurisdiction therein unless and until he shall be absent from the Philippine Islands, or shall have voluntarily transferred such case to another judge, or such transfer shall have been authorized by the Secretary of Finance and Justice: *Provided*, That any judge of the Court of First Instance outside of the city of Manila shall, whenever directed in writing to do so by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, hear and make findings of fact in land-registration cases at the times and places prescribed by law for holding regular or special terms of the Court of First Instance in his judicial district whenever any application or applications under this Act shall have been duly published, mailed, and posted for hearing at any such times and places. For the purposes of any such hearing such judge of the Court of First Instance shall exercise all the powers exercised for like purposes by judges of the Court of Land Registration, including the power to determine whether the application has been duly published, mailed, and posted for hearing, and the power of adjournment to such times and places as may be convenient, and, after the hearing, such judge of the Court of First Instance shall return the application and all papers and documents filed in connection therewith and all evidence presented in support thereof or in opposition thereto, together with his findings of fact, by official messenger or registered mail, to the clerk in Manila, who shall thereupon transmit the papers and record in the case to the judge to whom the case has been assigned for decision. Such judge to whom the case has been assigned may, of his own motion, or on motion for a new trial made by any party to the case on proper grounds and in due time, reopen the case, and, with the previous approval in writing of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, return it to the judge of the Court of First Instance of the district in which the findings of fact were originally made for further hearing. Such judge of the Court of First Instance shall thereupon conduct such further hearing and return the application, papers, documents, and evidence and any further findings of fact to the clerk in Manila in the manner hereinbefore provided, to be again

delivered to the judge to whom the case has been assigned. But the judges of the Court of Land Registration shall have the same powers of appointing referees in all cases coming before them as are conferred by law upon judges of the Courts of First Instance."

SEC. 4. Section ten of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended by section two of Act Numbered Six hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. There shall be a register of deeds in the city of Manila and one in each province. The register of deeds for the city of Manila shall be appointed at a salary of four thousand pesos per annum and removed in the manner provided for the appointment and removal of judges by section three. The provincial fiscals and the attorney for the Moro Province shall perform the duties of the register of deeds in their respective provinces. The duties of the register of deeds in the Provinces of Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, Lepanto-Bontoc, Zambales, Palawan, and Agusan shall be performed by the respective provincial treasures of said provinces. The registers of deeds, after any land within their respective districts has been registered under this Act, shall have the same authority as the clerk of the Court of Land Registration to make all memoranda affecting the title of such land, and to enter and issue new certificates of title as provided herein, and to affix the seal of the court to such certificates and duplicate certificates of title; but in executing the provisions of this Act the registers of deeds shall be subject to the general direction of the Court of Land Registration, in order to secure uniformity throughout the Islands, and their official designation shall be register of deeds for the province or for the city of Manila, in which their duties are to be performed, as the case may be."

SEC. 5. Section eleven of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. The clerk of the Court of Land Registration and all registers of deeds shall be sworn before any official authorized to administer oaths, and a record thereof shall be made in the records of the court. They shall each give a bond to the Government of the Philippine Islands for the benefit of whom it may concern in a sum to be fixed by the court for the faithful performance of their official duties, before entering upon the same. The judge and the associate judges and the clerk of the Court of Land Registration and all registers of deeds will have power to administer oaths in all matters and cases in which an oath is required, whether pertaining to the registration of lands or otherwise. The clerk and his deputy and all registers of deeds shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received, as fees or otherwise, which shall be subject to examination by the Insular Auditor in the city of Manila and by the district auditors in the several provinces, and to revision thereof by the Insular Auditor, and they shall pay over such moneys at the end of each calendar month to the Insular Treasurer, except such moneys as are otherwise disposed of by the provisions of section thirteen of this Act.

"In case of a vacancy in the office of the register of deeds for the city of Manila, or his absence or disability, the clerk of the Court of Land Registration shall perform the duties of the register. In case of a vacancy in the office of provincial fiscal or that of the attorney *for the* Moro Province, or their absence or disability, the deputy fiscal *or assistant attorney*, or, if there is no deputy or assistant, the pro-

vincial treasurer, shall perform the duties of the register of deeds. The clerk of the Court of Land Registration and all registers of deeds may require a bond of indemnification from all deputies, assistants, and employees in their respective offices. The register of deeds for the city of Manila may appoint such deputies, assistants, clerks, stenographers, and translators as may be authorized by law."

SEC. 6. Section thirteen of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended by section one (*b*) of Act Numbered Eight hundred and nine and section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. The salary of the judge of the Court of Land Registration shall be ten thousand pesos per annum, and that of the associate judge shall be nine thousand pesos per annum, and that of the clerk of the court shall be five thousand pesos per annum; the salary of any associate judge appointed after July first, nineteen hundred and five, under this Act shall be eight thousand pesos per annum for the first two years of service, and thereafter nine thousand pesos per annum.

"All salaries and expenses of the court, including those for necessary interpreters, translators, stenographers, typewriters, and other employees, as well as those of deputy or assistant clerks duly authorized, shall be paid from the Insular Treasury, but the salary of the register of deeds for the city of Manila and of all of his deputies, assistants of clerks duly authorized and appointed, and all the expenses of every kind incident to the office of register of deeds, including necessary books and stationery, shall be paid out of the respective provincial treasuries or out of the Insular Treasury from funds belonging to the city of Manila, as the case may be. All fees payable under this Act for the services of the clerk of the Court of Land Registration shall be paid into the Insular Treasury. All fees payable under this Act for the services of the register of deeds or his deputy or clerks, including those for entry of original certificate of title, issuing all duplicates thereof, for the registration of instruments, making and attesting copies of memorandum on instruments, for filing and registering adverse claims, for entering statement of change of residence or post-office, for entering any note on registration book, for registration of a suggestion of death or notice of proceedings in bankruptcy, insolvency, or the like, for the registration of a discharge of a lease or a mortgage or instrument creating an incumbrance, for the registration of any levy or any discharge or dissolution of attachment or levy or of any certificate of or receipt for payment of taxes or a notice of any pending action, of a judgment or decree, for indorsing of any mortgage lien or other instrument, memorandum of partition, certified copies of registered instruments, shall be paid into the appropriate provincial treasury or into the Insular Treasury for the city of Manila, as the case may be.

"All fees payable under this Act for services by sheriff or other officer shall be paid to the officer or person entitled thereto.

"Registers of deeds shall pay over to the provincial treasury or to the Insular Treasury, as the case may be, at the end of each calendar month, all funds received by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

SEC. 7. Section thirty of said Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended by section five of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 30. If the application is filed with the clerk, he shall forthwith forward it by registered mail to the register of deeds of the province or city in which the land or any portion thereof lies. Immediately upon the receipt of the application, whether from the applicant or the clerk, the register of deeds shall search the books and records of his office and attach to the application a certificate stating that the land to which the application relates does not appear in such books or records, or setting forth copies of all entries of such land, as the fact may be, and shall transmit the application, such certificate, and the papers, plans, and memorandum mentioned in section twenty of this Act by the first registered mail to the clerk in Manila."

SEC. 8. Section thirty-five of said Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 35. If no person appears and answers within the time allowed, the court may at once upon motion of the applicant, no reason to the contrary appearing, order a general default to be recorded and the application to be taken for confessed. By the description in the notice, 'To all whom it may concern,' all the world are made parties defendant and shall be concluded by the default and order. After such default and order the court may enter a decree confirming the title of the applicant and ordering registration of the same."

SEC. 9. Section thirty-six of said Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, as amended by section eight of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eight, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 36. If in any case an appearance is entered and answer filed, the case shall be set down for hearing on motion of either party, but a default and order shall be entered against all persons who do not appear and answer, in the manner provided in the preceding section. The court may hear the parties and their evidence or may refer the case or any part thereof to a referee, to hear the parties and their evidence and make report thereon to the court. The trial before the referee may occur at any convenient place within the province or city, and the time and place of trial shall be fixed by the referee and reasonable notice thereof shall be given by him to the parties. The court shall render judgment in accordance with the report as though the facts had been found by the judge himself, unless the court shall for cause shown set the report aside or order it to be recommitted to the referee for further finding: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the court may in its discretion accept the report in part or set it aside in part. The court may in any case before decree require a survey to be made for the purpose of determining boundaries, and may order durable bounds to be set, and referred to in the application, by amendment. The expense of survey and bounds shall be taxed in the costs of the case and may be apportioned among the parties as justice may require. If no person appears to oppose the application, such expense shall be borne by the applicant. If two or more applications claim the same land, or part of the same land, the court may order the hearings upon all such applications to be consolidated, if such consolidation is in the interest of economy of time and expense.

"The surveying required by the provisions of this section, or by any rules and directions of the Court of Land Registration, and the *drafting of any* plans required, may be done by any private surveyor

of sufficient qualifications, to be approved by the judges of the Court of Land Registration, or by a surveyor or surveyors to be detailed for that purpose from the clerical force authorized by law for the Court of Land Registration, whose duty it is hereby made to provide in its clerical force a sufficient number of competent surveyors for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section. The judges of the Court of Land Registration shall fix in each case the fee to be charged by the expense of a survey and necessary drafting, which shall be paid by the applicant, or apportioned among the parties, as justice may require. The fees so charged shall be paid into the Insular Treasury, except in cases where a private surveyor, to be approved by the judges, is employed."

SEC. 10. Section fifty-nine of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, entitled "The Public Land Act," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 59. Upon the filing of claims and applications for registration in the Court of Land Registration, under this chapter, the same procedure shall be adopted in the hearing of such cases and in the matter of appeal as is by the Land Registration Act provided for other claims, except that a notice of all such applications, together with a plan of the lands claimed, shall be immediately forwarded to the Director of Lands, who shall be represented in all questions arising upon the consideration of such applications by the Attorney-General or by any subordinate or assistant to the Attorney-General appointed for that purpose: *Provided*, That prior to the publication for hearing, all of the papers in such case shall be transmitted by the clerk to the Attorney-General in order that he may, if he considers it advisable for the interests of the Government, investigate all of the facts alleged in the application or otherwise brought to his attention. The Attorney-General shall return such papers to the clerk as soon as practicable within three months."

SEC. 11. In lieu of one examiner of titles for the city of Manila, which position is by this Act abolished, authority is hereby given for the employment by the Court of Land Registration of a clerk of class eight, and the sum of three thousand pesos, which was appropriated for the payment of the salary of the examiner of titles under the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine, is hereby made available for the payment of the salary of such clerk so authorized to be employed.

SEC. 12. Section twelve of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, Acts Numbered Six hundred and six, Eight hundred and ninety-four, Nine hundred and ninety-one, and Eleven hundred and seven, and section sixty of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, and all acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 30, 1907.

[No. 1700.]

AN ACT To grant to the Lepanto Mining Company, incorporated, a franchise to construct a highway from a point near Comillas, Province of Lepanto-Bontoc, in a general westerly direction to the China Sea at a point near the town of Bangar, Province of La Union; and theron to take toll, to operate as a common carrier, and, at its option, to construct a railroad.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to the Lepanto Mining Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Philippine Islands, and to its successors and assigns, to locate and construct, and, for a period of fifty years from the date of the passage of this Act, to maintain, use, and operate a highway, under the terms and conditions set forth in this Act. The said highway shall have a minimum width of four and twenty-five hundredths meters, and shall extend from a point on the Abra River near Comillas, Province of Lepanto-Bontoc, and about four miles south of Cervantes, in a general westerly direction to the China Sea at a point near the town of Bangar, Province of La Union.

SEC. 2. During the continuance of this franchise the grantee shall enjoy the following powers, privileges, and exemptions:

(*a*) To occupy, with the prior approval of the Governor-General, any part of the public domain necessary for the purpose of the enjoyment of the franchise granted by this Act.

(*b*) With the written approval of the Governor-General, to open and work quarries and gravel pits on any public lands and to take from such lands earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction and maintenance of the said highway. Where, however, the said highway runs through any public lands, the grantee shall not cut any trees growing within thirty-five meters of either side of the center line of the said highway, except such as are necessary to clear sufficient ground for the construction of the said highway: *Provided, however*, That in the event of the grantee availing itself of the right to construct the railroad as authorized by this Act, then the grantee's right, if any, to cut trees within the said tract of land shall be determined by the concessionary contract hereinafter provided for. The provisions of the foregoing portions of this section shall only apply to public lands available for homestead settlement or for sale under the Public Land Act, or to timber lands of the Philippine Government, and shall not apply to lands used and assigned for other purposes.

(*c*) To acquire by condemnation proceedings land for the purpose of constructing the said highway where its course lies through private lands. The width of the right of way so obtained shall be no greater than necessary for the location and construction of the said highway and shall be approved by the Director of Public Works. The right of condemnation or eminent domain shall be exercised by the grantee in accordance with the laws of the Philippine Islands at the time being in force.

(*d*) With the approval of the Governor-General, to cross or occupy such parts of public highways, roads, trails, alleys, avenues, and squares, and, with similar approval, to acquire title to such other municipal or provincial lands as may be necessary for the

location and construction of the said highway, on terms to be agreed upon by the grantee and the proper provincial or municipal authorities, as the case may be, and in case of failure to agree upon the terms thereof, such terms shall be fixed by the Governor-General. Lands or rights of use and occupation of lands, granted under the foregoing provisions of this section, shall revert to the governments by which they are respectively granted, upon the termination of this franchise or concession, or upon its revocation or repeal.

(*e*) To acquire from corporations or private individuals, by purchase, contract, lease, grant, or donation, any lands which may be necessary or useful for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the said highway.

(*f*) To establish along the length of the said highway, telegraph, telephone, and electrical transmission lines for the exclusive use of the grantee and for such other purposes as may be approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Police. All posts for such lines shall carry free of charge the number of wires which the Philippine Government may consider it necessary to install for public service.

(*g*) To act as common carrier over the said highway and to carry passengers, freight, and produce for hire in all classes of vehicles, including those drawn or propelled by mechanical power: *Provided, however*, That the grantee shall establish at such points as may be fixed by the Director of Public Works, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, suitable turnouts of such width as will enable vehicles of all classes to pass each other.

(*h*) To erect suitable tollgates and to collect tolls or charges for the passage over the said highway of all classes of vehicles carrying passengers, freight, or produce for hire, including those drawn or propelled by mechanical power.

All tolls or rates whether charged by the said grantee for the use of the said highway or for its services as common carrier, shall be reasonable and nondiscriminating and shall be subject to regulation in accordance with any general or special Act of the Philippine Commission or other legislative authority of the Philippine Government.

(*i*) To construct upon the said highway a railroad to be operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power. In order to avail itself of the right to construct a railroad the grantee must organize a railroad corporation under the laws of the Philippine Islands, or under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, and this franchise may be thereupon transferred to such railroad corporation, and thereafter the grantee shall have the right to maintain and operate a railroad upon the said highway.

The railroad shall be constructed, equipped, maintained, and operated in accordance with the laws of the Philippine Islands governing railroad corporations at the time being in force, and under a concessionary contract to be entered into between the said corporation and the Philippine Government. The Governor-General is hereby authorized to determine the terms and conditions of the said contract and to execute the same on behalf of the Philippine Government.

(*j*) To recover, in an action at law, with costs, the actual damages, and also exemplary damages of not less than five pesos, nor more than one hundred pesos, from any person who may unlawfully—

1. Cut, break down, or otherwise destroy any tollgate or remove earth, stone, or timber from the said highway to the damage of the same; or

2. Draw or haul any logs, timber, or other material on the bed of the said highway, unless the same shall be entirely lifted, on wheels, above the surface of the road; or

3. Drive or lead upon the said highway any vehicle with the wheels rigid with the axle to which they are attached, or any sled, or any vehicle for the purpose of handling freight or produce with a tire of less width than authorized by the laws of the Philippine Islands, at the time being in force, in regard to the use of well-constructed or improved public roads by vehicles: *Provided, however*, That the said highway is hereby expressly exempted from any provisions of law authorizing the Governor-General to suspend temporarily the laws regulating the width of tires; or

4. Divert any stream of water, and thereby cause water to overflow any part of the said highway; or

5. Remove from the said highway any tool or roadmaking material belonging to the grantee; or

6. Do any act by which the roadbed or any ditch, gutter, sluice, culvert, drain, or bridge pertaining to the said highway shall be injured or obstructed; or

7. Cause any of the above acts to be done.

The provisions of section sixteen of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eleven, and of any law of the Philippine Islands whereby any of the Acts enumerated in subsection (*j*) of this section are made criminal offenses if committed on public highways, are hereby made a part of this franchise; and the offender or offenders may be prosecuted criminally thereunder should the grantee elect not to recover damages for the said acts in a civil action.

(*k*) To recover in an action at law three times the amount of said toll, with costs, payable to the grantee, from any person who, being subject to toll, may unlawfully refuse to pay the same, or may turn out of the said highway and pass a tollgate and again enter the said highway with intent to avoid payment of the toll:

For the better enforcement of the provisions of subsections (*j*) and (*k*) of this section, the provincial boards of the respective provinces within which the said highway lies may, upon the petition of the grantee first had, appoint as many of the persons in the employment of the said grantee as may be necessary to act as special police officers on the said highway. Every special police officer, whose appointment is hereby authorized, shall be sworn before a justice of the peace and shall hold office until his appointment is duly revoked by the proper provincial board or until the grantee shall give due notice to the provincial board that it no longer requires the services of the said officer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the grantee—

(*a*) To make a proper survey of the proposed location and route of the said highway, and to submit a map, profile, and description of such location and route for the approval in writing of the Governor-General. The map and description shall show the location of the trees which the grantee desires permission to cut in order to clear sufficient ground for the construction of the said highway.

(*b*) To submit detailed plans and specifications for a substantial and permanent highway to the Secretary of Commerce and Police,

through the Director of Public Works. The approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police shall be necessary before construction is commenced on any section of the said highway.

(*c*) To establish a system of maintenance of the said highway which shall be approved by the Director of Public Works and shall provide for an average of at least one man continually employed in the maintenance of each kilometer of road in the rainy season, and an average of at least one man for each two kilometers of the road in the dry season, and to keep and maintain said highway in good repair. The system of maintenance provided for in this paragraph shall be immediately put in operation on any completed portion of the said highway and shall be continued in operation during the life of this franchise or until the grantee shall construct a railroad on the said highway, as authorized by this Act.

(*d*) Whatever the means of transportation used by the grantee, to carry the mails, in the event of the Director of Posts so desiring, upon such terms and conditions and at such rates as may be agreed upon between the Director of Posts and the grantee. In case the Director of Posts and the grantee can not agree on terms, conditions, or as to rates of transportation of the mails, the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, after giving the grantee opportunity to be heard, shall fix the rates of transportation and the terms and conditions under which the mails shall be carried by the grantee over the said highway.

(*e*) To permit the public, after the said highway has been opened for travel, to make free and unrestricted use of the same, subject to no toll or charge therefor except such as has already been provided for in this Act: *Provided, however*, That no public road, highway, or trail occupied or used under the provisions of subsection (*d*) of section two of this Act shall be closed to travel or use by the public for any cause whatever, without the prior approval of the Governor-General: *And provided further*, That after the highway to be constructed under this franchise has been opened for travel the same shall not be closed to travel or to the use of the public without the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police. Should the grantee elect to construct a railroad on such highway, the concessionary contract therefor shall define the future status of the said highway in regard to its use by the public.

(*f*) To deposit at the time of acceptance of this franchise with the Insular Treasurer, ten thousand pesos, or negotiable bonds of the United States or other securities, approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Police, of the face value of ten thousand pesos, as a guaranty that the franchise has been accepted in good faith and that the construction of said highway shall be begun on or before the first day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and shall be completed and ready for use on or before the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and ten.

If the deposit is made in money, the same shall be deposited at interest in some interest-paying bank approved by the Insular Treasurer, and all interest accruing or due on said deposit or negotiable bonds of the United States or other securities shall be collected by the Insular Treasurer and paid to the grantee. Should the grantee for any cause other than the act of God, the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot or civil commotion, or inevitable

cause, fail, refuse, or neglect to begin construction and complete said highway within the time prescribed by this franchise, then the deposit prescribed by this section to be made with the Insular Treasurer, whether in money, bonds, or other securities, shall become the property of the Philippine Government as liquidated damages caused to such Government by such failure, refusal, or neglect, and thereafter no interest on said bonds or other securities shall be paid to the grantee. Should the said grantee observe all the terms and conditions of this franchise, the said deposit, bonds, or other securities deposited shall be returned by the Insular Treasurer to the grantee.

(*g*) To pay the Insular Treasurer, annually, after any portion of the said highway, or of the said railroad, is opened for traffic, one and one-half per centum of all gross receipts from any business authorized by this Act, and the said percentage shall be in lieu of all taxes on the franchise or earnings thereof.

SEC. 4. The right is hereby reserved to the Philippine Government to purchase the said highway from the grantee at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the date of the passage of this Act. The purchase price shall be the fair value of the said highway at the date of the purchase, and shall be appraised by a board consisting of one appraiser selected by the grantee, one selected by the Governor-General, and the third to be chosen by the two thus selected, or, in case of their failure to agree, the third to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Should the grantee fail or refuse to select an appraiser within thirty days, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, the senior associate justice of the said Supreme Court, and the appraiser selected by the Governor-General shall act as such board. The award of the majority of the appraisers shall be deemed the award of the board.

SEC. 5. The said highway shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the Philippine Government and the United States of America, for postal, military, naval, and other governmental service, and also subject to such reasonable regulations as the Philippine Government, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall impose restricting the charges for such Government transportation.

Reasonable compensation shall be allowed for the urgent transportation of mail, troops, bullion, ammunition, or freight for the Government at other hours or on a different schedule than ordinarily maintained by the grantee as a common carrier. The grantee shall provide such facilities for such purposes as may be necessary at any hour, day or night.

SEC. 6. The failure, refusal, or neglect to comply with any of the terms and conditions required of the grantee by this Act shall forfeit this franchise, and said highway or railroad, as the case may be, and all improvements and equipment thereon, and all property pertaining thereto, shall thereupon become the property of the Philippine Government, unless such failure, refusal, or neglect was directly and primarily caused by an act of God, the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot or civil commotion, or inevitable cause. The time during which the grantee is prevented from carrying out terms and conditions of this franchise by any of the causes cited

herein shall be added, by executive order of the Governor-General, to the time allowed by this franchise for compliance with its provisions.

SEC. 7. The books and accounts of the grantee shall be subject to official inspection at any and all times by the Insular Auditor, his authorized representatives, or any other representative of the Government appointed by the Governor-General.

SEC. 8. This franchise or concession is subject to amendment, alteration, or appeal by the Congress of the United States; no stock or bonds shall be issued by the grantee hereunder except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; the grantee shall not declare stock or bond dividends.

The foregoing and all other terms and provisions of section seventy-four of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and of sections four and five of the Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, relating to the construction of railroads in the Philippine Islands in so far as the same are applicable to this franchise, are hereby applied to, incorporated into, and made a part of this franchise with the same effect as if they were set out herein at length.

SEC. 9. The word "grantee" herein shall be held to include and apply to the successors and assigns of said grantee.

SEC. 10. The grantee may assign, transfer, or sell this franchise only after the approval of the Governor-General in writing has been obtained: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the assignment, transfer, or sale to a railroad corporation as provided in this Act, such approval shall not be necessary. In any event, the assignment, transfer or sale shall be made only to a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands or of any State of the United States of America.

SEC. 11. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect upon its passage: *Provided, however*, That the grant of the franchise shall not become operative or effective unless the grantee shall, within nine months after the passage of this Act, file with the Secretary of Commerce and Police its acceptance of the franchise and its agreement to comply with all the terms of the Act and make the deposit required by section three (*f*) of this Act. With this acceptance shall be filed an amendment to the charter of the grantee, in a form satisfactory to the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, wherein the said corporation shall be duly authorized to enjoy all powers, privileges, and exemptions granted by this Act.

Enacted, August 30, 1907.

[No. 1701.]

AN ACT To equalize and secure uniformity in salaries of provincial fiscals, to empower the Governor-General to consolidate the offices of fiscals of two or more provinces, to declare vacant the position of fiscal of any province and assign the duties thereof to the office of the Attorney-General, and to restore the status existing prior to such consolidation or abolition, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The provincial fiscals, in the provinces hereinafter named, shall receive the following salaries:

(*a*) In the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Pangasinan, not less than four thousand five hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos per annum each;

(*b*) In the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, La Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Tayabas, not less than four thousand pesos nor more than four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each;

(*c*) In the Provinces of Batangas, Bohol, Cagayan, Capiz, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon, not less than three thousand five hundred pesos nor more than four thousand pesos per annum each;

(*d*) In the Provinces of Cavite, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Oriental Negros, Surigao, and Tarlac, and in the Mountain District, not less than three thousand pesos nor more than three thousand five hundred pesos per annum each;

(*e*) In the Provinces of Agusan, Antique, Bataan, Isabela, Mindoro, Palawan, and Zambales, not less than two thousand five hundred pesos nor more than three thousand pesos per annum each;

SEC. 2. The Governor-General shall, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, fix the salaries of the respective provincial fiscals within the above limitations.

SEC. 3. Whenever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted by the consolidation of the offices of two or more provincial fiscals, the Governor-General may, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, declare such positions consolidated, appoint a fiscal thereto, fix the salary of the position resulting therefrom at not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the sum of the salaries of the positions consolidated, determine the residence of the fiscal so appointed, and apportion among the provinces served the charges for salary, traveling expenses, clerical and other necessary expenses incident to the performance of the duties of the combined office.

SEC. 4. Whenever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted thereby, the Governor-General may, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, declare the position of provincial fiscal in any province vacant, and direct that the duties imposed by law upon the provincial fiscal of such province be performed by an assistant attorney of the Bureau of Justice designated by the Attorney-General; and such province shall reimburse the Bureau of Justice for the necessary traveling expenses, salary of such assistant attorney, and other expenses necessarily incident to the services rendered, in such amount as shall be fixed by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice,

not exceeding seventy-five per centum of the salary previously fixed for the fiscal of said province.

SEC. 5. Whenever the offices of two or more provincial fiscals have been consolidated, and whenever the office of the provincial fiscal in any province has been declared vacant, as provided by this Act, the Governor-General, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, may restore them to their previous status when, in his opinion, the public interest is no longer served by such consolidation, and thereupon the salaries payable to the separate positions shall be the same as were payable at the time of consolidation.

SEC. 6. Acts Numbered Twelve hundred and ninety-five, Fourteen hundred and thirty-seven, Fifteen hundred and thirty-six, Fifteen hundred and seventy-two, Fifteen hundred and ninety, and Sixteen hundred and forty-four, providing for the consolidation of the offices of provincial fiscals in certain provinces, and any Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect on October first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1702.]

AN ACT TO amend sections fourteen, thirty-six, and seventy-one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, providing a code of civil procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fourteen of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty-three" in the third line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-one," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SEC. 14. *Qualification of applicants.*—Any resident of the Philippine Islands, not a subject or citizen of any foreign government, of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the necessary qualifications of learning and ability, is entitled to admission as a member of the bar of the Islands and to practice as such in all their courts."

SEC. 2. Section thirty-six of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 36. *Judges as lawyers.*—Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of First Instance, Court of Land Registration, the municipal court of Manila, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Assistant Attorney-General, the assistant attorneys in the Bureau of Justice, the prosecuting attorney of the city of Manila, and his assistants, the city attorney, and assistant attorney of the city of Manila, the attorney and assistant attorney for the Moro Province, provincial

fiscals, the fiscal for the Mountain District, and the clerks of court shall not while holding office engage in private practice as attorneys at law or give professional advice to clients."

SEC. 3. Section seventy-one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 71. *Final disposition of dockets.*—Whenever any justice of the peace shall die or resign or shall be removed from office or shall remove from the municipality to which he was appointed, or whenever his office shall in any way become vacant, such justice of the peace, or his legal representative in case of his death, shall, within ten days after such death, resignation, removal from office, removal from the municipality, or vacancy in the office, deliver his docket, process, papers, books, and all records relating to his office to the justice appointed to fill such vacancy or to the auxiliary justice appointed for such municipality; and if any justice of the peace, or his legal representative in case of his death, refuses or neglects to deliver as hereby prescribed such docket, process, papers, books, and records to such newly appointed justice or to the said auxiliary justice of the peace, as the case may be, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both.

"Such auxiliary justice of the peace shall, during the time he shall perform the duties of the office, keep in his office the docket, process, papers, books, and records delivered to him and shall, while kept by him, certify copies thereof whenever lawfully demanded, and, upon the appointment and qualification of a justice of the peace to fill such vacancy, the said auxiliary justice shall, within ten days after such appointment and qualification, deliver to such justice of the peace so appointed and qualified such docket, together with all process, papers, books, and records relating to his office, and if any auxiliary justice of the peace, or his legal representative in case of his death, refuses or neglects to deliver such docket, process, papers, books, and records to such justice of the peace, as herein prescribed, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

"If there shall be on such docket any judgment unexecuted while such docket, process, papers, books, and records are in the custody of the auxiliary justice of the peace or the justice appointed to fill such vacancy, the auxiliary justice, or such newly appointed justice, as the case may be, may issue execution upon such judgment, and the execution so issued shall have the same effect as if issued by the justice who rendered the judgment.

"Whenever the office of any justice of the peace shall become vacant for any cause and there shall be pending before him any matter or action undetermined, and the books and papers of such justice shall have been delivered pursuant to law to the justice appointed to fill such vacancy or to the auxiliary justice of the peace, as the case may be, such newly appointed justice or auxiliary justice, as the case may be, shall proceed to hear, try, and determine such matter or action; and in case the time fixed for the trial of such matter or action by such ex-justice shall have passed, the newly appointed justice or the auxiliary justice, as the case may be, shall cause at least three days' notice of the time of such hearing to be given to the parties to such action or proceeding."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1703.]

AN ACT To define and fix the status of prisoners and the responsibility for their maintenance, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following persons shall hereafter be considered to be municipal prisoners:

(*a*) All persons detained or sentenced for violation of municipal or city ordinances.

(*b*) All persons detained, pending trial before justices of the peace or before municipal courts.

(*c*) All persons sentenced to the payment of a fine in cases where the subsidiary imprisonment for nonpayment of such fine is not to exceed one month, or sentenced to *arresto menor* or to *arresto menor* and fine, even in those cases where the person sentenced is subject to subsidiary imprisonment.

(*d*) All persons sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

(*e*) All persons detained by order of a justice of the peace, or of a judge of a municipal court, pending preliminary investigation of the crime charged, until the court shall remand them to the Court of First Instance.

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all municipal prisoners shall be maintained by the city or municipality in which the offense was committed.

SEC. 3. Except as hereinbefore provided the following persons shall hereafter be considered to be provincial prisoners:

(*a*) All persons detained pending preliminary investigation before a judge of the Court of First Instance or pending trial before the Court of First Instance.

(*b*) All persons sentenced by a court of original jurisdiction to *arresto mayor* or to *presidio correccional* or *prisión correccional* for a period not exceeding one year, or to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos, or to both penalties, even in those cases where the person sentenced is subject to subsidiary imprisonment: *Provided, however*, That the subsequent status of such prisoners shall be determined in accordance with section seven of this Act.

(*c*) All persons sentenced by a court of original jurisdiction to imprisonment for more than thirty days and not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all provincial prisoners shall be maintained by the province in which the offense was committed.

SEC. 5. All prisoners who are neither municipal nor provincial prisoners shall be considered Insular prisoners: *Provided, however*, That all persons sentenced for violation of the immigration or Chinese exclusion laws, the customs and navigation laws, or Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eleven, prohibiting the exportation of silver coins from the Philippine Islands, whatever the sentence imposed, shall be considered to be Insular prisoners.

SEC. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all Insular prisoners shall be maintained out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Prisons: *Provided, however*, That no prisoner at present under sentence in a provincial jail who has less than one year to serve, after deducting from his sentence all allowances which he may have earned for good conduct up to the date of this Act, shall be deemed to be an Insular prisoner.

SEC. 7. Pending an appeal, the status of a prisoner shall not be changed, and whenever upon appeal to, or review by, a higher court, the status of a prisoner, as hereinbefore fixed, shall be changed by an increase or diminution of his sentence, the responsibility of the Insular Government or the provinces or municipalities, as the case may be, for the maintenance of such prisoner due to such change in sentence shall take effect from the date of judgment of the higher court and shall not be retroactive.

SEC. 8. All actual and necessary expenses incurred in the transportation and guarding and subsistence of prisoners during transportation from municipal jails to provincial jails, except the expenses of Constabulary escorts, if any, shall be paid from the funds of the proper municipality.

SEC. 9. All actual and necessary expenses incurred in the transportation and guarding and subsistence during transportation of Insular prisoners from provincial jails to an Insular prison, reformatory, or Insular penal institution, except the expenses of the Constabulary escort, if any there be, shall be borne by the proper province. The return transportation of all discharged Insular prisoners from their place of confinement to their homes shall be paid out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 10. The Governor-General shall have the power and is hereby authorized to designate and establish Insular penal institutions or settlements. He may direct the transfer of Insular prisoners between Insular penal institutions, and the reasonable and actual expenses incurred in the transportation, guarding, and subsistence of such prisoners shall be paid out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Prisons: *Provided, however*, That when such prisoners are guarded by Constabulary escorts all expenses of such escorts shall be borne by the Bureau of Constabulary.

SEC. 11. All finally convicted able-bodied male prisoners may be compelled to work in and about prisons, jails, public buildings, grounds, roads, and other public works of the Insular Government, the provinces, or the municipalities, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Director of Prisons, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to persons over sixty years of age: *And provided further*, That all prisoners who continue in prison pending a determination of their appeals may be compelled to police their cells,

and to perform such other labor as may be deemed necessary for hygienic or sanitary reasons: *And provided further*, That finally convicted female prisoners may be assigned to work suitable to their sex and physical condition.

SEC. 12. The Governor-General may, from time to time, by executive order, detail finally convicted Insular prisoners to work in any part of the Islands upon any public work specified by him, and the Secretary of Public Instruction shall fix the terms and conditions upon which any branch of the Government may receive the labor of such Insular prisoners.

SEC. 13. Provincial boards may, with the approval of the Governor-General, direct the confinement of municipal prisoners in provincial jails when by reason of the lack, inadequacy, or insecurity of municipal jails such action becomes necessary. The cost of maintenance of such prisoners while confined in the provincial jails shall be a charge against the municipality to which the prisoners pertain at a *per capita* rate per day, not exceeding twenty centavos, to be fixed by the provincial board.

SEC. 14. Whenever, in the discretion of the Governor-General, the insanitary or insecure condition of any provincial or municipal jail makes it advisable, or whenever the public interests require, he may transfer to any Insular prison or penal institution all or any of the prisoners committed to such jail, and may also direct the return of said prisoners to provincial or municipal jails whenever it may be deemed expedient. Such order of transfer may include any prisoners now serving sentence in any provincial or municipal jail, or now awaiting preliminary examination or trial. The order of commitment of such prisoners, together with a copy of the order directing their transfer as hereinbefore provided, shall accompany the prisoners and be delivered with them to the officer in charge of the penal institution to which they are sent.

SEC. 15. Proceedings to release on bail any prisoner awaiting trial who may have been transferred to any Insular prison or penal institution under the next preceding section shall be brought in the court before which said prisoner's case is pending, and in case bail is offered and accepted such prisoner shall be released on order of the court accepting and having jurisdiction to accept bail, and, if he so elects, shall be returned to the province from which he was transferred, at the cost of the Insular Government, payable out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 16. The expenses of the transportation, guarding, subsistence, care, and maintenance of any prisoner transferred to any Insular prison or penal institution, or returned to any province for trial, under section fourteen of this Act, shall be a charge against the treasury of the province from which he was transferred, and the amount of said expenses shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, with the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 17. For the purposes of this Act the city of Manila shall be considered to be both a province and a municipality.

SEC. 18. Nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to change the provisions of section ten of Act Numbered Four hundred and thirteen, permitting provinces having no jails to arrange for the detention of their provincial prisoners in the jails of other provinces and to defray the expense of the maintenance of such prisoners, or

so as to change the provision of section eleven of said Act providing for the detention of fugitives from justice and their maintenance.

SEC. 19. Nothing contained in Acts Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-four and Fifteen hundred and sixty-one, relating to the enforcement of conditional pardons and of paroles, and nothing contained in Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-three, relating to diminution of sentences for good behavior, shall be construed to change the original status of prisoners nor to transfer the responsibility for their maintenance as defined and fixed by this Act.

SEC. 20. Subsection (*c*) of section twenty-five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*c*) The actual cost of guarding, maintaining, and supervising prisoners confined in Bilibid Prison who are charges on the funds of the provinces or municipalities or of the city of Manila shall be calculated by taking the total current annual expense of Bilibid Prison, or of any other institution where they are confined, deducting therefrom the receipts accruing from manufactures made by them, and obtaining an average net cost *per capita*.

"A separate set of books shall be kept for each penal institution, and each of the provinces and municipalities and the city of Manila shall pay for such of their prisoners as may be detained or confined in any Insular prison or penal institution according to the *per capita* fixed as above stated."

SEC. 21. Section three of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-eight is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Minor prisoners now confined in Bilibid Prison or in any provincial jail who, if males, were under the age of sixteen at the time of commitment, or, if females, under the age of eighteen at the time of commitment, may be transferred by executive order of the Governor-General for the period of the unexpired portion of their sentences to any of the institutions mentioned in section one hereof: *Provided, however*, That the Governor-General prior to making transfer of any minor from Bilibid Prison or any provincial prison or jail to any such institution shall take into consideration the religion of the minor and that of his parents or next of kin and shall not transfer such minor without the approval of the parents or next of kin to any private institution not under the control and supervision of the religious sect or denomination to which such minor and his parents or next of kin belong: *And provided further*, That any minor transferred as prescribed in this section to any of the institutions mentioned in section one hereof may be retransferred by executive order of the Governor-General to the prison or jail from which he was transferred, there to be confined for the unexpired portion of his sentence. All reasonable and actual expenses incurred in the transportation, guarding, and subsistence of such minor prisoners shall be borne by the province in which said minor prisoners were sentenced, if they be provincial prisoners, or by the appropriation for the Bureau of Prisons, if they be Insular prisoners."

SEC. 22. Section five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-eight is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Institutions to which minors are committed in accordance with this Act shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary

for the safe custody, instruction, and educational training of the minors so committed, and, in so far as such minors are concerned, such institutions shall be under the supervision and control of the Secretary of Public Instruction."

SEC. 23. Acts Numbered Five hundred and sixteen and Nine hundred and sixty-two, section twenty-five (*e*) of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, and section thirteen of Act Numbered Four hundred and thirteen, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-seven, and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 25. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1704.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act establishing a medical school and defining the manner in which it shall be controlled and conducted," by providing that the Philippine Medical School shall be a body corporate.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Sections one and two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen, entitled "An Act establishing a Medical School and defining the manner in which it shall be controlled and conducted," are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. There is hereby established in the city of Manila a medical school for the purpose of giving medical instruction to qualified students. It shall be known as the Philippine Medical School. This school is hereby made a body corporate, under the name and designation of the Philippine Medical School.

"SEC. 2. The powers of the corporation are hereby vested in a body to be known as the board of control of the Philippine Medical School, which shall consist of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the Interior, one member of the Philippine Commission, and one other member to be designated by the Governor-General. The dean of the faculty of the school, after the establishment of said faculty, also shall be a member of the board of control."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1705.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-nine, as amended, by providing for the signing of contracts and leases for cold-storage space in the division of cold storage of the Bureau of Supply.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An Act prescribing the method of executing leases of real estate to or by the Insular Government," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and three and section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and twenty-five, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. All deeds and leases of houses and other real estate or other contracts for the use and occupancy of property made to or by the Insular Government or any Department or Bureau thereof shall be executed for and in behalf of the Insular Government by the Governor-General, except as hereinafter provided, to wit:

"(*a*) Leases of portions of the San Lazaro estate under the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Seven, series of nineteen hundred and one, as amended, shall be executed by the Director of Lands, by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

"(*b*) Leases of portions of the public domain under the provisions of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, known as 'The Public Land Act,' and deeds and leases under Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty, known as 'The Friar Lands Act,' shall be executed by the Director of Lands, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

"(*c*) Contracts and leases for cold-storage space in the division of cold storage, Bureau of Supply, shall be executed by the Purchasing Agent, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1706.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the government of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the government of the city of Manila for the *fiscal year ending* June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and *thereafter until* expended, unless otherwise stated:

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Administration, Municipal and Advisory Boards, public charities:
President of the Municipal Board, at ten thousand pesos per annum; three members of the Municipal Board, at nine thousand pesos per annum each.

Office of the Secretary of the Municipal Board:

Secretary, at seven thousand pesos per annum; one chief clerk, class six; three employees, class seven; one employee, class eight; one employee, Class C; one employee, Class E; two employees, Class I; three messengers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each.

Disbursing office:

Disbursing officer, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum; one employee, at three thousand nine hundred pesos per annum; one employee, class six; one employee, class eight; one employee, Class A; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum: *Provided*, That the salary of the employee authorized above, at three thousand nine hundred pesos per annum; shall be payable from funds appropriated for expenditure under the department of sewer and waterworks construction.

Advisory Board:

Authorized fees of twelve members, not to exceed six thousand two hundred and forty pesos; secretary, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum: *Provided*, That the secretary of the Advisory Board may be required to perform additional official duties in the discretion of the president without extra compensation.

Miscellaneous:

For compensation of necessary personnel to conduct elections; and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and purchase of supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; music; maintenance of prisoners; premiums on official bonds; decoration of public buildings, parades, entertainments, and other expenses incident to public celebrations; traveling expenses of employees; election expenses; care and maintenance of injured, sick, and insane paupers; burial of pauper dead; and other incidental expenses; two hundred and six thousand six hundred and two pesos.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Law Department:

Office of the city attorney:

City attorney, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant city attorney, at four thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class A; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Office of sheriff:

For additional compensation to the clerk of the Court of First Instance as *ex officio* sheriff of Manila, at two thousand pesos per annum; one deputy sheriff, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one deputy sheriff, Class D; one deputy sheriff, Class E;

two deputy sheriffs, Class H; one deputy sheriff, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum; one clerk, Class H; for hire of janitors and laborers.

Municipal court:

Judge, at seven thousand pesos per annum; clerk of court, class eight; one interprter, Class A; two deputy clerks, Class D; one messenger, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Office of register of deeds:

Register of deeds, at four thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Class D; three clerks, Class G; two clerks, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one messenger, at three hundred pesos per annum.

Justice of the peace court:

Justice of the peace, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, at three hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, at two hundred and forty pesos per anum.

Miscellaneous:

For substitutes for the judge of the municipal court and justice of the peace; and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and purchase of supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; interpreters', registers', translators', and other authorized fees; revenue stamps; court fees in proceedings conducted in the names of private parties to enable the city to purchase land for public use in cases where the owners of such land have not sufficient means to pay fees; and other incidental expenses.

Office of the prosecuting attorney:

Prosecuting attorney, at eight thousand pesos per annum; first assistant prosecuting attorney, at five thousand pesos per annum; second assistant prosecuting attorney, at four thousand pesos per annum; third assistant prosecuting attorney, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class eight; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, class ten; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class F; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum; for contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and purchase of supplies; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; court costs in criminal cases in Court of First Instance; for the expenses of indigent witnesses, and for securing testimony and the presence in Manila of such witnesses in criminal cases from the provinces; and other incidental expenses; twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy pesos.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Department: Chief of the fire department, at six thousand pesos per annum; city electrician, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum; deputy chief, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; chief engineer, at three thousand pesos per annum; one mechanic, at two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum; one lineman, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one lineman, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum; three linemen, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; two employees, at twenty-five pesos per month each; eight captains, at two

thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each; thirteen lieutenants, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; five engineers, first class, twelve thousand six hundred pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of engineers, first class, shall be at the rate of two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each for the second and succeeding years; nine engineers, second class, ten thousand six hundred and eighty pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of engineers, second class, shall be at the rate of nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each for the second and succeeding years; forty-five firemen, first class, ninety-six thousand two hundred pesos: *Provided*, that the pay of firemen, first class, shall be at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of two thousand pesos per annum each for the second year, two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and two thousand two hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years; fifty firemen, second class, thirty-five thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of firemen, second class, shall be at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, and may be at the rate of six hundred pesos per annum each for the second year, six hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years: *And provided further*, That in computing the service of firemen, credit for previous service in the police department, city of Manila, may be allowed to employees transferred to the fire department; clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; one clerk, class eight; and for hire of temporary employees; for contingent expenses, including repair of office furniture and purchase and repair of station apparatus, furniture, and supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; purchase of horses, harness, hose, parts for apparatus and small equipment; electrical apparatus, supplies and tools, including those necessary for maintenance of alarm system; forage; horseshoeing; fuel; and other incidental expenses; two hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and fifty pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of engineering and public works:

General office:

City engineer, at nine thousand pesos per annum; first assistant city engineer, at five thousand pesos per annum; two second assistant city engineers, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; chief clerk, at four thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class ten; three clerks, Class C; one clerk, Class D; one inspector of buildings, class six; one inspector of plumbing, class six; one mechanic, class nine; one building inspector, class nine; one building inspector, class ten; one building inspector, Class C; one building inspector, Class D; one clerk, Class G; two clerks, Class I; and for hire of mechanics and other labor as may be necessary for the maintenance and repair of public buildings.

Sanitary inspection:

One inspector, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum; one messenger, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Water supply and sewers:

Superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; inspector of boilers and machinery and chief engineer at pumping station, at four thousand pesos per annum; chief inspector, class eight; one assistant engineer at pumping station, Class B; one assistant engineer at pumping station, at one thousand five hundred and sixty pesos per annum; two foremen, class nine; one foreman, class ten; one foreman, water supply shops, Class C; six meter inspectors, Class D; one junior draftsman, Class H; one clerk, Class I; one clerk, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum; and for hire of assistant engineers at pumping station, foremen, mechanics, and other labor as may be necessary.

Drafting and surveys:

Assistant engineer, class eight; surveyor, at three thousand pesos per annum; transitman, class nine; two junior draftsmen, Class G; one junior draftsman, Class H; one junior draftsman, Class I; and for hire of axmen, chainmen, rodmen, and other labor as may be necessary.

Street construction and bridges:

Superintendent, at five thousand pesos per annum; one inspector, class seven; one inspector, class eight; one inspector, class nine; one foreman, class nine; one clerk, Class C; one clerk, Class I; for hire of foremen, launch officers and crews, mechanics, divers, and other labor as may be necessary; and for subsistence allowance of launch crews, at twenty centavos per diem each employee when necessary.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including purchase of office supplies and repair of office furniture; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; purchase of tools and miscellaneous supplies; repairs to bridges and operation of Binondo lift bridge; purchase and supply of materials for the maintenance of streets and roads; purchase of coal, oil, and waste; repairs to pumping machinery and boilers; repair of Santolan road and transportation of supplies to pumping station; cleaning and repair of drains and sewers; repairs to launches and equipment; repair and maintenance of public buildings; electrical service for parks, public buildings, and streets, including telephone service and purchase of minor electrical supplies; rents; janitors' supplies: *Provided*, That the cost of janitors' services and supplies, telephone service, electric current, ice, water, laundry, rents, shall be prorated, or otherwise charged, as the Municipal Board shall direct, and collected by the department of engineering and public works from the departments and offices served; four hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-eight pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

Department of assessments and collections: For reimbursement to the Insular Government on account of expenses incident to property

assessment, collection of city taxes, and other work of the city assessor and collector by the Bureau of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year, in addition to interdepartmental charges and other enonomic receipts, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

Department of sanitation and transportation: There is hereby created as of date July first, nineteen hundred and seven, under the above designation, a permanent reimbursable appropriation to the credit of which shall be deposited all receipts of the government of the city of Manila from and after the above date on account of services rendered or supplies furnished by the department of sanitation and transportation to other branches of the Government, or to other persons, under the provisions of existing law: *Provided*, That receipts on account of markets, mataderos, pail system, vault cleaning, sale of niches and other cemetery charges, pound receipts, transportation of meat, and other sources of revenue within the jurisdiction of the department, together with any others which may be assigned thereto by the Municipal Board, shall be construed as pertaining to this appropriation: *And provided further*, That as frequently as the Municipal Board shall direct, and at least once annually, there shall be transferred to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts" of the government of the city of Manila the net earnings of the department which shall have accrued prior to the date as of which transfer shall be made.

There shall be paid from this appropiation the salaries and wages of: Chief of department, at five thousand five hundred pesos per annum, with quarters in kind in Botanical Gardens; assistant chief, at four thousand pesos per annum; superintendent of sanitation, class seven, with quarters at dock; veterinary surgeon, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum, with quarters at city stables; superintendent of transportation, class eight, with quarters at city stables; superintendent of parks and cemeteries, class eight, with quarters at the Cementerio del Norte; one clerk, class eight; two stable foremen, class nine; one clerk, Class A; one clerk, Class C; two clerks, Class D; three clerks, Class F; two clerks, Class G; for temporary employees; for hire of foremen, not to exceed seven pesos per diem; additional foremen, watchmen, skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled laborers as may be necessary; for master of steam barge *Pluto*, not to exceed seven pesos per diem, with allowance of one peso per diem for subsistence; one chief engineer of steam barge *Pluto*, at not to exceed seven pesos per diem, with allowance of one peso per diem for subsistance; one assistant engineer of steam barge *Pluto*, at not to exceed three pesos and twenty-five centavos per diem, with allowance of thirty centavos per diem for subsistance; the necessary petty officers and crew, including allowance of thirty centavos per diem each for subsistence; for the reimbursement of other branches of the government for services rendered and supplies furnished, at rates to be determined by the Municipal Board; service allowances authorized by law for officers and employees upon appointment, resignation, or death; and other expenses, including the purchase and repair of office furniture and supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; purchase of means of transportation and other neces-

sary apparatus and equipment; purchase of gravel, sand, stone, and other necessary materials; purchase of brooms, disinfectants, paint, and miscellaneous supplies; forage; fuel; maintenance of and repairs to plant, including buildings and equipment of all classes; rents; for subsistence of animals in public pound and Botanical Gardens; and for all other purposes necessarily incident to the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the services assigned, or which may hereafter be assigned, to the department. The equipment, material, and supplies of the department of sanitation and transportation now on hand, or which have been requisitioned for prior to the passage of this Act, are hereby transferred to the account of this appropriation.

To furnish the necessary funds for the prompt settlement of obligations, notwithstanding delays necessarily incident to the collections due and accruing this appropriation, and to cover such deficit as may occur by reason of the expense incident to the street cleaning and other duties on account of which no receipts accrue, there is hereby apropriated the sum of sixty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-five pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

Department of police: Chief of police, at seven thousand pesos per annum; assistant chief of police, at five thousand pesos per annum; six captains, at four thousand pesos per annum each.

Office force:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, at three thousand pesos per annum; two clerks, class eight; two clerks, class nine; three clerks, Class A; one clerk, Class E; one clerk, Class F; two messengers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each.

Secret-service force:

One chief of secret service, at six thousand pesos per annum; two detectives, at four thousand pesos per annum each; one detective, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; one detective, at three thousand pesos per annum; one detective, at two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; five detectives, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; two detectives, at two thousand pesos per annum each; one detective, at one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; three detectives, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; three detectives, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; six detectives, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each.

First class police:

Thirty-two sergeants, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; one hundred and sixty-eight patrolmen, not to exceed three hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of patrolmen, first class, shall be at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, two thousand pesos per annum each for the second year, two thousand one hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and two thousand two hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years.

Second and third class police:

Sixteen sergeants, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; two hundred and eighty-four patrolmen, not to exceed two

hundred and five thousand eight hundred and forty pesos: *Provided*, That the pay of patrolmen, second class, shall be at the rate of six hundred pesos per annum each for the first year of service, seven hundred and fifty pesos per annum each for the second year, eight hundred and twenty-four pesos per annum each for the third year, and nine hundred pesos per annum each for the fourth and succeeding years; *And provided further*, That the pay of patrolmen, third class, shall be at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each for the first year of service, six hundred pesos per annum each for the second year, six hundred and sixty pesos per annum each for the third year, and seven hundred and twenty pesos per anum each for the fourth and succeeding years.

Miscellaneous:

For hire of labor; for maintenance of alarm system; and for hire of temporary employees.

Contingent expenses:

For contingent expenses, including repair of office and station furniture and purchase of supplies; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; alarm system apparatus and supplies, care and subsistence of prisoners confined in police stations; rents of buildings; fund to be used, subject to the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and four, in securing information, photographs of criminals, subsistence, vehicle hire and traveling expenses of detectives, decoys, and prisoners working outside the limits of the city of Manila; for the purchase of materials for uniforms; and other incidental expenses; *Provided*, That materials for uniforms may be sold at cost price to members of the uniformed force for their personal use, receipts from such sales to be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and to be available for expenditure in accordance with its provisions, and in addition thereto; five hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

Department of city schools:

Office force:

One clerk, class six; one clerk, Class D.

Day-school teachers:

Four teachers, Class C; four teachers, at one thousand three hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; five teachers, Class D; nine teachers, Class E; twenty-four teachers, Class F; fifty-six teachers, Class G; fifty-three teachers, Class H; thirty teachers, Class I; fifty teachers, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each.

Night-school teachers:

Seven principals, at four pesos per night each; and forty-five teachers, at three pesos per night each, not to exceed an aggregate of twenty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight pesos.

Miscellaneous:

Refund to Bureau of Education for half expense of medical examination of school children for the purpose of correcting errors in vision and other abnormal physical conditions which interfere with the education of the children; for hire of janitors, messengers, and other necessary laborers, not to exceed ten thousand two hundred and eighty pesos; and for hire of temporary employees.

SEC. 7. Subject to approval by the Municipal Board, upon recommendation of the Insular Auditor, refunds may be made by chiefs of departments on account of receipts from sale of fabricated articles or supplies, or services rendered to other branches of the Government or private parties when such action shall be consistent with good business practice and equity; and also on account of taxes and licenses, or parts thereof, erroneously collected, the refunds of which have been or shall be duly authorized in accordance with law: *Provided*, That refunds made in prusuance of this appropriation shall be charged in whole to the government of the city of Manila.

SEC. 8. Expenditures of funds appropriated by this Act shall be classified in accordance with such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Insular Auditor with the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 9. The city of Manila is hereby transferred from the Department of Finance and Justice to the executive control of the Governor-General, and sections twenty-eight and thirty-one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven are hereby amended accordingly.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect as of date July first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1707.]

AN ACT Making appropriations from the funds realized from the sale of bonds authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three for the purpose of constructing sewers in the city of Manila and to furnish it with an adequate sewer and drainage system and supply of water.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The unappropriated balance of funds realized, or which may hereafter be realized, from the sale of bonds authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three is hereby appropriated for the construction of the proposed sewer and water-supply systems in the city of Manila, as contemplated and provided in the Act hereinbefore mentioned, and expenses necessarily incident thereto, including salaries and wages of the chief engineer, at fifteen thousand pesos per annum; two principal assistant engineers, at nine thousand pesos per annum each; one assistant engineer, at six thousand pesos per annum; two assistant engineers, at four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each; two assistant engineers, at four thousand pesos per annum each; four assistant engineers, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two draftsmen, at nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; one clerk, Class F; hire of temporary inspectors as may be necessary; hire of labor for survey work; reimbursement, at the rate of three thousand nine hundred pesos per annum, to the appropriation for the disbursing office, city of Manila, on account of services rendered by that office; for the

purchase and repair of field equipment and furniture; supplies and tools; advertising; cablegrams; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; official transportation; telephone service; traveling expenses; exchange; maintenance of road along pipe line; expropriation of property for the right of way along pipe line; for sewer pumping stations and other necessary purposes; custom duties on materials; construction of storm-water sewers and drains; extension of water-supply distribution system; payments on contracts for construction and installations; and for other purposes necessarily incident to the completion of the projects authorized by law.

SEC. 2. The provisions of sections three, four, five, six, seven, and eight of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and six are hereby made applicable to the department of sewer and waterworks construction.

SEC. 3. The funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and twenty-three.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect as of date July first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1708.]

AN ACT To amend sections five, seven, and twenty-seven of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, as amended, by separating the Province of Sorsogon from the Eighth Judicial District and annexing it to the Fifteenth Judicial District, by separating the Province of La Union from the Third Judicial District and annexing it to the Mountain Judicial District, and changing the times at which Courts of First Instance shall be held in the provinces of said districts, repealing part of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-seven, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Phillippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, as amended, establishing the judicial districts throughout the provinces of the Philippine Islands, is hereby further amended by separating the Province of Sorsogon from the Eighth Judicial District and annexing it to the Fifteenth Judicial District, by separating the Province of La Union from the Third Judicial District and annexing it to the Mountain Judicial District, so that said section five shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. *Judicial districts.*—The following judicial districts for Courts of First Instance in the Philippine Islands are hereby established:

"The city of Manila shall constitute one judicial district, to be known as the Judicial District of Manila, and the other judicial districts shall severally consist of the provinces and islands as hereinafter stated:

"The First Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

"The Second Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, including the subprovince of Abra.

"The Mountain Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Lepanto-Bontoc, Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, and La Union.

"The Third Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Pangasinan and Zambales.

"The Fourth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Tarlac, Pampanga, and Nueva Ecija.

"The Fifth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Bulacan and Rizal.

"The Sixth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of La Laguna, Cavite, and Bataan.

"The Seventh Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Batangas, Tayabas, and Mindoro.

"The Eighth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Albay and Ambos Camarines.

"The Ninth Judicial District shall consist of the Province of Iloilo.

"The Tenth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Occidental Negros and Antique.

"The Eleventh Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Cebu, Oriental Negros, and Bohol. The judge of First Instance at large resident at Cebu may hold any Court of First Instance in the Eleventh Judicial District upon written assignment by the regular judge of the district, and without the action by the Governor-General required by law in respect to holding of court by judges of First Instance at large in other cases.

"The Twelfth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Samar and Leyte.

"The Thirteenth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Surigao, Agusan, and Misamis, the district of Lanao, and the subdistrict of Dapitan, of the Moro Province.

"The Fourteenth Judicial District shall consist of the Moro Province, except the district of Lanao and the subdistrict of Dapitan.

"The Fifteenth Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Capiz, with the subprovince of Romblon, Sorsogon, with the subprovince of Masbate, and of the Province of Palawan."

SEC. 2. That part of section seven of said Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, as amended, which provides for the times and places of holding Courts of First Instance in the Mountain, Third, Eighth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

"At Baguio, in and for the Province of Benguet, commencing on the first Tuesdays of April and October of each year.

"At San Fernando, in and for the Province of La Union, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January and July of each year.

"At Bayombong, in and for the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, commencing on the first Tuesdays of June and December of each year.

"At Cervantes, in and for the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc, commencing on the first Tuesday of May and the second Tuesday of

November of each year. In Courts of First Instance in the Mountain District process shall be served by the governor of the province in which the court is held acting as an officer of the court as in other provinces, by a sheriff appointed and qualified as in other provinces, by a lieutenant-governor, if any, or by a member of the Constabulary, or by a deputy appointed by the governor, as he may elect."

"THIRD DISTRICT.

"At Lingayen, in and for the Province of Pangasinan, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January, July, and November of each year.

"At Iba, in and for the Province of Zambales, commencing on the third Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of December of each year."

"EIGHTH DISTRICT.

"At Nueva Caceres, in and for the Province of Ambos Camarines, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January, July, and December of each year. Daet shall not, as heretofore, be a regular place for holding a Court of First Instance exercising jurisdiction over Camarines Norte, but the court at Nueva Caceres shall exercise jurisdiction and hear causes arising in every part of the Province of Ambos Camarines.

"At Albay, in and for the Province of Albay, commencing on the third Tuesday of February and the first Tuesday of September of each year."

" THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

" At Cagayan, in and for the Province of Misamis and for the subprovince of Bukidnon of the Province of Agusan, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January and July of each year.

"At Iligan, in and for the district of Lanao of the Moro Province, commencing on the first Tuesdays of February and August of each year.

" At Dapitan, in and for the subdistrict of Dapitan of the Moro Province, commencing on the first Tuesdays of March and October of each year.

"At Surigao, in and for the Province of Surigao and for the subprovince of Butuan of the Province of Agusan, commencing on the first Tuesdays of April and November of each year."

" FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

" At Capiz, in and for the Province of Capiz, commencing on the first Tuesdays of July and December of each year.

" At Romblon, in and for the subprovince of Romblon, commencing on the fourth Tuesdays of January and August of each year.

" At Masbate, in and for the subprovince of Masbate, commencing on the third Tuesdays of February and September of each year.

"At Sorsogon, in and for the Province of Sorsogon, commencing on the first Tuesdays of March and October of each year.

"At Cuyo, in and for that part of the Province of Palawan included in the Cuyo, Calamianes, and Cagayanes groups of islands, commencing on the second Tuesday of April of each year.

"At Puerto Princesa, in and for the remainder of the Province of Palawan, commencing on the third Tuesday of April of each year."

SEC. 3. That part of section twenty-seven of said Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, relating to the clerk and deputy clerks for the Mountain District, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"For the Provinces of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, and Nueva Vizcaya, one clerk at an annual salary of three thousand two hundred pesos, who shall act as clerk of the Courts of First Instance in said three provinces, and, in addition thereto, shall serve as official court stenographer and interpreter and translator for the whole of the Mountain Judicial District, and shall accompany the judge to each court of said district. There shall be appointed in said district three deputy clerks, one for each of the Provinces of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, and Nueva Vizcaya, at an annual salary of six hundred pesos each. Such deputy clerks shall be justices of the peace, with jurisdiction as such throughout their respective provinces."

SEC. 4. The Attorney-General shall furnish the Insular Auditor with a list revising the appropriation for the Mountain, Third, Eighth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, and showing the position, salary, and name of incumbent of all employees in said districts whose positions have been transferred from one district to another by the enactment of this Act, and the appropriation for "Salaries and wages" fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight for "Judiciary" shall stand amended to conform to such list of positions affected by this Act, but the salary rate of each of the positions so transferred shall remain as fixed in said appropriation Act, unless changed pursuant to law.

SEC. 5. Section three of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-seven, amending that part of section seven of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven relating to the times and places for holding the Court of First Instance in the Province of Bataan is hereby repealed, and the times and places for holding the Court of First Instance in said province shall be as fixed in section seven of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven prior to the enactment of said Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1709.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as "The election law."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. The second paragraph of section four of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in an elective municipal office the same shall be filled by apointment by the provincial board and the officer so appointed shall serve for the full unexpired term and until his successor has been elected and has qualified, unless such appointment shall be vacated or annulled by order of the Governor-General."

SEC. 2. The ninth paragraph of section seven of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, as substituted by section three of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Capiz: First District—Composed of the municipalities of Capiz, Dao, Dumarao, Iuisan, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, Pontevedra, and Sigma. Second District—Composed of the municipalities of Calibo, Dumalag, Jamindan, Libacao, Mambusao, New Washington, Sapian, and Tapas. Third District—Composed of the municipalities of Badajoz, Buruanga, Cajidiocan, Ibajay, Looc, Malinao, Nabas, Odiongan, Romblon, San Fernando, and Taft."

SEC. 3. Section twelve of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended by adding, between the second and third paragraphs thereof, two new paragraphs to read as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to election as a delegate to the Philippine Assembly, provincial governor, or third member of a provincial board unless, not less than ten days before the day set for the election, he shall have filed with the proper provincial board a written certificate, over his signature, that he thereby announces, or permits to be announced, his candidacy for the position to be mentioned in said certificate. Said certificate shall contain a statement that the person offering his candidacy is a resident of the Assembly district or of the province, as the case may be, in which his candidacy is offered, that he is a duly qualified elector of said Assembly district or province, as the case may be, and that he is eligible to hold the office for which he is a candidate: *Provided, however*, That in case of the death or disqualification of any candidate who has duly announced his candidacy, occurring within the ten days next preceding the day of election, as hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for any other duly qualified person to file, on or before noon of the day set for the election, a certificate of his candidacy for the position for which the deceased or disqualified person was a candidate.

"Upon receipt of any certificate as to candidacy it shall be the duty of the provincial board to spread a copy of the same upon the minutes of the next succeeding meeting of said board, and to mail promptly a copy thereof to the Executive Secretary. The original of the certificate shall be filed with the official records of the province."

SEC. 4. The sixth paragraph of section seventeen of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Any person who applies for registration, or who is registered, may, at any of the first four meetings of the board, be challenged by any inspector or any qualified elector of the precinct; the board shall thereupon examine him and take such other evidence as shall to it seem necessary with respect to his qualifications and disqualifications and shall at the conclusion of such examination order his

name to be placed upon the list, or stricken therefrom, as the facts warrant. The board of inspectors shall have the same powers to subpœna witnesses and compel their attendance and testimony as are now possessed by justices of the peace under the Code of Civil Procedure, but the fees of such witnesses and for service of process shall be paid in advance by the party in whose behalf they are subpœnæd. All such questions shall be heard and decided without delay. On the determination of the question the board shall, if requested, issue to either party a brief certificate and statement of its action in the matter and of the evidence upon which such action is based. Either party thereto, or any person who has been refused registration, may thereupon apply to the provincial board of the province, or to the judge of the Court of First Instance of the judicial district, or to any judge assigned to duty therein, for an order directing said board of inspectors to take the action deemed proper, and said board or judge is hereby given jurisdiction in the premises. Such application shall be made by filing with said provincial board, or with said judge, as the case may be, a copy of the certificate and statement aforesaid, together with proof of service of a notice of such application upon a member of the board of inspectors, which notice shall state the time and place and tribunal to which such application will be made: *Provided, however*, That after the fourth day of registration and not later than ten days before the Saturday next before election any qualified elector in the precinct, upon giving the notice herein prescribed and upon serving copies thereof upon the persons affected, if they can be found, may apply to such judge or provincial board for an order striking from the list the names of any person or persons claimed to be erroneously or wrongfully registered. The decision of the judge, if any there be, shall be controlling in any such matter, notwithstanding any decision of the provincial board to the contrary. Such application may be accompanied by affidavits in support thereof; but copies of all such affidavits shall be served upon the board of inspectors or party in interest with the notice of application and may be rebutted by affidavits to be filed by the board of inspectors or the opposing party. Upon such applications the board of inspectors may be represented by the provincial fiscal, or it may delegate one of its members to appear upon the hearing, and in that case the necessary traveling expenses of such member, not to exceed the amount allowed the provincial officials in that province, shall be paid by the municipality. During the absence of such inspector the poll clerk shall sit with the board for the purpose of preparing the list of the absent inspector. At the meeting of the board on the Saturday preceding election it shall be the duty of each inspector to make in the registry list opposite the name of each person added to or stricken off the list a note of the date of the order and of the name of the tribunal which issued it. No name shall be added to or stricken from the list at the last meeting except in pursuance of such orders: *Provided*, That the order of the judge of First Instance taking jurisdiction of the matter shall be final and controlling."

SEC. 5. The third paragraph of section twenty-four of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended by

striking out the words "provincial board" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "provincial treasurer."

SEC. 6. The eighth paragraph of section twenty-nine of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No person holding any appointive or elective public office or employment within ninety days of any general election or within sixty days of any special election shall, except for reëlection to the position which he may be holding, offer himself as a candidate for election, or be eligible to hold any elective public office or employment to be filled at such general or special election: *Provided*, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and seven, for the purposes of which election no person who has held any appointive or elective public office or employment within thirty days prior thereto shall, except for reëlection to the position which he may be holding, offer himself as a candidate for election, or be eligible to hold any elective public office or employment to be filled at such general election. No judge of the Court of First Instance, justice of the peace, provincial fiscal, or officer or employee of the Bureau of Constabulary or of the Bureau of Education shall aid any candidate or influence in any manner or take any part in any municipal, provincial, or Assembly election. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deprived of his office or employment and shall be disqualified to hold any public office or employment whatever for a term of five years: *Provided, however*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to deprive any person otherwise qualified of the right to vote at any election."

SEC. 7. Section thirty of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended by adding, between the sixth and seventh paragraphs thereof, a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Any person who, being a candidate for election as Delegate to the Philippine Assembly, provincial governor, or third member of a provincial board, shall make the certificate as to candidacy prescribed in section twelve of this Act, as amended, and in said certificate shall declare himself to be a resident or a duly qualified elector of any Assembly district or of any province, as the case may be, when he is not a resident or duly qualified elector of such district or province, as the case may be, or any person who, in said certificate as to candidacy, shall declare himself to be eligible to hold the office for which he is a candidate when he is ineligible to hold the same, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than three years, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 8. The eleventh paragraph of section thirty of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Any person having custody of any official ballot or ballots who shall deliver any ballot to any other person not then and there duly authorized by law to receive it, or any person who prints or distributes, or causes to be printed or distributed, a ballot at an election, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect on September fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, August 31, 1907.

[No. 1710.]

AN ACT Providing for the filing, with the division of archives, patents, copyrights and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, of the first mortgage and contract of guaranty, dated May first, nineteen hundred and seven, executed by the Philippine Railway Company with the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Bankers' Trust Company, trustee, creating and fixing upon the property covered by said instrument a lien at and from the time of filing the same, and exempting said instrument from the payment of stamp taxes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The first mortgage and contract of guaranty, dated May first, nineteen hundred and seven, executed by the Philippine Railway Company with the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Bankers' Trust Company, trustee, shall become a lien upon all of the property covered by the said instrument at and from the time the said instrument shall have been filed with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, which said lien shall be prior to and take precedence of any and all liens and incumbrances which may thereafter arise against the said property, except such liens as arise from the imposition of lawful taxes, fines, and assessments upon the same; and any subsequent conveyance of the said property, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, shall be subject to the aforesaid lien.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as depriving the grantees or beneficiaries under said instrument of any right or lien in connection therewith which exists by law independent of this Act.

SEC. 3. The chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau shall, upon the filing of the instrument provided for in this Act, indorse thereon the date and hour when the same was filed, with his official signature thereto, and the said indorsement shall be *prima facie* evidence of the date and hour when the instrument was filed for record.

SEC. 4. The said instrument shall be preserved and indexed in the same manner as the papers and documents of corporations filed with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine and amendments thereto.

SEC. 5. The chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks shall collect for the filing of the instrument provided for in this Act the sum of twenty-five pesos.

SEC. 6. The said instrument is hereby exempted from the payment of the stamp taxes provided by section one hundred and sixteen of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended.

SEC. 7. A copy of the said instrument, certified by the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, shall be of and have the same legal effect as the original.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 3, 1907.

[No. 1711.]

AN ACT Providing for the apprehension, detention, segregation, and treatment of lepers in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Health and his authorized agents are hereby empowered to cause to be apprehended, and detained, isolated, segregated, or confined, all leprous persons in the Philippine Islands, and upon application of the Director of Health it shall be the duty of every Insular, provincial, or municipal official having police powers to cause to be arrested and delivered to the Director of Health, or his agents, any person alleged or believed to be a leper, and it shall be the duty of such officers to assist in the conveyance of any person so arrested to such place as the Director of Health or his agents may require, in order that such person may be subject to medical inspection, and such other procedure as may be necessary to establish a diagnosis, and thereafter to assist in removing such person to a place for detention, treatment, isolation, or segregation, if so required by the Director of Health or his agents: *Provided*, That all protests and petitions shall be given careful consideration and if the diagnosis is questioned, no person shall be permanently removed to Culion leper colony, or other place of segregation or detention, until the diagnosis of leprosy has been confirmed by bacteriological methods. Whenever the detention, treatment, isolation, or segregation of leprous persons shall involve the security of property and money belonging to or held by said leprous persons, the provincial treasurer, or such person as he may designate, shall act as guardian pending the appointment of a guardian by the Court of First Instance having jurisdiction in the province in which such person resides.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall knowingly detain or harbor on premises subject to his control, or shall in any manner conceal or secrete, or assist in concealing or secreting, any person afflicted with leprosy, with the intent that such person be not discovered or delivered to the Director of Health or his agents, or who shall support or assist in supporting any leper living in concealment, shall, upon conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every police officer or other peace officer having reason to believe that any person within his district is

afflicted with leprosy to report the fact forthwith to the district health officer of the district in which the case occurs. Any police officer or other peace officer who shall willfully fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. The Director of Health is authorized to cause to be established hospitals and detention camps at such places as may be necessary, and where such hospitals and detention camps are established he may order the treatment of leprous patients in the incipient stage in order to attempt a cure, and he may discharge such patients as he shall deem cured or free from leprosy, and send to a place of segregation and isolation all such patients as shall be considered by him incurable or capable of spreading the disease of leprosy. The Director of Health may permit any duly qualified and reputable physician to engage in the treatment of lepers or any person supposed to have leprosy: *Provided*, That such treatment shall be under the conditions and regulations prescribed by the Director of Health. The Director of Health or his agents may require from patients such reasonable amount of labor as may be recommended by the attending physician and the Director of Health may further make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable for the amelioration of the condition of lepers.

SEC. 5. Voluntary helpers or friends living with lepers segregated under orders by the Director of Health or his agents shall be under the control of the Director of Health for a reasonable time and may be isolated from those free from the disease.

SEC. 6. Any person violating any section, or part thereof, of this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred pesos, or imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of precedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 12, 1907.

[No. 1712.]

AN ACT To increase the number of municipalities in the province of La Laguna from twenty-two to twenty-three, by separating from Luisiana the former municipality of Cavinti and giving to it the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two municipalities of the Province of La Laguna, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine, as amended by Acts Numbered One thousand and eight, Twelve hundred and forty, Thirteen hundred and eight, Fifteen hundred and fifty-three, and Sixteen hundred and ninety, shall, in accordance

with the provisions of this Act, be increased to twenty-three, by separating the former municipality of Cavinti from the municipality of Luisiana. The municipality of Luisiana, with the seat of municipal government at Luisiana, shall consist of the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-nine, and the municipality of Cavinti is hereby reconstituted with the seat of municipal government at Cavinti and shall consist of the territory which it comprised before the passage of said Act.

SEC. 2. The first municipal elections for the new municipality of Cavinti shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipality of Cavinti, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipality of Luisiana shall continue: *Provided*, That the apportionment of assets resulting from the separation from Luisiana of the former municipality of Cavinti shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 12, 1907.

[No. 1713.]

AN ACT To authorize provincial boards organized under the provincial government act to remit the collection of the land tax in their respective provinces.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. With the approval of the Governor-General first had, the provincial board of any province organized under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty-three may, by reason of general failure of crops or for other good and sufficient cause, remit by resolution the collection of the land tax in that province in whole or in part for a period not exceeding one year at a time, anything in the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the Governor-General, in his discretion, may of his own motion remit the collection of the land tax in any province in which he deems the public interest demands such action. The resolution of the provincial board must clearly state the reasons for such remission and must be submitted to the Governor-General not later than the first day of December of the year preceding that for which such remission is sought.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commis-

sion in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 18, 1907.

[No. 1714.]

AN ACT To amend subdivision (*d*) of section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and ten so as to authorize a change of the railroad route therein prescribed, and authorizing and providing for the construction of mileage equivalent to that of the route abandoned, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subdivision (*d*) of section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and ten, entitled "An Act granting to the Manila Railroad Company a concession for railway lines in the Island of Luzon, and providing in respect of proceedings for condemnation of land by public-service corporations," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"(*d*) A concession for a line from Nueva Caceres to Tabaco by way of Legaspi, an estimated distance of eighty miles; and for branches from such line from Pili to Lagonoy, an estimated distance of thirty-one miles, and from Ligao toward Tabaco, an estimated distance of four miles, and from Tabaco toward Ligao, an estimated distance of four miles, and from Nueva Caceres, in either a northerly or westerly direction as may be determined by the Governor-General, a further distance of seven miles, with the right, at the option of the grantee, of extending said line to a point on the west coast of the Island of Luzon, to be approved by the Governor-General."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws" passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval by the Secretary of War and upon the filing by the Manila Railroad Company with the Executive Secretary of its acceptance, duly executed in writing, of the terms of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and ten as hereby amended.

Enacted, September 18, 1907.

[No. 1715.]

AN ACT To authorize a continuing annual and reimbursable appropriation to meet the obligations of the Insular Government incurred by reason of contracts authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten, and of other similar contracts herein provided for.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A continuing annual appropriation of two hundred and thirty thousand pesos is hereby made, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying obligations of the Insular Government incurred by reason of contracts

authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten, and defined by resolutions of the Philippine Commission dated April thirtieth, May fifteenth, July eleventh, and July twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, and August fourteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, and such other contracts as are authorized by this Act: *Provided, however*, That this appropriation shall terminate at the expiration of five years after the execution of the contract authorized and executed July twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and six, under Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce and Police is hereby authorized to modify or renew the aforesaid contracts when necessary, or to enter into new contracts at any time on the general terms and conditions set forth in section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten: *Provided, however*, That—

(*a*) Bids therefor need not be advertised for in the United States;

(*b*) Such contracts shall be approved by the Governor-General in place of the Philippine Commission;

(*c*) No contract shall be entered into or renewed for a period extending beyond July twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Such contracts may contain a provision for the payment of subsidies from this appropriation to the contracting steamship companies: *Provided, however*, That the total subsidy payments called for by the terms of the contracts entered into under the authority of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten and the resolutions mentioned in the first section of this Act, and the contracts authorized by this section, shall in no year exceed the funds available under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. This appropriation shall be disbursed in accordance with the general provisions of law governing the disbursement of Insular funds and Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten, and shall be a reimbursable appropriation to the credit of which shall be deposited all fines or payments to be made by the contractors under the terms and conditions of the contracts; and the unexpended balance in any year shall be credited to the appropriation for the following year.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 18, 1907.

[No. 1716.]

AN ACT To amend Acts numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-one, as amended, and Seventeen hundred and one, by advancing the government of the Province of Batangas from the third to the second class.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to equalize and secure uniformity in

salaries of provincial governors and treasurers," as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. On and after October first, nineteen hundred and seven, the salaries of the provincial governors and provincial treasurers in the provinces hereinafter named shall be as follows:

"(*a*) In the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Pangasinan, six thousand pesos per annum each;

"(*b*) In the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, La Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Tayabas, five thousand pesos per annum each;

"(*c*) In the Provinces of Bohol, Cagayan, Capiz, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon, four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each;

"(*d*) In the Provinces of Cavite, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Oriental Negros, Surigao, and Tarlac, four thousand pesos per annum each; and

"(*e*) In the Provinces of Antique, Bataan, Isabela, and Zambales, three thousand pesos per annum each:

"*Provided, however*, That if the provincial governor or provincial treasurer in any of the foregoing provinces is now receiving a salary greater than that herein fixed, this Act shall not apply to such official during his present term of office, but shall take effect as to such office upon the qualification of his successor."

SEC. 2. Paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of section one of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and one, entitled "An Act to equalize and secure uniformity in salaries of provincial fiscals, to empower the Governor-General to consolidate the offices of fiscals of two or more provinces, to declare vacant the position of fiscal of any province and assign the duties thereof to the office of the Attorney-General, and to restore the status existing prior to such consolidation or abolition, and for other purposes," are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*b*) In the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, La Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Tayabas, not less than four thousand pesos nor more than four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each;

"(*c*) In the Provinces of Bohol, Cagayan, Capiz, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon, not less than three thousand five hundred pesos nor more than four thousand pesos per annum each."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on October first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, September 18, 1907.

as amended by Acts Numbered Nine hundred and eighty-two, One thousand and nine, and Twelve hundred and eight, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to eighteen, by separating the former municipalities of San Miguel and San Simon from the present municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis, respectively. The municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis shall consist of the territory of which they were constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-three, and the municipalities of San Miguel and San Simon are hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which they were constituted prior to the passage of said Act. The municipality of San Miguel shall hereafter be known as "Masantol."

SEC. 2. The municipal elections for the new municipalities of Masantol and San Simon shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipalities of Masantol and San Simon, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasuries of Macabebe and San Luis resulting from the separation from said municipalities of the municipalities of Masantol and San Simon, hereby constituted, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 20, 1907.

[No. 1720.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Rizal to twenty, by separating from the present municipality of Pililla the former municipality of Jalajala and giving the latter the same territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The nineteen municipalities of the Province of Rizal, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two, as amended by Acts Numbered Nine hundred and eighty-four, One thousand and eight, Thirteen hundred and eight, Fourteen hundred and forty-two, and Sixteen hundred and twenty-five, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to twenty, by separating the former municipality of Jalajala from the present municipality of Pililla. The municipality of Pililla shall consist of the territory of which the municipalities of Pililla and Quisao

[No. 1718.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Cavite from twelve to thirteen, by separating from the present municipality of Noveleta the former municipality of Cavite Viejo, and giving to the latter the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven, and changing the name of the municipality of Cavite Viejo to Kawit.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twelve municipalities of the Province of Cavite, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven, as amended by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-one, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to thirteen, by separating the former municipality of Cavite Viejo from the present municipality of Noveleta. The municipality of Noveleta shall consist of the territory of which the municipalities of Noveleta and Rosario were constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven, and the municipality of Cavite Viejo is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which it was constituted prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-seven. The municipality of Cavite Viejo shall hereafter be known as "Kawit."

SEC. 2. The municipal election for the new municipality of Kawit shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipality of Kawit, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipality of Noveleta shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Noveleta resulting from the separation from said municipality of the former municipality of Cavite Viejo, now Kawit, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, ninteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 20, 1907.

[No. 1719.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Pampanga from sixteen to eighteen, by separating from the present municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis the former municipalities of San Miguel and San Simon, respectively, and giving to each the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-three, and changing the name of the new municipality of San Miguel to that of Masantol.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sixteen municipalities of the Province of Pampanga, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-three,

as amended by Acts Numbered Nine hundred and eighty-two, One thousand and nine, and Twelve hundred and eight, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to eighteen, by separating the former municipalities of San Miguel and San Simon from the present municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis, respectively. The municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis shall consist of the territory of which they were constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-three, and the municipalities of San Miguel and San Simon are hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory of which they were constituted prior to the passage of said Act. The municipality of San Miguel shall hereafter be known as " Masantol."

SEC. 2. The municipal elections for the new municipalities of Masantol and San Simon shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipalities of Masantol and San Simon, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipalities of Macabebe and San Luis shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasuries of Macabebe and San Luis resulting from the separation from said municipalities of the municipalities of Masantol and San Simon, hereby constituted, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 20, 1907.

[No. 1720.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Rizal to twenty, by separating from the present municipality of Pililla the former municipality of Jalajala and giving the latter the same territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The nineteen municipalities of the Province of Rizal, as established by Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two, as amended by Acts Numbered Nine hundred and eighty-four, One thousand and eight, Thirteen hundred and eight, Fourteen hundred and forty-two, and Sixteen hundred and twenty-five, shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to twenty, by separating the former municipality of Jalajala from the present municipality of Pililla. The municipality of Pililla shall consist of the territory of which the municipalities of Pililla and Quisao

were constituted prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two, and the former municipality of Jalajala is hereby reconstituted and shall consist of the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and forty-two.

SEC. 2. The municipal election for the new municipality of Jalajala shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipality of Jalajala, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipality of Pililla shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasury of Pililla resulting from the separation from said municipality of the new municipality of Jalajala, hereby constituted, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 20, 1907.

[No. 1721.]

AN ACT Increasing the number of municipalities in the Province of Tayabas from twenty-four to twenty-six, by organizing the barrio of Candelaria, now a part of Sariaya, into a new municipality, and separating from Baler the former municipality of Casiguran, giving the latter the same territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twenty-four municipalities of the Province of Tayabas, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty, amendatory of Acts Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-six, One thousand and twenty-seven, and Twelve hundred and nine, shall in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be increased to twenty-six, by separating from the present municipality of Sariaya the barrio of Candelaria, which is hereby constituted a new municipality and shall consist of the territory comprised in said barrio, and by separating from the present municipality of Baler the former municipality of Casiguran, which is hereby reconstituted as a municipality and shall consist of the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty. The municipality of Sariaya shall, with the exception of the territory of the new municipality of Candelaria, consist of the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Nine hundred and fifty-six, and the municipality of Baler shall consist of the territory which it comprised prior to the passage of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. The municipal elections for the new municipalities of Candelaria and Casiguran shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and seven, and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. Until the officials elected for the new municipalities of Candelaria and Casiguran, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipalities of Sariaya and Baler shall continue: *Provided*, That the distribution of funds in the municipal treasuries of Sariaya and Baler resulting from the separation from said municipalities of the municipalities of Candelaria and Casiguran, hereby constituted, shall be made as of the date of the passage of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 3. Section one of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act consolidating the present municipality of Casiguran with the municipality of Baler, both in the Province of Tayabas, and annexing the barrios of Cabulihan, San Roque, and Calantas with the sitios of Anos and Tubas, of the municipality of Gumaca, to the municipality of Pitogo, in the same province," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 20, 1907.

[No. 1722.]

AN ACT Extending until December first, nineteen hundred and seven, the time for the payment, without penalty, of the cedula tax for the year nineteen hundred and seven by the inhabitants of the municipalities of the subprovince of Batanes and of the Babuyanes Islands, Province of Cagayan.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The period for the payment, without penalty, of the cedula tax for the year nineteen hundred and seven by the inhabitants of the municipalities of the subprovince of Batanes and of the Babuyanes Islands, Province of Cagayan, is hereby extended until December first, nineteen hundred and seven.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be retroactive and take effect as of April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, September 20, 1907.

[No. 1723.]

AN ACT To define and fix the status of prisoners confined in the Iwahig Penal Colony, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, any prisoner confined at the Iwahig Penal Colony may be provisionally granted a suitable plot of land within the reservation for the purpose of cultivating and improving the same, and may be furnished with such tools, implements, and agricultural supplies as may be deemed necessary for the proper cultivation of said land. Such prisoners, under regulations approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction, may also be allowed to have their wives, children and women to whom they are to be married transported to the Iwahig Penal Colony at Government expense and to have their families live on the reservation. Prisoners' families shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the colony. The privilege hereby granted certain prisoners of having their families live with them at the Iwahig Penal Colony may be revoked at any time by order of the Superintendent of the Colony.

SEC. 2. Prisoners' families transported to the Iwahig Penal Colony under the preceding section may be subsisted from the general products of the colony under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, until such time as the land cultivated by prisoners having families at the colony shall be sufficiently productive to support said families.

SEC. 3. Prisoners confined at the Iwahig Penal Colony may be divided into classes and graded according to conduct, efficiency and length of service, and may receive such extraordinary privileges as, in the judgment of the Superintendent of the Colony, their conduct, behavior, habits of industry, and length of service may justify, subject always to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

SEC. 4. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Superintendent of the Iwahig Penal Colony is hereby authorized to sell the products of the Colony, manufactured or otherwise, and to allow to prisoners of the higher grades or classes such percentage of the value of said products as may be approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction.

SEC. 5. In addition to the subsistence for prisoners' wives and children authorized by Section two of this Act, the Superintendent of the Colony may furnish as a special reward to such prisoners confined at the Iwahig Penal Colony, as in his opinion may merit the same, a reasonable amount of clothing and ordinary household supplies for the families of such prisoners as are permitted to have their families at the Colony, said clothing and supplies to be paid for out of the regular appropriation for the maintenance of the Iwahig Penal Colony.

SEC. 6. Prisoners occupying positions of special trust in the Iwahig Penal Colony may be granted by the Superintendent of the Colony, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, a monthly

allowance in cash, not to exceed five pesos, or an equivalent amount of supplies from the General Store, to be paid or paid for from the regular appropriation for contingent expenses of the Iwahig Penal Colony.

SEC. 7. The Superintendent of the Iwahig Penal Colony shall be *ex officio* justice of the peace and shall, within the limits of the Colony, have the jurisdiction and all powers conferred upon justices of the peace by the laws of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Public Instruction is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may deem advisable for the better conduct and administration of the Iwahig Penal Colony.

SEC. 9. On the expiration of the sentence of any prisoner confined at the Iwahig Penal Colony he may, subject to the regulations, be allowed to continue to reside upon the reservation and to cultivate land and occupy a house to be designated and selected by the Superintendent of the Penal Colony.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 23, 1907.

[No. 1724.]

AN ACT Approving, confirming and ratifying the agreement made between the Secretary of War, representing the Government of the Philippine Islands, and the Archbishop of Manila, representing the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, determining the title to various estates and properties heretofore a matter of dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of the Philippine Islands, and settling the right of possession and administration of such estates and properties, and adjusting certain controversies between the said Government and the Banco Español-Filipino.

Whereas certain controversies have arisen between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of the Philippine Islands as to the title to various estates and properties and as to the right of possession and administration thereof; and

Whereas there have been certain controversies between the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Banco Español-Filipino as to the rights and powers of the latter under its charter from the Kingdom of Spain; and

Whereas, for the purpose of ending these controversies William H. Taft, as Secretary of War of the United States, representing the Government of the Philippine Islands, and Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, representing the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, and Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, representing and controlling a majority of the capital stock of the Banco Español-Filipino, did, on the eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and seven, enter into the following agreement determining and settling the controversies between the Roman Catholic Church

and the Government of the Philippine Islands, and between the Banco Español-Filipino and the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:

"This Memorandum of Agreement, entered into by Archbishop Harty, Archbishop of Manila, representing the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, and the Secretary of War, representing the government of the Philippine Islands, is intended to form the basis of a compromise of a number of controversies arising between the Roman Catholic Church and the government of the Philippine Islands, and to end all such controversies:

"The controversies arising are as follows:

"First, the right of the Roman Catholic Church, on the one hand, and the Philippine Government, on the other, to administer certain charitable trusts, and to take possession of, and assume control of, the following estates, to-wit:

"The buildings, estates and hospital plant of the Hospicio San Jose.

"Second, the buildings, estates and hospital plant of San Juan de Dios, including all other estates or investments of said hospital of San Juan de Dios.

"Third, the Colegio de San Jose, now in litigation in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, including buildings, hospital plant, or other property of the Colegio de San Jose, and any hospicios, estates or investments held by it.

"Fourth, the hospital of San Jose in Cavite, including the land and buildings thereof in Cavite.

"Fifth, the estate, hospital plant, buildings, and investments, or other property of the Colegio Santa Isabela.

"Sixth, the buildings, hospital plant, estates, and all other property and investments of the hospital and foundation of San Lazaro.

"Seventh, the buildings, plant, foundation and estates known as the Santa Potenciana.

"Also the controversy between the Banco Español-Filipino, in which the Archbishop of the Diocese of Manila, representing the Roman Catholic Church, represents and controls a majority of the capital stock, presents the issue whether the rights, privileges and immunities conferred upon the Banco Español-Filipino continue unimpaired under the American sovereignty brought about by the Treaty of Paris,—the Philippine government contending that the right to put in circulation notes of issue ceased to be, and was dependent thereafter upon any grant of the American or Philippine government. The Bank on its part claimed that under the terms of the Treaty of Paris the right to issue such notes continued unimpaired, and that the charter as granted by the Spanish Government continued without impairment under American sovereignty.

"Now, therefore, for the purpose of ending all these controversies, the following informal agreement is entered into, to be subject to the approval of the Philippine Commission, and to be carried into effect by the entry of consent decrees, in the proper Courts, in such form as to confirm the titles in the persons by this agreement to take the respective properties, and by such legislation of the Philippine Commission as may be necessary to further confirm and put into execution said agreement, and also subject to the approval of the Secretary of

War, and of Archbishop Harty, through his agent, Festus J. Wade, of the statutes of the bank as they shall be revised, such revision to contain a restriction on the amount of money to be loaned by the Bank on real estate security.

"In consideration of the foregoing, and in the manner prescribed herein, the Archbishop of the Diocese of Manila, for the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, is to take possession, and hold in absolute title, free from all claims or demands of the Philippine Government, the land and property, real, personal and mixed, set forth and described under sections one, two, three, four, and five hereof, namely: Hospicio San Jose; San Juan de Dios; Colegio de San Jose; Hospital of San Jose in Cavite, and the Colegio Santa Isabela.

"It being understood, however, that the College of San Jose is to be surrendered and given into the possession and ownership of the Archbishop of Manila for the specific purpose of its foundation.

"And to the same extent, and in the same manner, the Archbishop of Manila, for the Roman Catholic Church, relinquishes all claims and demands, of any nature, and to any extent, upon the buildings, plant, foundation and estates known as Santa Potenciana, and also upon the buildings, hospital, plant, church, estates, and all other property and investments, real, personal or mixed, of the Hospital and foundation of San Lazaro, except as follows:

"First, the Archbishop of Manila is to take, hold and own all of block numbered 156, as platted and set forth upon the map or plat hereto attached and made a part hereof for the purpose of this agreement, said conveyance being in consideration of the relinquishment by the Archbishop of Manila of any claim or demand to the church and land upon which it is situated, and which is attached to, and a part of, the San Lazaro Hospital.

"Second, all of the blocks platted and set forth upon the map hereto attached, beginning with block numbered 159 and up to and including block numbered 210, shall be divided as follows:

"The Archbishop of Manila, his agent or representative, shall select fifty hectares belonging to the San Lazaro estate north of the second street running parallel to the northern boundary of the present hospital ground, provided there be fifty hectares in this property. The selection shall be made by blocks, platted and numbered from 159 to 210 inclusive, upon the accompanying map or plat. The area of this described property shall be determined in hectares, and if it exceeds fifty hectares the selection shall be as follows:

"First, the Archbishop, or his representative, will select a block, and then the representatives of the Philippine government will select a block, and alternate selections will follow until the Archbishop shall have received fifty hectares of land. If from the survey it is shown that these alternate selections by the Archbishop and by the Philippine Government will not give to the Archbishop the required fifty hectares of land, the Philippine government shall withdraw from further selection as soon as its proportionate amount has been received, and give the balance of the property to the Archbishop. It being understood that both the parties hereto agree to the dedication to public use of the streets and alleys shown on said plat or map.

"In relation to the Banco Español-Filipino, the following is agreed by and between the parties hereto:

capital, but the total circulating notes so issued shall in no case exceed in amount nine million pesos (₱9,000,000).

"XII. That the notes issued under the provisions of paragraph (a) of Section VIII of this agreement shall pay a tax at the rate of one-half of one per centum per annum; and the notes temporarily issued under the provisions of paragraph (b) of said Section VIII of this agreement shall pay a tax at the rate of one per cent. per annum, such taxes to be assessed upon the amount of notes actually in circulation outside the Bank and its branches, upon the average circulation per week or at fixed intervals not less frequently than once a month, to be determined by regulations made by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

"XIII. That the notes of the Bank shall hereafter be issued to the Bank by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, who shall make requisitions upon the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington for such a supply as may be necessary to anticipate reasonable demands and keep such notes in his custody in the Treasury of the Philippine Islands; but said notes shall not have validity as currency until the seal and signatures are attached by the Bank.

"In witness whereof this Memorandum of Agreement in dupli- [illegible] has been signed this 8th date of June A. D., 1907, by Jeremiah J. [illegible] Archbishop of Manila, as representing the Roman Catholic [illegible] by Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War, as representing the [illegible] of the Philippine Islands.

[illegible] of:

JEREMIAH J. HARTY [SEAL.]
[illegible] DE L. MCDONNELL, "*Archbishop of Manila.*
WM. H. TAFT [SEAL.]
[illegible] HARLTON, "*Secretary of War.*"

[illegible]

[illegible] *of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine* [illegible] *that:*

[illegible] The said informal agreement so entered into on behalf [illegible] of the Philippine Islands by William H. Taft, [illegible] War, with Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, [illegible] the Roman Catholic Church, and representing and [illegible] majority of the capital stock of the Banco Español- [illegible] confirmed, ratified and approved in all its parts.

[illegible] Attorney-General is [illegible] authorized and directed [illegible] stipulation with the [illegible] in the action now [illegible] Supreme Court of [illegible] Philippine Islands entitled [illegible] Tavera, Louis M. [illegible] Leon M. Guerrero, Manuel [illegible] and Frank S. [illegible] of the College of San [illegible] the Holy [illegible] Catholic Church, represented [illegible] Archbishop [illegible] Manila, the Most Reverend [illegible] Delegate, and Raymundo [illegible] of Santo Tomás, defendants, [illegible] Supreme Court of the Philippine [illegible] said action decreeing to the [illegible] Philippine Islands, as represented [illegible] right of possession and absolute [illegible] lands of the Government of the

plus of the Bank, or the deposit with him of commercial paper conforming to the statutes of the Bank and acceptable to him, for any excess in the amount of circulation above the value of the capital and surplus as ascertained and determined by him. And said Bank is hereby authorized to issue its circulating notes secured by its capital as herein provided in equal proportion with such increase of paid in capital stock in cash, not exceeding nine million pesos; and all notes so issued shall be governed by the provisions of this section.

" (b) To a present additional amount not exceeding six hundred thousand pesos upon deposit with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands of bonds of the United States, bonds or certificates of the Government of the Philippine Islands, bonds of the City of Manila, stock or bonds of railways or mortgage banks upon which interest or principal has been guaranteed by the Government of the Philippine Islands, or other securities acceptable to the Treasurer of said Philippine Islands, and the percentage of circulation to be allowed upon the face value or market value of each of said class of securities shall be determined by said Treasurer of the Philippine Islands. Such notes may be issued at the discretion of the Bank, subject only to the condition that the securities deposited shall be acceptable in character and amount to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and without regard to whether issues have been made or applied for under other provisions of this act. And, in case of the increase of the paid up and unimpaired capital of the Bank from two million four hundred thousand pesos to three million pesos, the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall deliver to the Bank the securities deposited with him to cover circulating notes under this paragraph (b).

" It being the intention that the total circulating notes issued under this agreement shall never exceed in amount nine million pesos; secured by at least an equal amount of the paid up and unimpaired capital of the Bank; except as hereinbefore provided under paragraph (b) of Section VIII.

" IX. That all outstanding notes of the Bank shall, after January 1st, 1908, constitute a preferred lien upon the assets of the Bank, except as to such securities as have been specifically deposited under special agreements with public officials for the safe keeping of public moneys.

" X. That the Bank renounces all claim to the exclusive privilege of issuing notes in the Philippine Islands or to any other exclusive privilege not set forth in this Act; but the Government of the Philippine Islands will make no laws or regulations affecting the Bank, or imposing charges or taxation upon it, which shall not apply equally to other banks of a similar type operating under similar conditions, and will not authorize any bank with an ascertained capital and surplus of less than two million pesos to issue circulating notes in the Philippine Islands ; but this provision shall not preclude the government from granting special privileges to agricultural banks, savings banks, mortgage banks or other institutions of special type whose principal business is not commercial banking.

" XI. That in case the paid up capital of the Bank is increased by the bona fide sale of new stock at not less than par for cash, the Government of the Philippine Islands shall authorize an increase in the amount of circulating notes equal in amount to said increase in

capital, but the total circulating notes so issued shall in no case exceed in amount nine million pesos (₱9,000,000).

"XII. That the notes issued under the provisions of paragraph (a) of Section VIII of this agreement shall pay a tax at the rate of one-half of one per centum per annum; and the notes temporarily issued under the provisions of paragraph (b) of said Section VIII of this agreement shall pay a tax at the rate of one per cent. per annum, such taxes to be assessed upon the amount of notes actually in circulation outside the Bank and its branches, upon the average circulation per week or at fixed intervals not less frequently than once a month, to be determined by regulations made by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

"XIII. That the notes of the Bank shall hereafter be issued to the Bank by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, who shall make requisitions upon the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington for such a supply as may be necessary to anticipate reasonable demands and keep such notes in his custody in the Treasury of the Philippine Islands; but said notes shall not have validity as currency until the seal and signatures are attached by the Bank.

"In witness whereof this Memorandum of Agreement in duplicate has been signed this 8th date of June A. D., 1907, by Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, as representing the Roman Catholic Church, and by Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War, as representing the Government of the Philippine Islands.

"In presence of:

JEREMIAH J. HARTY [SEAL.]
"EUGENE DE L. MCDONNELL, "*Archbishop of Manila.*

WM. H. TAFT [SEAL.]
"PAUL CHARLTON, "*Secretary of War.*"

Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The said informal agreement so entered into on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands by William H. Taft, Secretary of War, with Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, and representing and controlling a majority of the capital stock of the Banco Español-Filipino, is hereby confirmed, ratified and approved in all its parts.

SEC. 2. The Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a stipulation with the defendants in the action now pending in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands entitled T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Louis M. Maus, Leon M. Guerrero, Manuel Gomez Martinez and Frank S. Bourns, trustees of the College of San José, plaintiffs, vs. the Holy Roman Catholic Church, represented by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Manila, the Most Reverend Archbishop of New Orleans, Apostolic Delegate, and Raymundo Velasquez, Rector of the University of Santo Tomás, defendants, stipulating and agreeing that the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall enter judgment in the said action decreeing to the Roman Catholic Church of the Philippine Islands, as represented by the Archbishop of Manila, the right of possession and absolute title, free from all claims or demands of the Government of the

Philippine Islands, to the buildings and other property, real, personal and mixed, pertaining to and belonging to the College of San José, said College to be administered for the specific purposes of its foundation.

SEC. 3. The Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a stipulation with the plaintiffs in a certain action now pending in the Court of First Instance of the city of Manila, entitled Jeremiah J. Harty, in his capacity of Archbishop of Manila, and the Religious Corporation of the Franciscan Fathers of the Province of San Gregorio Magno of the Philippines, plaintiffs, vs. W. M. Tipton, defendant, stipulating that the court shall enter a judgment therein decreeing:

First, to the Roman Catholic Church, free from all claims or demands of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the right of possession and absolute title to Block Numbered One hundred and fifty-six, and to Blocks Numbered from One hundred and fifty-nine to Two hundred and ten, both inclusive, or to such parts of said Blocks as belong to the San Lazaro Estate as shown on copy of the plan attached to said agreement, endorsed on the back as follows, "Map referred to in agreement June 8th, 1907, identified in duplicate. Jeremiah J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila, Wm. H. Taft, Secy. of War," which plan is now on file in the office of the Executive Secretary attached to papers filed under Executive Bureau Number Ninety-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-nine (a–15) the above tract of land being delineated and described on a later official map of the San Lazaro Estate now on file in the office of the Director of Lands and identified by the certificates of the Director of Lands endorsed on the back thereof, as Block Sixty-five and Blocks Seventy-four to One hundred and fifteen, both inclusive; subject to the dedication to the public use of the streets and alleys shown on said last-mentioned map;

Second, to the Government of the Philippine Islands free from all claims or demands of the Roman Catholic Church, the right of possession and absolute title, to the remainder of the San Lazaro Estate, including the San Lazaro Hospital, the San Lazaro Church or Chapel, the San Lazaro plant and all the buildings, and all other property and investments, real, personal, or mixed, of the hospital and foundation of San Lazaro, not decreed to the Roman Catholic Church as hereinbefore provided in this section.

SEC. 4. The Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed to procure from the Roman Catholic Church of the Philippine Islands proper legal conveyances to the Government of the Philippine Islands of all right, title and possession of the Roman Catholic Church in and to the following described properties, to wit: The buildings, plant, foundation and estates known as Santa Potenciana.

SEC. 5. The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and directed, upon the entry of the judgments provided for in sections two and three of this Act, and upon the execution and delivery of the deed referred to in section four hereof, to execute proper conveyances of title to the Roman Catholic Church as represented by the Archbishop of Manila, conveying all the right, title and interest of the Government of the Philippine Islands in and to the following described property, to-wit: The buildings, foundation and property, real, personal and mixed, pertaining and belong-

ing to the Hospicio de San José, the Hospital de San Juan de Dios, the Hospital de San José in Cavite, and the Colegio de Santa Isabel.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 23, 1907.

[No. 1725.]

AN ACT To provide that the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-eight prohibiting the exhumation of human remains within one and one-half years after interment shall not appply to certain pending cases.

Whereas a number of persons in the United States made arrangements to transfer the remains of deceased relatives and friends to their former homes before they had an opportunity to become acquainted with the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-eight, which prohibits the disinterment of human remains until one and one-half years have elapsed from the time of burial: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Health is hereby authorized to grant permits for the removal of all human remains in all such cases in which applications for disinterment have been made prior to the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 23, 1907.

[No. 1726.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as the election law, by disqualifying certain persons from holding provincial or municipal offices and authorizing the governor-general to remove ineligible persons from office.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sixth paragraph of section twelve of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as "The Election Law," as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Unless fully pardoned, no person who is under judgment of conviction of a crime which is punishable by imprisonment for two years or more or which involves moral turpitude, regardless of whether or

not an appeal is pending in the action, shall hold any public office, and no person disqualified from holding public office by the sentence of a court, whether or not an appeal is pending in the action, or so disqualified under the provisions of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-six, as amended, shall be eligible to hold public office during the term of his disqualification."

SEC. 2. Section twelve of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"The Governor-General, upon receipt of proof satisfactory to him that an ineligible person is holding any provincial or municipal office or employment, may summarily remove such person."

SEC. 3. The second paragraph of section twenty-five of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Upon the filing of said certificate in the office of the Executive Secretary, the Governor-General shall confirm the election of each of the candidates so certified unless there be a contest pending and undetermined in the courts, in which case he shall withhold confirmation with respect to any person involved in such contest until a certified copy of the decision of the court shall have been filed with the Executive Secretary. The Governor-General may refuse to confirm the election of any elective provincial officer if there is reasonable ground to suspect his loyalty to the constituted authorities, or if there is, in the opinion of the Governor-General, reasonable ground to believe that such person is morally unfit to hold public office, or in case, in the opinion of the Governor-General, such person has a bad reputation for morality, honesty and uprightness in the community in which he lives. In case of refusal to confirm the election of any provincial officer the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, may appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy for the full term and until the election and qualification of a successor or, in his discretion, may call a special election to fill the office as provided in section four hereof, and at such special election a person whose confirmation was so refused shall be ineligible and no vote shall be counted or canvassed for him."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 27, 1907.

[No. 1727.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the government of the city of Manila.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in Philippine currency, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular treasury not otherwise

appropriated, for certain public works, permanent improvements, and other purposes of the government of the city of Manila:

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

For the improvements of the Luneta extension, twenty thousand pesos.

For expenses incident to the acquisition of land required for the widening of Calle Jolo, thirty-six thousand pesos.

For the purchase of land and other expenses incident to the extension, straightening and widening of streets; for permanent street paving; and for the erection of permanent street monuments, forty-eight thousand five hundred pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

For the construction of a public school building in the district of Tondo, and purchase of site for same, sixty-two thousand pesos.

For the construction of a retaining wall to protect the Malate city school site, six thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

For the erection of an addition to the Sampaloc market, eight thousand pesos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A continuing annual appropriation of fifty thousand pesos is hereby made for the purpose of repaying to the Insular government the loan granted in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty: *Provided*, That there shall be paid to the Insular government, not later than June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, from this appropriation the sum of one hundred thousand pesos on account of the payments corresponding to the fiscal years nineteen hundred and seven and nineteen hundred and eight, no provision having been made heretofore for said payments.

Bridges, esteros, parks and streets.—A continuing appropriation is hereby created under this head of all moneys received from leases and rentals of land and sales of real estate, belonging to the government of the city of Manila, and from receipts accruing to said government from the use of public thoroughfares by private persons, including franchise taxes payable to the city of Manila by corporations whose franchises include the privilege or right of locating in the public thoroughfares of the city electric light, power or telephone conduits or poles, street railway tracks, or other analogous privileges; and the funds accruing to this appropriation may be expended only for the curbing, extension, grading, paving, straightening, and widening of alleys, roads and streets; for the creation and improvement of public parks and plazas; for the construction of bridges; for dredging and improvement of esteros; for the acquisition of land, and for other purposes necessarily incident to the accomplishment of the objects of this appropriation as hereinbefore stated.

Total of definite appropriations for all purposes, two hundred and sixty thousand five hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. All balances remaining unexpended when any public work or permanent improvement appropriated for by this Act is completed shall be returned at once to the treasury of the Philippine Islands and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the proper account of funds available for appropriation.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 27, 1907.

[No. 1728.]

AN ACT To provide for insurance of the insular, provincial and municipal governments against loss from damage or destruction of Government vessels and craft, Government machinery, and permanent public buildings and Government property therein, by earthquake, fire, lightning, flood, typhoon, tornado, hurricane, or cyclone.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created an appropriation which shall be termed "The Insurance Fund," the purpose of which shall be to provide, so far as possible, the means of replacing or repairing Government vessels and craft, Government machinery, permanent public buildings and Government property therein which shall have been damaged or destroyed by earthquake, fire, lightning, flood, typhoon, tornado, hurricane, or cyclone. There shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation from general funds of the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pesos, as of date of the passage of this Act; and the interest thereon and on any additions to such fund by virtue of this Act and other earnings and receipts of "The Insurance Fund" shall be placed to its credit as they may be received. When, in the discretion of the Governor-General, he shall certify that the public interest so demands, there shall be paid from this appropriation by the Insular Treasurer such sums as may be determined by the Insular Auditor to be due any branch of the Government entitled to the benefits of this Act on account of loss or damage caused to Government vessels or craft, Government machinery, or to any permanent public building or Government property therein by earthquake, fire, lightning, flood, typhoon, tornado, hurricane, or cyclone, and also other expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That funds paid on account of losses may be used for no other purpose than to restore by construction, repair, purchase, or otherwise, the property damaged or destroyed, and it shall be the duty of the Insular Auditor to enforce this provision: *And provided further*, That no payment shall be made from these funds to increase the compensation of any government official or employee.

SEC. 2. The Governor-General may, upon application by a provincial board or municipal council, or the Municipal Board of the city of Manila, grant insurance under this Act to any province or municipality in these Islands, including the city of Manila, at rates to be fixed by the Insular Auditor, with the approval of the Governor-General, and the Insular Treasurer shall collect the premiums on such insurance.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor-General, to prepare and promulgate the necessary regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Governor-General is hereby authorized to provide the necessary additional personnel by designating officials and employees regularly employed in the Government service, whose duty it shall be to perform such services as may be required of them in this connection without additional compensation.

SEC. 4. The funds pertaining to this appropriation shall be available for investment in the discretion of the Governor-General, by deposit at interest with qualified depositaries of Government moneys, and for loans for periods not exceeding two years in any instance to provincial and municipal governments for the construction of public works of a permanent character, and for investment in such loans and securities as are authorized for the Postal Savings Bank by existing laws: *Provided*, That the rates of interest on all loans from "The Insurance Fund" shall be fixed by the Governor-General.

SEC. 5. In addition to the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand pesos made in section one hereof, there is also hereby made a permanent continuing appropriation of fifty thousand pesos per annum, until such time as "The Insurance Fund" shall amount to five hundred thousand pesos; and thereafter a permanent, continuing appropriation of such sum or sums as may be necessary to maintain the said fund at five hundred thousand pesos: *Provided, however*, That the said appropriation shall not in any one year exceed fifty thousand pesos.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 27, 1907.

[No. 1729.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds issued for public works under the provisions of Acts Numbered Thirteen hundred and one and Fourteen hundred and forty-four and for the investment of such fund.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred and four thousand two hundred and four pesos and thirteen

centavos as and for a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds issued under the provisions of Acts Numbered Thirteen hundred and one and Fourteen hundred and forty-four; there is also hereby appropriated for said sinking fund, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand four hundred and six pesos and ninety-two centavos for each one million pesos of bonds issued in accordance with said Acts, such appropriation to be a continuing annual appropriation to be effective hereafter upon each anniversary of date of issue until the fund hereby created shall be sufficient to pay all of said bonds. Said sums so appropriated and the interest thereon shall be available for investment by the Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor-General, by deposit at interest with qualified depositaries of Government moneys, and for loans, for periods not exceeding five years in any instance, to provincial and municipal governments for the construction of public works of a permanent character, and for investment in such loans and securities as are authorized for the Postal Savings Bank by existing laws: *Provided*, That the rates of interest on all loans made by authority of this section shall be fixed by the Governor-General: *And provided further*, That no loans shall be made from this fund for such period that the same will extend beyond the period for the redemption of the bonds for which this sinking fund is created.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 27, 1907.

[No. 1730.]

AN ACT To authorize continuing annual appropriations to meet any obligations of the Philippine Government incurred by reason of the guaranty of four per centum interest on (a) railroad bonds, as authorized by the Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, and (b) cash capital invested in any agricultural bank, as authorized by the Act of Congress approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A continuing annual appropriation is hereby made from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making payment of any guaranty obligation accruing against the Government of the Philippine Islands under and by virtue of the provisions of section four of the Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an Act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philip-

pine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an Act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An Act to establish standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

SEC. 2. A continuing annual appropriation is hereby made from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making payment of any guaranty obligation accruing against the Government of the Philippine Islands under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands."

SEC. 3. Upon certificate of the Insular Auditor, approved by the Governor-General, certifying that a guaranty liability, or any part thereof, has accrued and is due and payable from the Government of the Philippine Islands, the Insular Treasurer, upon order of the Governor-General, shall make payment to the proper persons, out of the appropriations made by this Act, of so much of the guaranty as is specified in said certificate of the Insular Auditor to be due and payable by the Government of the Philippine Islands under and by virtue of said Acts of Congress.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 30, 1907.

[No. 1731.]

AN ACT To reduce the number of municipalities in the Province of Albay from twenty-three, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-seven, to twenty-one, by consolidating the present municipalities of Albay, Daraga and Legaspi into one municipality.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The twenty-three municipalities of the province of Albay, as established by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-seven entitled, "An Act reducing the number of municipalities in the province of Albay from twenty-seven to twenty-three, by consolidating certain municipalities of the said province located in the subprovince of Catanduanes," shall in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be reduced to twenty-one by consolidating the present municipalities of Albay, Daraga, and Legaspi into one municipality, with the seat of municipal government at the present municipality of Albay. The new municipality of Albay shall consist of the territory comprised by the present municipalities of Albay, Daraga, and Legaspi.

SEC. 2. The first municipal election for the new municipality of *Albay shall* be held on a date to be designated by the Governor-

General in a call for a special election and in accordance with the provisions of The Election Law relative to elections in new municipalities. When the new municipal officials shall have been elected and shall have qualified, the present organization of each of the municipalities mentioned in section one of this Act shall be thereby abolished, and all of the present municipal officials shall cease to hold office as soon as the new officials shall have taken the oath of office. Until the officials elected for the new municipality of Albay, as described in section one of this Act, shall have qualified, the present organization of the municipalities of Albay, Daraga, and Legaspi shall continue.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on November sixth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, October 1, 1907.

[No. 1732.]

AN ACT Providing that persons sentenced to fine for criminal offenses made punishable by acts of the Philippine Commission or for violation of the ordinances of the city of Manila, who shall fail to satisfy the fine imposed, shall be subject to subsidiary imprisonment, and providing that the status of a prisoner under subdivision (d) of section one and subdivision (c) of section three of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and three shall be determined by the subsidiary imprisonment in case the sentence imposes a fine only, and repealing part of section forty of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. When a fine is imposed as a whole or any part of the punishment for any criminal offense made punishable by any Act or Acts of the Philippine Commission, the court shall also sentence the guilty person to suffer subsidiary imprisonment until the fine is satisfied: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levying of execution upon the goods and property of the guilty person or the prosecution of any other civil remedy which the law may afford; but the court shall limit the time of such subsidiary imprisonment in each case in the following manner:

(a) The term of such subsidiary imprisonment shall be calculated at the rate of two pesos and fifty centavos per day, no fraction or part of a day being counted against the prisoner;

(b) In case the sentence of the court imposes both fine and imprisonment, the subsidiary imprisonment shall not exceed one-third of the term of imprisonment imposed by such sentence, and in no case shall such subsidiary imprisonment exceed one year;

(c) In case the sentence of the court merely imposes a fine, the subsidiary imprisonment shall not exceed six months;

(d) In case the sentence of the court imposes an imprisonment of more than six years in addition to a fine, no subsidiary imprisonment shall be imposed.

SEC. 2. The subsidiary imprisonment imposed by the court in accordance with the provisions of section one of this Act shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the status of prisoners under subdivision (d) of section one and subdivision (c) of section three of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and three, except when the sentence imposes a fine only, in which case the term of subsidiary imprisonment, if any there be, which is necessary to satisfy such fine shall determine the status of the prisoner under the above-mentioned sections and subdivisions of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and three.

SEC. 3. When a fine is imposed as a whole or any part of the punishment for any criminal offense made punishable by any municipal ordinance or ordinances of the city of Manila, the court shall also sentence the guilty person to suffer subsidiary imprisonment at hard labor at the rate of one peso per day until the fine is satisfied: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levying of execution upon the goods and property of the guilty person or the prosecution of any other civil remedy which the law may afford.

SEC. 4. All that part of section forty of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, which reads as follows: "The judgments of each court may be enforced by imprisonment of any defendant adjudged guilty therein until the fines, fees and costs assessed have been paid, or until the same shall have been satisfied by imprisonment at hard labor at the rate of twenty-five cents a day; and any such judgment may also be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant adjudged guilty therein," is hereby repealed; and the provisions of Articles fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two of the Penal Code of the Philippine Islands in relation to subsidiary imprisonment, which were modified and partially repealed in so far as concerns the Municipal Court of the city of Manila by Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, are hereby reenacted.

SEC. 5. The provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-three, as amended by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and fifty-nine, shall apply to subsidiary imprisonment imposed under the authority of this Act.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on November first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, October 1, 1907.

[No. 1733.]

AN ACT To provide fire protection in municipalities having no paid fire department.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In all municipalities having no paid fire department it shall be the duty of all officers and members of the police force to act

as firemen and the police force of each such municipality shall constitute a fire department and be regularly instructed, exercised and trained in the duties and work of firemen by its officers under the direction and supervision of the municipal president, with such assistance as he may require from the municipal councilors. The entire police force, as such fire department, shall be drilled in its practical duties not less than once in each week or as much oftener as may be necessary to reach and maintain proficiency in its duties and the use of the apparatus furnished for its use. Such departments shall be regularly inspected as to drill, equipment and efficiency by the provincial governor upon his semiannual visits to the municipalities.

SEC. 2. Each municipality shall provide equipment and apparatus for protection against fire, which shall at no time consist of less than twenty-four fire buckets, twelve ladders, of suitable length, six ropes with hooks attached, of suitable size and length, twenty-four bolos, twelve axes, and one two-man cross-cut saw, and such additional or other apparatus as may be considered necessary by the municipal council and approved by the provincial board. All apparatus shall be kept in such place or places, as may be designated by the municipal council, where it shall be conveniently available, and shall be kept and maintained in order and constant readiness for instant use. Such apparatus shall not be used except in case of fire or fire drills. Whenever the size or importance of any barrio shall demand fire apparatus similar in kind and amount to that above prescribed, it may be furnished by the municipality and kept in such barrio, as above prescribed. The provincial board may require any municipality to purchase and provide for the maintenance of such additional apparatus as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. The municipal council may provide for the enrollment and training of auxiliary volunteer firemen among the able-bodied male residents of the municipality in such numbers as may be deemed expedient, which, however, shall not exceed the number of regular police appointed and paid by the municipality. Such volunteers shall, upon joining, obligate themselves to attend fire drills of not less than one hour at least once a week, and to report to their officers immediately in case of fire, and to obey the lawful orders of such officers at all drills and fires. They shall be divided into subdivisions and attached, by the chief of police, for drill and fire purposes, to the divisions or subdivisions of the police force nearest their respective residences. They shall, while members of such department, be supplied with appropriate metal badges of membership, which shall remain the property of the municipality. Should fire helmets or uniforms be provided for the fire department by the municipality, they shall be supplied therewith for use while in such service, and they may, should they desire, purchase the same for their individual use at cost. They may organize for social purposes and their organization shall be granted the use of public buildings for social purposes at such times and to such extent as may, in the judgment of the municipal council, be consistent with the public interests. The commanding officer of each division or subdivision shall keep a record of the attendance at drills and fires of each volunteer in his command and at the end of each calendar year shall issue to each such volunteer who has attended seventy-five per centum of all drills and fires during the year, a certificate showing such fact and that he has drilled at least

one hour at each drill attended, and such certificate, when presented to the provincial treasurer, or his deputy in the municipality, shall entitle the person named therein to a refund of the amount paid as cedula or certificate of registration tax for the year covered by said certificate: *Provided*, That such refunds shall be made wholly from funds of the municipality in which the volunteer service was rendered. Any person who shall falsify any record or issue any false certificate of attendance for the purpose of enabling any person to obtain a refund of the cedula tax, or who shall use or attempt to use any such false record or certificate for such purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two hundred pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. The municipal president and chief of police are hereby authorized to call upon any able-bodied citizen to aid in extinguishing any fire within the municipality, and any such citizen so called upon shall be subject to the orders of the municipal president and the chief of police during such fire. Any such citizen who shall refuse to obey the call of the municipal president or chief of police to aid in extinguishing any fire in the municipality or who shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the municipal president or chief of police during a fire shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty pesos or by imprisonment not to exceed twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 1, 1907.

[No. 1734.]

AN ACT Amending section four of Act Numbered Fifty-nine, entitled "The Manila Liquor Licenses Act," as amended, by providing for theater liquor licenses.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section four of Act Numbered Fifty-nine, entitled "The Manila Liquor Licenses Act," as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character owning or managing a bona fide theater or race track authorizing him or them to keep and maintain a bar on the premises of the theater or race track for the sale of distilled spirits, wine and fermented liquors, in quantities of two decaliters or less, which liquors may be sold or served to bona fide patrons of the theater or race track, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the municipal board, upon payment in advance of *the sum of eight* hundred pesos. A license of this class shall be

known as a 'theater liquor license.' A 'theater liquor license' may also be issued to holders of first or second class bar licenses for a period of one or more weeks, upon payment in advance of the sum of fifty pesos per week for the time covered by each license: *Provided*, That no license shall be issued for less than one week."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 2, 1907.

[No. 1735.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Governor-General to execute a concessionary grant or contract for a railway line to Baguio, Province of Benguet, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted and given for the location, construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of a railway from Manila, or from any point on an already existing or authorized railway, to Baguio, in the province of Benguet; and the Governor-General is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to determine the grantee of this concession in the manner provided in this Act, and with such grantee to execute a concessionary grant or contract in the following form:

This instrument made, executed and entered into this _____ day of _____ Anno Domini, _____ by and between the Government of the Philippine Islands, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, of the one part, and _____, of the other part: Witnesseth, That:

Whereas, under and by virtue of section seventy-four (74) of the Act of the Congress of the United States, approved July 1, 1902, the Government of the Philippine Islands was authorized and empowered, among other things, to grant franchises, privileges, and concessions for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, as by reference thereto will more fully appear; and

Whereas, under and by virtue of sections four (4) and five (5) of the Act of the Congress of the United States, approved February 6, 1905, the Government of the Philippine Islands was empowered, among other things, to enter into a contract of guaranty with any railroad company organized pursuant to the laws of said Government, or of the United States or any State thereof, undertaking to construct, equip, operate, and maintain any railroad in said Islands, which should be specifically authorized by said Government, under terms, conditions, and restrictions therein fully recited, as by reference thereto will appear;

In consideration thereof, it is conceded and granted by the Government of the Philippine Islands (hereinafter referred to as the Gov-

ernment), of the one part, and contracted and agreed by the party of the second part (hereinafter referred to as the grantee), for itself, and for its successors and assigns, of the other part, as follows:

The grantee, and its successors and assigns, are hereby granted by the Government a concession in perpetuity for a line of railway in the Philippine Islands, generally and approximately as follows and subject to such variations as may be approved by the Governor-General, and ratified by the Secretary of War, as hereinafter provided:

(The Governor-General shall here fill in the route to be determined upon, on the authority hereinbefore given):

1. It is understood that the route of the line above mentioned is intended to be approximate only, and the grantee shall furnish the Governor-General with detailed plans showing the exact route, after the survey has been completed.

The grantee may, with the consent of the Governor-General in writing, ratified by the Secretary of War, construct any branch lines, in its judgment desirable, for the purpose of reaching traffic points within a reasonable distance from the main line of said railway above described.

Surveys on and along the proposed line shall be commenced by the grantee within sixty days after written demand therefor shall be made to the grantee by the Governor-General; detailed reports of the definite plans, surveys and specifications, accompanied by complete maps and profiles of the character and kind in respect of such construction and equipment directed by the Governor-General, shall, in writing, be submitted to the Governor-General within twelve months after said demand, or at such later time as may be permitted by the Governor-General or the Secretary of War; and within two months after the submission thereof to the Governor-General, the latter shall fix and determine the final route, substantially in accordance with the route as above generally described.

2. Under and by virtue hereof the right of way through the public lands of the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby given and granted to the grantee for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the railroad as herein authorized to the extent of one hundred (100) feet in width where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for depots, machine shops, station buildings, workshops, water stations, warehouses, terminals,—including wharves and dock fronts, switches, side tracks, and turntables—and also such extra lands beyond such one hundred (100) feet as may be found necessary for said purposes: *Provided*, That the same be approved by the Governor-General as a part of the definite plans hereinbefore provided for; and the right, power, and authority shall thereunder be given to said grantee, with the written approval of the Governor-General, to open and work quarries and gravel pits upon any public lands and to take from such lands earth, stone, timber, and other materials, for the construction of such railway; but the provisions of this paragraph shall only apply to public lands available for homestead settlement or for sale under the Public Land Act, or to timber lands of the Government of the Philippine Islands, and shall not apply to lands used and assigned for other public purposes, or to the lands known as the friars' lands.

The grantee shall have the right, with the approval of the *Governor-General*, to cross or occupy such parts of public roads,

alleys, avenues, and squares, and to acquire title to such other municipal or provincial lands, as may be necessary, on terms to be agreed upon by the grantee and the proper provincial or municipal authorities, as the case may be, and in case of failure to agree upon the terms thereof, such terms shall be fixed by the Governor-General.

Lands or rights of use and occupation of lands granted under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall revert to the governments by which they were respectively granted, upon the termination of this franchise or concession, or upon its revocation or repeal.

The grantee shall also have the right to acquire from corporations, or private individuals, by purchase, contract, lease, grant, or donation, any lands which may be necessary or useful for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the said line of railway.

The grantee shall also have the right to acquire by condemnation the lands necessary for the right of way, for bridges, for terminals, including wharves and docks at harbor points, and elsewhere, for sidings, stations, engine houses, water stations, and other appropriate buildings and structures for the proper and convenient construction, operation, and maintenance of the lines of railway herein authorized; but no lands within the boundaries of any province, city, town, or municipality, shall be occupied by the grantee if the same are in actual use for provincial, governmental, or municipal purposes, nor shall any land within the boundaries of any city, town, or municipality be so occupied without the consent of the proper authorities of such city, town, or municipality, unless the Governor-General shall consent to the same. The right of condemnation or eminent domain shall be exercised by the grantee in accordance with the laws of the Philippine Islands at the time being in force.

The grantee shall have the right to construct and maintain for the operation of said railway any and all tracks, (single, double, or more), bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures; and all depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, and other buildings; and all machine shops and other shops, water tanks, turntables, superstructures, erections, and fixtures; and all elevators, warehouses, wharves, piers, and other facilities—terminal or otherwise—for operating said railroad, and also any hotels or restaurants at any station or terminal.

3. By the acceptance hereof the grantee stipulates and agrees to construct said railway herein described in accordance with the terms and conditions herein imposed, and in perpetuity properly to maintain and operate it as a commercial railway and a common carrier in a manner suitable to the local conditions.

4. All tracks of said line of railway shall be of the gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. All materials employed in construction and all equipment shall be of good class and quality and designed to fully meet the requirements of local traffic and local conditions. This specification as to gauge may be modified with the approval of the Governor-General. And the said grantee hereby agrees to construct ready for operation this railway to Baguio within the period of three years after the approval of the final plans for the same. Such time for construction and equipment may be extended by the Governor-General when, in his judgment, the grantee has been prevented from construction work by reason of unforeseen labor difficulties, earth-

quakes, action of the elements, rebellion, ladronism, or other causes beyond the control of the grantee.

The said railway shall be operated as a commercial railway for the transportation of freight, passengers, express, and mail, and, on demand of the Governor-General, preference of carriage shall be given over said line of railway, or any part thereof, to business offered by the Government of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

5. The motive power of said railway shall be steam or electricity or other motive power approved by the Governor-General.

6. The grantee, in respect of said railway, shall permit (and the right is reserved the Government of the Philippine Islands to grant permission to) any other railway now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in the Philippine Islands to form and establish traffic connections or arrangements with it on fair and equitable terms, to be determined, in case of disagreement, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, upon petition by either party, and, upon appeal, by the Secretary of War.

7. The grantee and its contractors and subcontractors shall, so far as possible, give preference to such satisfactory laborers as may be found along the line of railway.

8. The grantee shall have the right to construct and operate telegraph, telephone, and electrical transmission lines over said railway, for the use of the railway and its business, and also, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for public service and commercial purposes, but these latter privileges shall be subject to the following provisions:

In the construction of telegraph or telephone lines along the right of way the grantee shall erect and maintain poles with sufficient space thereon to permit the Government of the Philippine Islands, at the expense of said Government, to place, operate, and maintain four wires for telegraph, telephone, and electrical transmission for any Government purpose between the termini of the line of railway, main or branch, and the Government of the Philippine Islands reserves to itself the right to construct, maintain, and operate telegraph, telephone, or electrical transmission lines over the right of way of said railway for commercial, military, or governmental purposes, without unreasonably interfering with the construction, maintenance, and operation by the grantee of its railway, telegraph, telephone, and electrical transmission lines.

The grantee shall furnish suitable telegraph offices and operators at its stations for public use, when so directed by the Governor-General, on payment of reasonable compensation for the service.

9. All plans for work to be done hereunder and the work itself shall be subject to the inspection of the Governor-General or agents appointed by him, and the books and accounts of all the railways operated, leased, owned, or maintained by the grantee, or its successors or assigns hereunder, shall be subject to the official inspection of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

10. All material imported into the Philippine Islands for the construction and equipment of the railway undertaken by the grantee pursuant to authority conferred by this concessionary grant or contract, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Government of the Philippine Islands:

Provided, That this provision shall not extend or apply to any portion of such line, or to any material or supplies therefor, after same shall have been constructed and equipped: *Provided further*, That if any material so admitted free of duty shall not in fact be used for the construction and equipment of such railway, the duty shall become payable thereon whenever it is ascertained that it has been used or disposed of or is held for other purposes.

11. The right is hereby given to the grantee to fix, charge, and collect just and reasonable compensation for the carriage of freight and passengers; such right, however, for the purpose of insuring just and reasonable rates at all times, shall be subject to effective regulation, to be exercised, in the first instance, by the Government of the Philippine Islands, and upon appeal, by the Secretary of War of the United States.

12. In consideration of the premises, and of the granting of this concession or franchise, there shall be paid by the grantee to the Government of the Philippine Islands, annually, for the period of thirty (30) years from the date hereof, an amount equal to one-half of one (½) per centum of the gross earnings of the grantee in respect of the line covered hereby for the preceding year; after said period of thirty (30) years, and for fifty (50) years thereafter, the amount so to be paid annually shall be an amount equal to one and one-half (1½) per centum of such gross earnings for the preceding year; and after such period of eighty (80) years the percentage and amount so to be paid annually by the grantee shall be fixed by the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Such annual payments, when promptly and fully made by the grantee, shall be in lieu of all taxes of every name and nature—municipal, provincial, or central—upon its capital stock, franchise, right of way, earnings, and all other property owned or operated by the grantee under this concession or franchise.

13. The said railway line shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the Government of the Philippine Islands and the United States of America for postal, military, naval, and other governmental service, and also subject to such reasonable regulations as the Government of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall impose restricting the charges for such government transportation.

The grantee undertakes to provide on its trains necessary facilities for carrying the mails, under terms and conditions to be agreed upon by the Director of Posts and the grantee; and, in case they shall not be able to agree, the Governor-General shall fix the terms and conditions, after a hearing shall have been given the grantee thereon; but the compensation for such carriage of mails shall, under all circumstances, be a reasonable sum fixed with reference to the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands.

Reasonable compensation shall be allowed for the urgent transportation of mail, troops, bullion, ammunition, or freight, for the Government, at other hours or at higher speed than passenger trains are ordinarily run. The grantee shall provide, at any hour of the day or night, such facilities for such purposes as may be necessary.

14. The grantee shall at all times have and maintain, by corporate declaration, satisfactory to the Governor-General, an office and domicile in the Philippine Islands and a representative and agent at

all times fully qualified and empowered to treat with the Government of the Philippine Islands in respect of all matters arising hereunder, and upon whom process may be served in any judicial proceeding for any object or purpose, whether arising hereunder or otherwise, and upon whom also any and all notices, demands, tenders, deliveries, and communications may be given or made to, for, or in behalf of the grantee hereunder, and its and their successors and assigns; and all process so served, and all notices, demands, tenders, deliveries, and communications so made, shall be legal, sufficient, and binding upon the grantee, and upon its and their successors and assigns, as if made to it or them in person.

15. This franchise or concession is subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States; no stock or bonds shall be issued by the grantee hereunder except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; the grantee shall not declare stock or bonds dividends.

The foregoing and all other terms and provisions of section seventy-four (74) of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and section five (5) of the Act of Congress approved February 6, 1905, relating to said railway, are incorporated into and made a part hereof, with the same effect as if they were set forth herein at length.

16. The word "grantee" herein shall be held to include and apply to the successors and assigns of said grantee.

In witness whereof, by virtue of authority conferred upon him, this instrument, in triplicate, is executed by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Done the day and year first above written.

(SEAL) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

By _____ _____,

Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

The foregoing concessionary grant and contract is hereby accepted by the grantee in its corporate name and under its corporate seal, by its proper officers thereto duly authorized by resolution of its board of directors, passed on the ____ day of _____ 190__, certified copies of which are hereto attached and made a part hereof.

Done the day and year first above written.

_____ _____,

By _____ _____,

As its President.

Attest:

_____ _____,

As its Secretary.

(Corporate Seal.)

SEC. 2. In addition to the terms and conditions set out in the foregoing concessionary grant or contract, the Governor-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may incorporate any or all of the following additional terms and conditions in said concessionary grant or contract:

(a) 1. For all purposes hereunder and for the determination of the *amount of first lien* bonds in respect of which interest will be guaran-

teed as hereinafter provided, the actual total cost of construction and equipment of the railway herein referred to shall be deemed to be the actual cost, first, of all necessary land for buildings, right of way, and other railway purposes; second, of all materials and labor, including transportation of employees, tools, implements, plant, and animals used in such construction and equipment, marine and fire insurance upon any such material, machinery, and so forth, used in and expended upon or in aid of the construction of the roadbeds, tracks, and bridges, and in and about the building of telegraph, telephone, and electrical transmission lines, sidings, and switches, depots, terminals, roundhouses, turntables, water stations, repair and machine shops, freight houses, docks, wharves, warehouses, waiting rooms, dining rooms, hotels, and employee boarding houses, and all other appropriate buildings and structures necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railway line, on plans approved by the Governor-General; third, of all expenses of engineering, surveying, and supervising in the Philippine Islands, both of the grantee and of the Government of the Philippine Islands, connected with the building of said railroad, and all legal expenses connected with the acquiring of land therefor (such expenses of the Government of the Philippine Islands to be borne and paid for by the grantee upon demand of the Government of the Philippine Islands); fourth, of all expenses and outlays necessarily incurred by the grantee, or damages done to the property of the grantee covered hereby, arising from acts of rebellion, ladronism, outlawry, earthquakes, or through action of the elements, or through accidents or acts of God; fifth, of all equipment of every name and nature necessary for the operation of the railway line covered hereby, including locomotives, passenger and freight cars, wrecking cars, and of all tools, implements, and machinery for the construction, operation, and repair of such railway line; sixth, every other outlay and expense of whatsoever character and wheresoever made, actually incurred in and about the construction and equipment of the line of railway herein referred to, and whether included in any of the specific items of cost herein enumerated or not; seventh, interest, at four per centum per annum upon all sums expended for such construction and equipment, from the respective dates at which outlays are made, until the issue and delivery, in aid of such construction and equipment, of the bonds respecting which the Government of the Philippine Islands will so guarantee interest, less any net earnings arising from the operation of any portion of such line during construction; eighth, for the contractor's profit, and expenses incurred in connection with the organizing of the grantee, and such general expense outside of the Philippine Islands as it may be necessary for the grantee to incur preliminary to its organization and acceptance of this concession, there shall be added as a part of said actual total cost of construction, to be determined as above, an amount equal to fifteen and one-half per centum of such actual total cost: *Provided*, That the cost of material, supplies, and equipment shall be the actual first cost thereof to the grantee delivered on the ground where it is to be used, and that the cost of labor, superintendence, and administration shall be the actual wages, salaries, and fees paid in good faith by the grantee, and shall not include any commissions, allowances, profits, rebates, or drawbacks to any third person.

All plans for work to be done hereunder shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the work itself shall be subject to his inspection, and all bills and construction accounts shall be subject to the audit of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

2. Under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of section four of the Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, the Government of the Philippine Islands hereby guarantees for a period of thirty years from the date of issue and delivery of the bonds hereinafter described, the due and punctual payment by the grantee of interest (and in the event of the default of the grantee it will itself pay the same upon demand) at the rate of four per centum per annum, upon first-lien bonds to be issued by the grantee under and in conformity with this instrument and said Act of Congress, to an amount of ninety-five per centum of the actual total cost of construction and equipment of such railway and appurtenances, completed in accordance with such approved definite plans and as such actual total cost is determined in the foregoing paragraph hereof, such bonds to be delivered under the terms, conditions and circumstances and at the times prescribed by said section four of said Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five.

The grantee covenants and agrees duly and punctually to pay the interest upon all bonds the interest upon which may be so guaranteed by the Government of the Philippine Islands, and as such interest becomes due and payable; and in all respects duly and punctually to fulfill the covenants and conditions of the mortgage securing such bonds; and that all bonds in respect of which the Government of the Philippine Islands shall so guarantee interest shall be secured by an absolute first lien, evidenced by mortgage or deed of trust, upon the railroad in respect of which bonds may be so issued, and the equipment, franchises (including this concessionary contract or grant), and other property, real, personal, and mixed, earnings, rents, revenues, and income thereof, then owned and thereafter to be acquired.

Appropriate instruments, sufficient in law to secure more effectually any liens existing or arising under any provision of the said Acts of Congress and this contract, in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands, under or by reason of the making of said guaranty and of any payment made or to be made thereunder, subject to such first-lien bonds and the mortgage securing the same, shall be duly executed and delivered to the Government of the Philippine Islands, or to any trustee by it designated. But failure to execute such instruments shall not impair or affect the liens or the remedy of foreclosure secured by said Acts of Congress, this contract, or other instruments.

It is expressly understood and agreed that the Government of the Philippine Islands, although obligated upon its said guaranty of interest, shall not be in any sense or to any degree obligated for the payment of any part of the principal of any bond respecting which it may so guarantee the payment of interest, nor upon any other bond, indebtedness, contract, liability, or obligation whatsoever of the grantee, and that any such bonds shall not be deemed, for any purpose whatsoever, to be the bonds or obligations of the Government of the Philippine Islands, or be deemed issued by said Government or under its authority.

After the construction and equipment of the railway herein referred to in accordance with the foregoing provisions and all others

of this contract of guaranty, the grantee shall apply its gross earnings as follows: First, to the necessary operating expenses, including reasonable expenses of the corporation, and the amounts due the Government of the Philippine Islands under paragraph thirteen hereof; second, to the necessary and ordinary repairs of said railroad and its equipment; third, to such betterments and extraordinary repairs of said railroad or equipment as may be first by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in writing, expressly consented to; fourth, to the payment of the interest on the bonds, the interest on which to any extent shall have been guaranteed by the Government of the Philippine Islands under this concession.

The form of the bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, liens, guaranties, and other instruments herein provided for, as well as the legality of the organization of the grantee herein, and its compliance with the requirements of the Acts of Congress, the laws of the Philippine Islands, and this concessionary grant, shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

3. If the grantee makes breach of any of the conditions hereof, or of any of the obligations by it assumed hereunder, in respect to the construction of said railway, and shall allow the same to continue for upward of four months, after notice in writing from the Government of the Philippine Islands to the grantee, then, in such case, at any time thereafter, the Government of the Philippine Islands, at its option and at the cost and expense of the grantee, may do and perform any and all acts and things which it may deem useful and necessary to insure the construction, equipment, and completion of the railway covered hereby or the fulfillment of such condition or obligation, as the case may be; and in said event such cost and expense shall thereupon thenceforth be and become a debt of the grantee presently payable, and a lien upon the said railway and all franchises and property relating thereto, subject only to the first mortgage securing the first lien bonds respecting which the Government of the Philippine Islands may guarantee interest as herein provided, and shall be enforceable by foreclosure in the same manner as if secured by a second mortgage. The remedy and relief given to the Government of the Philippine Islands by this paragraph shall be considered as an additional remedy and relief and shall not exclude the Government of the Philippine Islands from any remedy, relief, or right of action which said Government might otherwise have.

4. The Government of the Philippine Islands, through the auditing, engineering, and railroad bureaus thereof, and by such other agencies as may be fixed by law, shall have the power, by monthly or other regular inspection of the books, accounts, vouchers, and other papers, or by special inspection, if in its judgment necessary, to keep itself advised of the financial conditions and operations of the grantee to enable it to excercise the powers vested in the Government of the Philippine Islands by law in respect of this franchise and concession, and especially to verify the statements in the financial reports of the railway company as to construction, maintenance, and operation, with a view to the proper enforcement and execution of the obliga-

tions of the grantee as contained in this franchise, and particularly in paragraphs one and two hereof.

(b) A guarantee from the Government of the Philippine Islands of a minimum annual gross business, of an amount to be fixed by the Governor-General, by and with the approval of the Secretary of War, and not to exceed one hundred thousand pesos: *Provided, however*, That no guarantee of this nature shall be executed for a period exceeding fifteen years from the date of the execution of the concessionary grant or contract.

(c) The right to make use of water power from the Bued and Agno Rivers, or their tributaries, on terms and conditions to be determined by the Governor-General, by and with the approval of the Secretary of War.

(d) The grantee may use the Benguet Road with all its bridges and other appurtenances, or any part thereof, for the construction of the said railway, on terms and conditions as to use of the same and the closing of the road or any portion thereof to traffic, either temporarily or permanently, to be determined by the Governor-General, by and with the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and directed to execute for and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands the concessionary contract or grant set out in this Act, after its approval by the Secretary of War, with the best bidder for the same, after public advertisement for a period of not less than three months, and to receive on said behalf one of the triplicate copies thereof when the same are fully executed and when a bond properly executed, conditioned upon the signing and execution by the grantee of the concessionary contract or grant set out in this Act, which bond shall be in the penal sum of fifty thousand pesos, in a form and with sureties acceptable to the Secretary of War or the Governor-General, shall have been delivered to the Secretary of War or the Governor-General.

The Governor-General may reject any or all bids and may readvertise the concession as often as he deems the public interest requires such action: *Provided, however*, That the authority of the Governor-General to execute this concessionary grant or contract shall cease on the expiration of three years from the date of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage, but the grant of the franchise shall not become operative unless and until the said concessionary grant or contract shall have been executed in the form and manner provided in this Act.

Enacted, October 2, 1907.

[No. 1736.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand pesos, for the purpose of establishing a reimbursable fund for the promotion of agricultural pursuits upon certain haciendas and parcels of land, commonly known as "Friar lands," and for the extension of the cultivated area thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand pesos, for the purpose of establishing a reimbursable fund, under the direction and control of the Director of Lands except as hereinafter provided, which shall be known as the Friar Lands Loan Fund, and which shall be made available in accordance with the provisions hereinafter specified, for the making of mortgage loans upon growing crops and salable commodities manufactured therefrom, work animals, warehouses, mill houses and machinery, and other property both real and personal belonging to actual and bona fide cultivators of the so-called Friar Estates, for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits and the extension of the cultivated areas of the said estates.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate to the Director of Lands the maximum amount of the Friar Lands Loan Fund which may be loaned in accordance with the provisions of this Act within any given period of time, the rate of interest which such loans shall bear, the term within which the mortgages shall be redeemed, the estate or estates to which the provisions of this Act shall be extended, the kind or kinds of crops or salable commodities manufactured therefrom and the class or classes of buildings, animals or other property, both real and personal, which may become subject to mortgage as herein provided, the manner in which advances of loans shall be made and the maximum amount which shall be advanced for each hectare under cultivation: *Provided, however*, That in no case shall the maximum amount so advanced exceed one hundred pesos for each hectare cultivated by the mortgagor.

SEC. 3. The Director of Lands shall, under the direction and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, promulgate such regulations and issue such forms and instructions as may become necessary to secure the Government against loss and to carry out the purposes of this Act. He shall likewise cause to be kept a full and complete record of all transactions regarding loans and payments thereof, and shall keep such books and render such accounts approved by the Insular Auditor as may be necessary for the proper accounting for said fund, and loans made therefrom, together with interest on such loans.

SEC. 4. By and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the Director of Lands is hereby empowered, for and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to make such loans as are authorized by this Act, and to execute as mortgagee, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the necessity mortgages to carry out the purposes of this Act, and all mortgages executed under this Act shall be executed to the Director of Lands, mortgagee, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this Act the Director of Lands shall be the trustee for all mortgagors for the purpose of disbursing amounts advanced in consideration of the mortgages, and shall have custody of all mortgages and other securities for the mortgage debts pending their final satisfaction and release. He shall approve or disapprove all applications for loans, either wholly or in part, and such approval or disapproval shall be final and conclusive: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall endorse upon each mortgage his approval thereof, before said mortgage shall be considered as valid and effective.

SEC. 6. In case the mortgagors have failed or neglected to discharge the mortgages in accordance with the agreement therein specified, the Director of Lands shall, upon the maturity of the mortgage notes, proceed to the foreclosure of the mortgages in the manner provided by law. Whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Insular Government are in jeopardy through the failure or neglect of the mortgagors properly to observe the conditions of the mortgage agreements, the Director of Lands shall likewise proceed to the foreclosure of all mortgages, or shall take such other action as may to him seem necessary in the premises.

SEC. 7. The actual and necessary expenses arising from the administration of the Friar Lands Loan Fund shall be advanced from the general appropriations made for the Bureau of Lands, and shall be reimbursed thereto from the interest and profits realized from the mortgage loans which may be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. Upon the repayment and satisfaction of all mortgage debts the principal of the loans shall be reimbursed to the Friar Lands Loan Fund as established by section one of this Act, and all net profits from said loans shall likewise accrue to and become a part of said fund, and may be available for any or all of the purposes for which said fund may be used.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 2, 1907.

[No. 1737.]

AN ACT To amend section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the Philippine currency in accordance with the provisions of sections one and six of the Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, by prohibiting the exportation from the Philippine Islands of Philippine silver coins, and for other purposes," by providing that the prohibition therein contained shall not apply to sums of twenty-five pesos or less of the new coins authorized by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-four and carried by passengers leaving the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act for the purpose of maintaining the parity of

the Philippine currency in accordance with the provisions of sections one and six of the Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, by prohibiting the exportation from the Philippine Islands of Philippine silver coins, and for other purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The exportation from the Philippine Islands of Philippine silver coins, coined by authority of the Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, or of bullion made by melting or otherwise mutilating such coins, is hereby prohibited, and any of the aforementioned silver coins or bullion which is exported, or of which the exportation is attempted subsequent to the passage of this Act, and contrary to its provisions, shall be liable to forfeiture under due process of law, and one-third of the sum or value of bullion so forfeited shall be payable to the person upon whose information, given to the proper authorities, the seizure of the money or bullion so forfeited is made, and the other two-thirds shall be payable to the Philippine government, and accrue to the gold-standard fund: *Provided*, That the prohibition herein contained shall not apply to sums of twenty-five pesos or less of the new coins authorized by Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and sixty-four and carried by passengers leaving the Philippine Islands."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 2, 1907.

[No. 1738.]

AN ACT To amend section twenty-four of Act Numbered Five hundred and twenty by providing for ensigns for vessels operating under the contracts authorized by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten and Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and fifteen.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four of Act Numbered Five hundred and twenty, entitled "An Act permitting the issuing of special licenses to engage in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Islands until July first, nineteen hundred and four, to vessels not entitled to general coastwise-trade licenses under the Customs Administrative Act, and authorizing the fixing of maximum rates for transportation of merchandise and passengers in the coastwise trade," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 24. Any vessel possessing a certificate of protection issued under section one hundred and seventeen of the Philippine Customs Administrative Act, shall be entitled to the privileges and shall be subject to all the penalties directly or indirectly imposed in sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one of this Act, and all vessels engaged in the Philippine coastwise trade on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and three, shall fly the Philippine coasting emblem

at the mainmast: *Provided, however*, That all vessels operating under the Government contracts authorized by Acts Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten and Seventeen hundred and fifteen, shall fly at the mainmast, instead of the Philippine coasting emblem, an ensign of a design to be approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Police."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 3, 1907.

[No. 1739.]

AN ACT Creating the "Fidelity-bond premium fund," providing for assurance against losses, shortages, and defalcations by officers or employees accountable for public funds and public property, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty thousand pesos, to be known as the "Fidelity-bond premium fund." This fund shall be a permanent reimbursable appropriation and shall be available—

(*a*) For the purpose of replacing losses, shortages, or defalcations in the accounts of all Insular and provincial officers and employees and officers and employees of the city of Manila who are accountable for public funds or public property, unless such officers or employees have been relieved under the provisions of existing law;

(*b*) For the purpose of replacing losses, shortages, or defalcations in the accounts of municipal treasurers who are at the same time deputies of the provincial treasurer, unless such officers have been relieved in like manner;

(*c*) For the refund of unearned premiums on bonds executed prior to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, when such refund would have been properly chargeable against the fund created by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "Fidelity-bond premiums," and abolished in the next succeeding section;

(*d*) For the payment of all fees and costs accruing as a result and in consequence of any civil action or proceeding taken against any bonded officer or employee, within the meaning of this Act, who has suffered losses in the public funds or public property for which he is accountable, or who has defaulted, or in whose accounts of public funds or public property shortages may be discovered which have arisen from whatever cause: *Provided, however*, That whenever any person suffers loss in money or property intrusted to any officer or agent of the Government bonded in the fidelity-bond *premium fund* who, by virtue of his official position and in accord-

ance with law, received such money or property, the head of the Bureau or Office concerned and the Insular Auditor may, after ascertaining and fixing the amount of the loss, recommend that such loss be repaid out of the fidelity-bond premium fund. Upon approval of such recommendation by the Governor-General the Insular Treasurer shall pay the amount so recommended and approved out of said fund.

SEC. 2. The permanent reimbursable appropriation entitled "Fidelity-bond premiums," and created by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry expenses of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and other designated periods," is hereby abolished, and any balances standing to the credit of said appropriation and all moneys which are due to said appropriation and remain unpaid on December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, and all sums paid to cover or replace shortages, losses, and defalcations and afterwards recovered, and all payments required from provinces or municipalities and from bonded officers or employees on account of fidelity-bond premiums, and all premiums paid out of funds or appropriations of Insular Offices or Bureaus under section ten of this Act, and all interest or other accretion on the money in the said fidelity-bond premium fund, shall be merged in, accrue to, and become a part of said fidelity-bond premium fund created in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. The Governor-General shall fix, and may from time to time change, the annual rate of premium chargeable for insurance of the fidelity of officers and employees in the fidelity-bond premium fund. Two-thirds of the rate of premium so fixed shall be charged to the fidelity-bond premium fund on behalf of every Insular officer or employee, and in the case of provincial officers or employees and officers and employees of the city of Manila two-thirds of said premium shall be paid by the province to which the particular bonded position may belong or by the city of Manila, as the case may be, and one-third of such premium shall in all cases not exempted under sections four and nine of this Act be paid out of the personal funds of the officer or employee whose fidelity is insured in said fund. The Insular Treasurer shall collect the amount of premiums due from the various Bureaus, Offices, and provinces and from the city of Manila and from the individuals who are bonded under such Offices, Bureaus, and provinces and the city of Manila.

SEC. 4. The Philippine Commission may, by resolution, exempt any accountable officer or employee from the payment of his part of the bond premium, and any officer or employee now exempted from such payment shall continue to be so exempted unless and until the Philippine Commission, by resolution, shall otherwise determine.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Insular Treasurer to prepare and keep an exact and accurate record of bonded positions in such manner and in such detail as may be required by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, and to make such changes in said record from time to time as changing facts and conditions may require.

SEC. 6. Whenever an appointment or designation is made to any bonded Insular or provincial position, or to a bonded position under the city of Manila, or to the dual office of municipal and deputy pro-

vincial treasurer, the person so appointed or designated shall *ipso facto* be deemed to be a bonded officer or employee within the meaning of this Act, and his liability as such shall begin on the day on which he enters upon the discharge of the duties of such position; and his liability for the payment of his share of the premium, and, if he be a provincial officer or employee or an officer or employee of the city of Manila, or a municipal and deputy provincial treasurer, the liability of the province, the city of Manila, or the municipality, as the case may be, for its share of the bond premium of such person shall begin on such day. No formal application on the part of any person occupying a bonded position shall be deemed necessary to make him such bonded officer or employee, but the fact of his acceptance of the position and of his entrance upon the discharge of the duties of such position shall be deemed to carry with it his consent to be placed upon the schedule of bonded officers and employees, and to the assumption of all duties, premium charges, liabilities, and penalties by law attached to such position: *Provided*, That the liabilities, responsibilities, and duties of all persons occupying bonded positions within the meaning of this Act on January first, nineteen hundred and eight, shall begin on said day and the liability for the payment of their share of the fidelity-bond premium and the like liability of the provinces, the city of Manila, and municipalities shall likewise begin on said day: *And provided further*, That premiums shall be due and payable semi-annually in advance, and no refund of premiums so paid shall be made from the fund hereby created, but refund of unearned premiums shall be made to the officer or agent who has paid the same (*a*) upon retirement from the service, by his successor, or in case there is no successor from the appropriations or funds of the Bureau or Office concerned; (*b*) in cases where by reason of illness or other cause an acting officer or agent is appointed and bonded, from the appropriations or funds of the Bureau or Office concerned, the intent of this law being that two bonds shall not exist for the same office at the same time.

SEC. 7. The chief of the Bureau or Office to which any bonded position, now in existence or hereafter created, may pertain, shall at once, and without delay, notify the Insular Treasurer of the appointment or designation of any person to fill or discharge the duties of such position. In the provinces this duty shall be performed by the provincial treasurers, in the Moro Province by the provincial treasurer of that province, and in Manila by the secretary of the Municipal Board. Such notification shall contain the title or designation of the position, the name of the person appointed or designated, the name of the person relieved, the financial or property accountability pertaining to the position and the maximum of public funds, or the total value of the public property likely to be in the hands of the incumbent at any one time, the salary attached to the position, the amount of the bond required of the position by law or authoritative regulation, if any, and if not, a recommendation as to the amount, the date of the relief of the preceding incumbent from the duties of such position, and the date on which the person appointed or designated assumes charge. Such notification shall also state the opinion of the appointing officer of the business and moral qualifications of the person appointed or designated for the position in question and any such other information in the possession of the appointing officer as may have a bearing upon the

amount of the bond to be required or as may be asked for by the Insular Treasurer. Upon receipt of this information the Insular Treasurer shall place the name of such person upon the record provided for in section five of this Act and shall notify the chief of Bureau or head of Office of the action taken: *Provided, however*, That the Insular Treasurer, if in his judgment the character, associations, or habits of the insured person do not constitute such person a safe and conservative risk, may report the facts to the Governor-General for proper action.

SEC. 8. When an official is acting in the dual capacity of deputy of the provincial treasurer and municipal treasurer, notification thereof, as prescribed in section seven of this Act, shall at once and without delay be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer by the provincial treasurer whose deputy such official is, and in such cases the provisions of section seventeen of Act Numbered Eighty-two, as amended, shall not apply. The Insular Auditor shall fix the amount of the bond of such officer upon the recommendation of the provincial treasurer, and one-half of the premium chargeable shall be paid by the province and the other half by the municipality. It shall be the duty of the provincial treasurer, subject to the supervision of the Insular Auditor, to collect from the various municipalities in his province, the treasurers of which are deputies of the provincial treasurer, and from the individuals who are his deputies, the amounts respectively due as bond premiums, and to forward the same to the Insular Treasurer.

SEC. 9. Whenever any official, employee, or agent shall be designated by the proper authority temporarily to perform the duties of the head of a Bureau or Office or of any subordinate office or the duties of any employment under any Office, Bureau, or province in accordance with section fifteen of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, all fidelity and premium charges which shall be due or accrue on account of such temporary designation shall be paid wholly from the appropriation or funds of the Department, Bureau, Office, province, or municipality, as the case may be, in which the services are rendered.

SEC. 10. All persons whose names are listed on the record required in section five of this Act to be made and kept shall be deemed to be bonded to the Government of the Philippine Islands for the faithful performance of all duties now or hereafter imposed by law upon the positions occupied by them, and for the faithful accounting for all public funds and public property coming into their possession, custody, or control by appropriation, collection, transfer, or in any other manner, and for the lawful payment, disbursement, expenditure, or transfer of all public funds or public property in their hands, possession, or custody or under their control as accountable or responsible officers: *Provided, however*, That the conditions governing the accountability of provincial treasurers shall continue and remain as fixed in section five of Act Numbered Eighty-three, known as "The Provincial Government Act," as amended, and section four of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, known as "The Special Provincial Government Act," as amended.

SEC. 11. Every person whose name is or has been listed on the record or schedule of names of bonded positions provided for in this Act shall be deemed to be or to have been a "bonded officer" or a

"bonded employee" within the meaning of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act forbidding, under penalty, bonded officers or bonded employees, or former bonded officers or bonded employees, of the Insular Government, or of any provincial or municipal government in the Philippine Islands, or the city of Manila, from leaving or attempting to leave the Philippine Islands without first securing a certificate from the Insular Auditor, and repealing Act Numbered Eleven hundred and sixty-one," and within the meaning of every other Act in force fixing the responsibility, accountability, liability, duties, or penalties of officers or employees who were heretofore required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties and the accounting for public funds or public property.

SEC. 12. The Insular Auditor shall fix the amount for which the various positions contemplated in this Act shall be bonded. The Auditor shall determine the exact amount of losses, shortages, and defalcations which may be found in the accounts of any bonded officers, employees, or agents, whether of money or property, the amount to be paid in order to replace such losses, shortages, or defalcations, and the account or accounts of the Bureau, Office, province, or municipality to which such sums shall be paid from the fidelity-bond premium fund. When the Auditor has determined such amount he shall certify the same to the Insular Treasurer, who shall thereupon issue a warrant therefor.

SEC. 13. The powers and duties vested in the Insular Auditor by sections forty-three and forty-four of the Accounting Act are hereby extended in their entirety to the fidelity-bond premium fund.

SEC. 14. The moneys in the fidelity-bond premium fund may be invested by the Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor-General, in any or all of the ways in which the funds of the Philippine Postal Savings Bank may be invested by the Postal Savings Bank Investment Board under authority of section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this Act shall not be applicable to sheriffs of provinces or to provincial governors acting as sheriffs.

SEC. 16. Section twenty-three of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 23. The governor of the province, or, if he declines to act as sheriff, any person lawfully appointed to the position of sheriff, shall; before being qualified to perform the duties of sheriff or officer of the court, execute a bond, with not less than three sureties, running to the Government of the Philippine Islands, for the benefit of whom it may concern, in the penal sum of twenty thousand pesos. The sureties on said bond shall qualify under oath before the judge of the Court of First Instance, or, in his absence, before the clerk of the court. The bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of himself and his deputies as sheriff and officer of the court, and for the payment to the Government or the persons entitled thereto of all sums of money that shall come into his or their hands officially. Its form shall be prescribed by the Auditor, who shall approve and forward it to the Insular Treasurer for file. The bond shall bear an indorsement of the provincial treas*urer* stating that after due investigation, and to the best of his knowl*edge and belief*, the sureties collectively own real property in the

sum of twenty thousand pesos, free from incumbrances and over and above any liabilities owing by them. The bond shall thereupon be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer and, after his approval, be kept on file in his office. The bond shall be available for the benefit of the Government and of any person in interest. Until the bond has been approved by the Auditor the officer shall not be entitled to any fees for services performed, but the Auditor's approval shall be effective as of the date of the bond. The governor or sheriff may require each deputy appointed by him to execute a sufficient indemnity for his protection against any wrong-doing on the part of such deputy."

SEC. 17. Act Numbered Two hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act requiring all officers and employees who shall receive and have custody of money in the discharge of their official duties to give bond;" Act Numbered Four hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act vesting the Insular Treasurer with power to increase or diminish the bonds of public officials, with the approval of the Civil Governor;" Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An Act providing that when any official or employee of the Government shall be designated to perform the duties of another official or employee, in accordance with Act Numbered Four hundred and eight, he shall be reimbursed for such additional expense as he shall be obliged to incur for bond by reason of such designation; and making this Act retroactive;" Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An Act immediately to reimburse from the Insular Treasury the treasuries of provinces which have suffered loss through defalcations of their bonded officials, pending recovery of amounts lost on the official bonds," and Act Numbered One thousand and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act relating to the payment of the premium charges upon the bonds of bonded Insular, provincial, and municipal officers and employees," are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 19. This Act shall take effect on December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, with the approval of the Secretary of War first had and obtained.

Enacted, October 3, 1907.

[No. 1740.]

AN ACT Providing for the punishment of public officers and employees who fail or refuse to account for public funds or property or who make personal use of such funds or property, or any part thereof, or who misappropriate the same, or any part thereof, or who are guilty of any malversation with reference to such funds or property, or who through abandonment, fault, or negligence permit any other person to abstract, misappropriate, or make personal use of the same.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any bonded officer or employee of the Insular Government, or of any provincial or municipal government, or of the

city of Manila, and any other person who, having charge, by reason of his office or employment, of Insular, provincial, or municipal funds or property, or of funds or property of the city of Manila, or of trust or other funds by law required to be kept or deposited by or with such officer, employee, or other person, or by or with any public office, treasury, or other depositary, fails or refuses to account for the same, or makes personal use of such funds or property, or of any part thereof, or abstracts or misappropriates the same, or any part thereof, or is guilty of any malversation with reference to such funds or property, or through his abandonment, fault, or negligence permits any other person to abstract, misappropriate, or make personal use of the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than ten years and, in the discretion of the court, by a fine of not more than the amount of such funds and the value of such property.

SEC. 2. In all prosecutions for violations of the preceding section, the absence of any of the public funds or property of which any person described in said section has charge, and any failure or inability of such person to produce all the funds and property properly in his charge on the demand of any officer authorized to examine or inspect such person, office, treasury, or depositary shall be deemed to be prima facie evidence that such missing funds or property have been put to personal uses or used for personal ends by such person within the meaning of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. Every person convicted of a violation of this Act shall *ipso facto* be forever disqualified from holding any public office or employment of any nature whatever within the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 4. Articles three hundred and ninety, three hundred and ninety-one, and three hundred and ninety-two of the Penal Code of the Philippine Islands, in so far as the same may be in conflict with this Act, are hereby to that extent only repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 3, 1907.

[No. 1741.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, by providing a salary of twenty-four hundred pesos per annum for the justices of the peace of Cebu and Iloilo, and by allowing each of said justices two clerks to be paid by the respective municipalities.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section seventy-one of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands," as amended by Act Numbered

Fourteen hundred and fifty and Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 71. *Audit and settlement.*—All fines and costs imposed by a justice of the peace in criminal prosecutions and all fees charged in civil suits or for any other service, and collected during any month, shall be paid, on the first day of the month succeeding their collection, to the municipal treasurer (in the city of Manila, to the Collector of Internal Revenue), to whom, at the same time, the justice shall present a detailed statement of the amounts thus collected by him since his last previous report and of the amounts accruing to him from the municipal treasury during the same period. His account shall forthwith be audited by the municipal treasurer and president (in Manila, by the Insular Auditor) and he shall thereupon receive from the treasury the amount of his emoluments as allowed by such audit not exceeding for any month the monthly salary allowed by law to the president of the municipality: *Provided*, That in the city of Manila the justice of the peace shall receive, in lieu of all fees, the salary now fixed by law: *And provided further*, That in the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, and in the municipality of Iloilo, Province of Iloilo, the justice of the peace shall receive, in lieu of all fees, a salary of two thousand four hundred pesos per annum. The auditors above mentioned shall examine the records of the justice of the peace and any other papers or persons deemed necessary, and all mutilated or spoiled receipts must be accounted for and turned in by said justice. But it shall not be necessary for the justice to prove the insolvency of parties who have failed to pay costs taxed against them. If said auditors are of the opinion that needless prosecutions have been instituted for the purpose of enhancing fees, they shall report the facts to the judge of the Court of First Instance."

SEC. 2. Section seventy-five of said Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 75. *Service of process; officers.*—The president of the municipality shall serve, or cause to be served, through the municipal police force, any process issued by the justice of the peace thereof and delivered to said president. Process of the justice may also be served through the same channels as process from the Court of First Instance, and civil process, other than executions, may be served by any person designated by the justice for that purpose. The justice of the peace of Manila shall be allowed two clerks with salaries to be fixed in the annual appropriation Act for said city. The justice of the peace of the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, and the justice of the peace of the municipality of Iloilo, Province of Iloilo, shall each be allowed two clerks with salaries of six hundred pesos and three hundred pesos, respectively, to be paid by the respective municipalities."

SEC. 3. Section seventy-six of said Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 76. The auxiliary justice of the peace shall have the same qualifications and be subject to the same restrictions as the regular justice, and shall perform the duties of said office during any vacancy therein or in case of the absence of the regular justice from the munici-

pality, or of his disability or disqualification, or in case of his death or resignation until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or in any cause whose immediate trial the regular justice shall certify to be specially urgent and which he is unable to try by reason of actual engagement in another trial. The auxiliary justice for such time as he shall perform the duties of justice shall receive the compensation which would have accrued to the office of justice: *Provided*, That the auxiliary justice of the city of Manila, the auxiliary justice of the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, and the auxiliary justice of the municipality of Iloilo, Province of Iloila, shall each receive for the trial of each cause certified to him by the regular justice, as above provided, the sum of three pesos, which amount shall be deducted from the salary of the regular justice."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 3, 1907.

[No. 1742.]

AN ACT Providing for the adjustment of charges made by the Bureau of Prisons against the several provinces and the city of Manila for the maintenance of prisoners.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Director of Prisons is hereby authorized and directed to cancel all charges pending on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, for the maintenance of provincial prisoners and prisoners of the city of Manila: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the city of Manila such cancellation shall become effective only upon the cancellation by the city of Manila of its claim against the Insular Government for machinery, equipment, property, and supplies of all descriptions transferred from the city shops to the Bureau of Prisons. The Insular Auditor is hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary adjustments to give effect to the foregoing in cases in which payments have been made by the provinces or the city of Manila to the Bureau of Prisons on or after July first, nineteen hundred and seven, for the maintenance of prisoners prior to said date.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 3, 1907.

[No. 1743.]

AN ACT To provide that the annual tax on the assessed value of real estate in the city of Manila for the year nineteen hundred and eight shall be one and one-half per centum thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The annual tax on the assessed value of all real estate in the city of Manila subject to taxation shall be for the year nineteen hundred and eight one and one-half per centum thereof instead of two per centum thereof, anything contained in section forty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That one per centum of the assessed value of all such real estate shall be payable on or before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, and the remaining one-half of one per centum shall be payable on or before the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and eight.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 4, 1907.

[No. 1744.]

AN ACT To amend section seventeen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," by providing that no increase of capital stock shall be made unless the same proportion thereof shall have been subscribed and paid in as required on the formation and organization of the corporation, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section seventeen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. No corporation shall increase or diminish its capital stock, or incur, create, or increase any bonded indebtedness unless, at a stockholders' meeting regularly called for the purpose, two-thirds of the entire corporate capital stock subscribed shall favor the increase or diminution of the capital stock, or a majority of the subscribed capital stock shall favor the incurring, creating, or increasing of any bonded indebtedness. Written or printed notice of the proposed increase or diminution of the capital stock or of the incurring, creating, or increasing of any bonded indebtedness and of the time and place of the stockholders' meeting at which the proposed increase

or diminution of the capital stock or the incurring, creating, or increasing of any bonded indebtedness is to be considered must be addressed to each stockholder at his place of residence as shown by the books of the corporation and registered and deposited so addressed in the post-office with postage prepaid.

"A certificate in duplicate must be signed by a majority of the directors of the corporation and countersigned by the chairman and secretary of the stockholders' meeting, setting forth:

"(*a*) That the requirements of this section have been complied with.

"(*b*) The amount of the increase or diminution of the capital stock.

"(*c*) If an increase of the capital stock, the amount thereof actually subscribed, the names and residences of the persons subscribing, the amount subscribed by each, and the sum paid by each on his subscription.

"(*d*) Any bonded indebtedness to be created, incurred, or increased.

"(*e*) The actual indebtedness of the corporation on the day of the meeting.

"(*f*) The amount of stock represented at the meeting.

"(*g*) The vote authorizing the increasing or diminution of the capital stock, or the incurring, creating, or increasing of any bonded indebtedness.

"One of the duplicate certificates shall be kept on file in the office of the corporation and the other shall be filed in the office of the Chief of the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Executive Bureau and attached by him to the original articles of incorporation. From and after the filing of the duplicate certificate with the chief of the said division the capital stock shall stand increased or diminished and the incurring, creating, or increasing of any bonded indebtedness authorized as the certificate may declare.

"The Chief of the said Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks shall be entitled to collect the sum of twenty pesos for the filing of said duplicate certificate: *Provided, however*, That if the said duplicate certificate increases the amount of capital stock, the Chief of the said Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks shall not file such certificate unless accompanied by the sworn statement of the treasurer of the corporation lawfully holding office at the time of the filing of the certificate, showing that at least twenty per centum of the entire capital stock, as increased, has been subscribed and that at least twenty-five per centum of the amount subscribed has been paid to him for the benefit and to the credit of the corporation."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 4, 1907.

[No. 1745.]

AN ACT Transferring to the account of general funds of the Insular Treasury the loan of three hundred and fifty thousand pesos granted to the government of the city of Manila by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty from the proceeds of the sale of public-improvements bonds of the Insular Government, and reimbursing in a corresponding amount the account of said bond proceeds, and appropriating the money reverting to the Insular Treasury by reason of the repayment of said loan for the improvement of public squares, parks, and plazas of the city of Manila, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand pesos for the purpose of reimbursing the fund realized by the sale of public-improvements bonds, issued under Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and one, for the loan made to the city of Manila in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the loan made to the city of Manila in accordance with Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and sixty, when the same become available by payment, are hereby appropriated for expenditure by the Bureau of Public Works in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the committee on parks appointed by the Governor-General pursuant to a resolution of the Commission dated April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, for the following purposes:

(*a*) For the construction of that part of the Cavite boulevard which lies within the limits of the city of Manila, the retaining wall and fill to be among the first things to be undertaken. In case the area dredged is selected in such way as to improve the port of Manila, the additional cost of dredging from such area shall be borne from the funds of the Division of Port Works.

(*b*) Out of any funds remaining after the first-mentioned improvement is made, for the improvement of the parks, boulevards, and playgrounds of the city of Manila and the acquisition of lands for the same, according to plans approved by said committee. This committee is given power to select the necessary sites upon which such parks and playgrounds are to be placed, and to acquire for the city of Manila the land necessary therefor.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 5, 1907.

[No. 1746.]

AN ACT To provide for the revocation, in proper cases, of retail liquor dealers' licenses and to amend Acts Numbered Eighty-two, One hundred and eighty-three, Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, and Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, accordingly.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subsection (*ii*) of section thirty-nine of Act Numbered Eighty-two, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(*ii*) License and regulate the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors, at retail, in quantities of not more than five gallons, and determine the amount to be paid for such licenses, subject to such limitations of general law as may hereafter be enacted. If after due investigation the Collector of Internal Revenue shall decide that any person licensed under the provisions of this section is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, he may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the Governor-General, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the municipality all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other liquor license for a term which may be fixed in said order."

SEC. 2. Section seventy of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 70. *Liquor licenses granted by Board.*—The powers and duties in reference to the granting of liquor licenses and the forfeiting of the same, in the city of Manila, conferred upon the Provost-Marshal-General at the time of the passage of this Act, shall continue to be exercised by the Municipal Board of Manila, hereinbefore created. If after due investigation the Municipal Board shall decide that any person licensed to sell liquors is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, the Board may by order summarily revoke such license. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the city all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other liquor license for a term which may be fixed in said order."

SEC. 3. Subsection (*o*) of section twenty-nine of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*o*) License and regulate or prohibit the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors, at retail in quantities of not more than five gallons, except native fermented liquors, and determine the amount to be paid for such licenses, subject to such limitations of general

law as may hereafter be enacted: *Provided*, That, if after due investigation the Collector of Internal Revenue shall decide that any person licensed under the provisions of this section is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, he may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the Governor-General, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the township all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other liquor license for a term which may be fixed in said order."

SEC. 4. Section sixty-eight of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"13. If after due investigation the Collector of Internal Revenue shall decide that any person licensed under the provisions of subsections four, five, seven, and twelve of this section is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace, or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, he may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the Governor-General, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other liquor license for a term which may be fixed in said order."

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 5, 1907.

[No. 1747.]

AN ACT Amending section two of Act Numbered One thousand and fifty-six by extending the provisions of said section to judges of the municipal court of the city of Manila.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered One thousand and fifty-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

" SEC. 2. A person residing in the United States who is appointed judge of the Court of Land Registration or of the municipal court of the city of Manila shall, if appointed in the United States, be paid the traveling expenses of himself and family from his place of residence to Manila, if he shall come by the route directed by the Chief

Executive of the Islands. He shall be allowed one-half salary from the date of leaving home to come to Manila, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Islands: *Provided*, That he proceeds directly to the Islands; otherwise, he shall be allowed half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey from his place of residence to Manila. If one has been employed as judge of the Court of Land Registration or municipal court of the city of Manila for three years, he shall, if he so requests, upon retirement from the service, be furnished with transportation for himself and family from Manila to his place of residence."

SEC. 2. The provisions of the foregoing section shall apply to judges who have been or are now incumbent or who may hereafter be appointed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 5, 1907.

[No. 1748.]

AN ACT Authorizing the adjustment of provincial and municipal boundaries and authorizing the change of capitals of provinces and subprovinces, as may be necessary from time to time to serve the public convenience and interest.

Whereas the construction of railways and the establishment of commercial steamship routes and other conditions render it necessary, in consideration of the public convenience and interest, that provincial and municipal boundary lines and seats of governments be changed, in order that unnecessary expenditures of time and private funds by taxpayers and other persons having business to transact with the Government may be avoided; and

Whereas some few of the provinces have very little revenue to support a provincial government and secure for the people necessary betterments, and as to such provinces it may become necessary to fuse them with other provinces; and

Whereas the Legislature will not, in all probability, be in session more than ninety days per annum; and

Whereas it is desirable that there be provided by law an expeditious method by which such changes may be made: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever in the judgment of the Governor-General the public welfare requires, he may, by executive order, enlarge, contract, or otherwise change the boundary of any province, subprovince, municipality, or township or other political subdivision, or separate any such subdivision into such portions as may be required as aforesaid, merge any of such subdivisions or portions with another, divide any province into one or more subprovinces as may be required as aforesaid, name any new subdivision so created, change the seat of

government within any subdivision, existing or created hereunder, to such place therein as the public interests require, and shall fix in such executive order the date when the change, merger, separation, or other action shall take effect. Whenever such action as aforesaid creates a new political subdivision the Governor-General shall appoint such officers for the new subdivision with such powers and duties as may be required by the existing provisions of law applicable to the case and fix their salaries; such appointees shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. Successors to the elective offices shall be elected at the next general election following such appointment. Such equitable distribution of the funds of changed subdivisions between the subdivisions affected shall be made as is recommended by the Insular Auditor and approved by the Governor-General.

SEC. 2. In case any action by the Governor-General in accordance with this Act shall make necessary a change of the territory under the jurisdiction of any administrative district officer or any judicial officer the Governor-General, with the recommendation and advice of the head of the Department having executive control of such officer, shall redistrict the territory of the several officers affected and assign such officers to the new districts so formed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 7, 1907.

[No. 1749.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for the friar lands bonds sinking fund created by act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of six hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and eighty-four pesos and ninety-three centavos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated and transferred to the fund remaining from the proceeds of sales of the bonds issued for the purchase price of the Friar Lands by virtue of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, and Act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four of the Philippine Commission; and said fund so increased is hereby transferred to the sinking fund heretofore created by virtue of the said Act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four of the Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. There is hereby created a continuing appropriation from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows:

On February first, nineteen hundred and eight, and on each succeeding anniversary thereof, to and including February first, nine-

Executive of the Islands. He shall be allowed one-half salary from the date of leaving home to come to Manila, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Islands: *Provided*, That he proceeds directly to the Islands; otherwise, he shall be allowed half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey from his place of residence to Manila. If one has been employed as judge of the Court of Land Registration or municipal court of the city of Manila for three years, he shall, if he so requests, upon retirement from the service, be furnished with transportation for himself and family from Manila to his place of residence."

SEC. 2. The provisions of the foregoing section shall apply to judges who have been or are now incumbent or who may hereafter be appointed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 5, 1907.

[No. 1748.]

AN ACT Authorizing the adjustment of provincial and municipal boundaries and authorizing the change of capitals of provinces and subprovinces, as may be necessary from time to time to serve the public convenience and interest.

Whereas the construction of railways and the establishment of commercial steamship routes and other conditions render it necessary, in consideration of the public convenience and interest, that provincial and municipal boundary lines and seats of governments be changed, in order that unnecessary expenditures of time and private funds by taxpayers and other persons having business to transact with the Government may be avoided; and

Whereas some few of the provinces have very little revenue to support a provincial government and secure for the people necessary betterments, and as to such provinces it may become necessary to fuse them with other provinces; and

Whereas the Legislature will not, in all probability, be in session more than ninety days per annum; and

Whereas it is desirable that there be provided by law an expeditious method by which such changes may be made: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever in the judgment of the Governor-General the public welfare requires, he may, by executive order, enlarge, contract, or otherwise change the boundary of any province, subprovince, municipality, or township or other political subdivision, or separate any such subdivision into such portions as may be required as aforesaid, merge any of such subdivisions or portions with another, divide any province into one or more subprovinces as may be required as aforesaid, name any new subdivision so created, change the seat of

government within any subdivision, existing or created hereunder, to such place therein as the public interests require, and shall fix in such executive order the date when the change, merger, separation, or other action shall take effect. Whenever such action as aforesaid creates a new political subdivision the Governor-General shall appoint such officers for the new subdivision with such powers and duties as may be required by the existing provisions of law applicable to the case and fix their salaries; such appointees shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified. Successors to the elective offices shall be elected at the next general election following such appointment. Such equitable distribution of the funds of changed subdivisions between the subdivisions affected shall be made as is recommended by the Insular Auditor and approved by the Governor-General.

SEC. 2. In case any action by the Governor-General in accordance with this Act shall make necessary a change of the territory under the jurisdiction of any administrative district officer or any judicial officer the Governor-General, with the recommendation and advice of the head of the Department having executive control of such officer, shall redistrict the territory of the several officers affected and assign such officers to the new districts so formed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 7, 1907.

[No. 1749.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for the friar lands bonds sinking fund created by act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of six hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and eighty-four pesos and ninety-three centavos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated and transferred to the fund remaining from the proceeds of sales of the bonds issued for the purchase price of the Friar Lands by virtue of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, and Act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four of the Philippine Commission; and said fund so increased is hereby transferred to the sinking fund heretofore created by virtue of the said Act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four of the Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. There is hereby created a continuing appropriation from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows:

On February first, nineteen hundred and eight, and on each succeeding anniversary thereof, to and including February first, nine-

teen hundred and thirteen, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand pesos; on February first, nineteen hundred and fourteen and on each succeeding anniversary thereof, to and including February first, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand pesos; on February first, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, and on each succeeding anniversary thereof, to and including February first, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, the sum of two hundred and ninety-four thousand pesos; which sums, as appropriated, shall be transferred to the sinking fund aforesaid:

Said sums so appropriated and the interest thereon shall be available for investment by the Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor-General, by deposit at interest with qualified depositaries of Government moneys, and for loans, for periods not exceeding five years in any instance, to provincial and municipal governments for the construction of public works of a permanent character, and for investment in such loans and securities as are authorized for the Postal Savings Bank by existing laws: *Provided*, That the rates of interest on all loans made by authority of this section shall be fixed by the Governor-General: *And provided further*, That no loans shall be made from this fund for such period that the same will extend beyond the period for the redemption of the bonds for which this sinking fund is created: *And provided further*, That from the amounts hereby appropriated for any year moneys received during that year from the sale of the lands purchased by virtue of section sixty-four of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, shall be deducted and the appropriation from general funds of the Insular Treasury correspondingly decreased: *And provided further*, That if any of said bonds shall be redeemed before the period of the maturity thereof, said bonds shall not be cancelled, but shall be held by the Insular Treasurer, who shall collect the interest on said bonds as the same falls due, and shall deposit such money to the credit of the sinking fund hereby established: *And provided further*, That whenever the Insular Treasurer shall certify that sufficient money has become available through the operation of this Act to redeem all of said bonds on maturity, principal and interest, thereupon the continuing appropriations provided for in this section shall cease and determine.

SEC. 3. An annual appropriation of five hundred and sixty thousand pesos is hereby made, beginning with the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, for the payment of interest as it becomes due quarterly upon the so-called Friar Lands Bonds issued under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two: *Provided*, That the sum hereby appropriated for any year shall be decreased for that year by the amount of receipts of whatever nature, derived during the year from said Friar Lands, except receipts from the sales of lands: *And provided further*, That if the receipts derived from the disposition of such Friar Lands, other than by sale, in any year exceed the interest for that year, the balance of such receipts remaining shall become available for the payment of interest in the succeeding year, or become a part of the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds as the Secretary of Finance and Justice may direct.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of sales of the lands purchased under the provisions of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and

two, shall in no case be used for any other purpose than the redemption of the principal of said bonds: *Provided*, That any other receipts from the said lands shall be first used to pay the interest upon the bonds as it matures, and any surplus, if any, shall be deposited to the credit of the sinking fund hereby created to meet the principal of such bonds at their maturity.

SEC. 5. There is hereby appropriated out of the general funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum or sums necessary for the payment of the cost of exchange or of transfer to the City of New York of funds required for the payment of interest or principal of such bonds as such cost or exchange or transfer is incurred.

SEC. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 7, 1907.

[No. 1750.]

AN ACT Making appropriation to reimburse the government of the city of Manila on account of expenditures made in the reconstruction of walls along the banks of the Pasig River below the Ayala Bridge.

Whereas the Municipal Board of Manila has waived in favor of the Insular Government its claims to possession and ownership of that portion of the Pasig River below the Ayala Bridge in consideration of reimbursement on account of expenditures made in the reconstruction of walls along the banks of said portion of the Pasig River; and

Whereas it is believed that the public interests will best be served by such adjustment of the question of possession and ownership between the Insular Government and the government of the city of Manila: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and seven thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to reimburse the government of the city of Manila on account of expenditures made from the revenues of the city of Manila in the reconstruction of walls along the Pasig River below the Ayala Bridge: *Provided*, That the Municipal Board of Manila shall by resolution accept the conditions of this Act and waive, in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands, its claims to possession and ownership of that portion of the Pasig River and the banks thereof and thoroughfares along said banks below the Ayala Bridge, reserving, however, to the city of Manila the right to occupy the property known as the "Arroceros Shops" site on the south bank of the Pasig

River, with the exception of that portion of said site now used and occupied by the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and the premises now occupied by the Quinta Market on the north bank of the Pasig River: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to relieve the city of Manila from paving and otherwise maintaining said thoroughfares at the expense of said city, or from the obligation of creating and maintaining at the expense of said city a public park along the south bank of said river should the committee on parks appointed by the Governor-General pursuant to a resolution of the Commission dated April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, recommend such action. The Insular Auditor is hereby directed to ascertain the amount of expenditures which have been made from the revenues of the city of Manila in the reconstruction of walls along the Pasig River below the Ayala Bridge and, after acceptance by the Municipal Board of the city of Manila of the prescribed conditions in a form satisfactory to the Attorney-General, to transfer to the credit of the government of the city of Manila, out of the sum herein appropriated, the amount so ascertained.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 7, 1907.

[No. 1751.]

AN ACT To provide for the arrest and return to ship of seamen deserting from certain merchant vessels in the Philippine Islands; for the adjudication by consuls of certain disputes and for the enforcement of consular decisions in such cases; and repealing Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-nine.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. On application made in writing by any consular officer of any foreign government having a treaty with the United States, stipulating for the restoration of seamen deserting, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a vessel of any such government while in any port of the Philippine Islands, and on proof by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official document, that the person named belonged at the time of desertion to the crew of such vessel, it shall be the duty of the Court of First Instance, or a judge thereof, to issue a warrant and to cause such person to be arrested and brought before such Court for examination. If on examination the facts stated are found to be true, the person arrested, not being a citizen of the United States nor of the Philippine Islands, shall be delivered up to the consular officer to be sent back to the dominions of any such government, or on the request and at the expense of the consular officer shall be detained until the consular officer finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of any such government. No person so arrested shall be detained for *any greater period* than that stipulated by the treaty under and by

virtue of which the demand for his arrest shall be made, and in case such treaty provides no term, he shall not be detained more than four months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty and shall not be again molested for the same cause. If any such deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offense his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case shall be pending or may be cognizable shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

SEC. 2. Like application may be made by Philippine customs officers acting as American consular officers under authority of section eighty-four of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," in which case the same procedure shall be had as if the case arose out of an application by the consul of a friendly foreign nation having a treaty with the United States stipulating for the return of deserting seamen: *Provided, however*, That no seamen brought before a Court on the application of an American consular officer shall be released because of the American citizenship of such seamen.

SEC. 3. The proceedings at the examination of a person arrested under the preceding sections shall be summary in character and shall be regulated by rule of Court. The examination shall be held as soon as practicable after arrest, and such proceedings may be dismissed, or the person so in custody discharged, at any time upon written request of the consular or acting consular officer at whose instance the arrest was made.

SEC. 4. Whenever it is stipulated by treaty or convention between the United States and any foreign nation that the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular or commercial agents, of each nation shall have exclusive jurisdiction of controversies, difficulties, or disorders, arising at sea or in the waters or ports of the other nation, between the masters or officers and any of the crew, or between any of the crew themselves, of any vessel belonging to the nation represented by such consular officer, and the President has issued his proclamation in respect thereto as prescribed in section four thousand and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, such stipulation shall be executed and enforced within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands, as hereinafter declared.

SEC. 5. In all cases within the purview of the last preceding section, the consul-general, consul, or other consul or commercial authority of such foreign nation charged with the appropriate duty in the particular case, may make application to any Court of First Instance, or to any judge thereof, setting forth that such controversy, difficulty, or disorder has arisen, briefly stating the nature thereof, and when and where the same occurred, and exhibiting a certified copy or extract of the shipping-articles, roll or other proper paper of the vessel, to the effect that the person in question is of the crew or ship's company of such vessel; and further stating and certifying that such person has withdrawn himself, or is believed to be about to withdraw himself, from the control and discipline of the master and officers of the vessel, or that he has refused, or is about to refuse to submit to and obey the lawful jurisdiction of such consular or commercial

authority in the premises; and further stating and certifying that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the officer certifying, (unless such officer be acting as an American consular officer), such person is not a citizen of the United States. Such application shall be in writing and duly authenticated by the consular or other sufficient official seal. Thereupon such Court of First Instance, or judge thereof, shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the person so complained of, directed to the sheriff of the province, or Chief of Police of the city of Manila, as the case may be, or in his discretion to any person being a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States whom he may specially depute for the purpose, requiring such person to be brought before him for examination at a certain time and place.

SEC. 6. If, on such examination, it is made to appear that the person so arrested is a citizen of the United States, and that the application is made by a consul other than the United States consul, and in all cases where it shall appear that the person arrested is a citizen of the Philippine Islands he shall be forthwith discharged from arrest, and shall be left to the ordinary course of law. But if this is not made to appear, and such Court or judge finds, upon the papers hereinbefore referred to, a sufficient prima facie case that the matter concerns only the internal order and discipline of such foreign vessel, or that the case, whether its nature be civil or criminal, does not affect directly the execution of the laws in force in the Philippine Islands, or the rights and duties of any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, with the above exception, he shall forthwith commit such person to prison, after approval of the commitment by the appropriate consular officer, where prisoners under sentence for crime may be lawfully committed, or, in his discretion, to the master or chief officer of such foreign vessel, to be subject to the lawful orders, control and discipline of such master or chief officer, and to the jurisdiction of the consular or commercial authority of the nation to which such vessel belongs, to the exclusion of any authority or jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands in the premises. No person shall be detained more than the period of time stipulated in the treaty under which the proceedings are had, and if the treaty specifies no time, or if the application is made by officers acting as American consuls, no such person shall be detained more than two months after his arrest, and at the end of the time herein specified for his detention he shall be set at liberty and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. The expenses of the arrest and the detention of the person so arrested shall be paid by the consular officers making the application.

SEC. 7. For the purposes of the preceding sections, Philippine customs officers acting as American consular officers shall have rights, privileges, and powers similar to those granted by this Act to the consuls of a friendly foreign nation having a treaty with the United States in respect to which the President has issued his proclamation as described in section four of this Act.

SEC. 8. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and thirty-nine and all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with *section* two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the

Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 7, 1907.

[No. 1752.]

AN ACT To amend sections four, five, and six of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and one by making it unnecessary for the provincial board to advertise for bids for building any public work costing less than one thousand pesos, or for building or repairing any road, and by providing that the provincial board may authorize, by resolution, the director of public works to advertise for bids and to let contracts for any provincial public works; and to repeal section fifteen of Act Numbered Eighty-three.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section four of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and one is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The district engineer shall have general supervision over the construction, maintenance, and repair of all provincial public works in the provinces of the district to which he is assigned, which exceed in estimated cost the sum of five hundred pesos, and over all contracts connected with such works. No contract for public works exceeding a cost of five hundred pesos shall be undertaken by a provincial board before the plans and specifications have been examined and approved by the district engineer. Upon request of any provincial board in his district, the district engineer shall make investigations and surveys of proposed construction or repair of public works, and shall submit to said provincial board reports and estimates of the cost of construction or repair of such proposed works with his recommendations, and he shall, when necessary, prepare plans and specifications for such public works as may be required by the provincial board. It shall be the duty of the district engineer, by agreement with the president of each municipality, to fix the territory within which the duty of repairing, constructing, and maintaining roads, bridges and ferries shall fall upon the municipal government and that in which such duty shall fall upon the provincial government, and in case of disagreement the issue shall be settled by reference to the provincial board, whose decision shall be final."

SEC. 2. Section five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and one is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. All repair or construction of provincial works, except roads, involving greater cost than one thousand pesos, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after public advertisement of not less than ten days, in a paper of general circulation in the province, if such there be, and by notice posted for not less than ten days at the main entrance of the provincial building; *Provided, however*, That no bid shall be accepted without the approval of the district engineer. The provincial board may authorize the provincial treasurer to advertise for bids in a paper of general circulation outside of the province, and, with the approval of the district engineer, may authorize the work to be done by day labor, if no bids have been received, or if it is manifestly for the public interest, to reject any and all bids received.

In the repair or construction of provincial roads, work may be done by day labor, and there need be no advertising or bidding, unless it seems desirable to the provincial board, when the regulations for advertising for the repair and building of other public works hereinbefore mentioned shall be followed. Public works of all kinds costing less than one thousand pesos may be undertaken either by day labor or by contract and may be let without advertisement under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Insular Auditor and the Director of Public Works subject to the approval of the Governor-General, whenever such works are being supervised by the district engineer. The duties in regard to advertising for bids for public works, or the letting of contracts therefor, under the conditions prescribed in this Act, shall be performed by the provincial treasurer, with the approval of the provincial board, unless the provincial board, by resolution to that effect, shall authorize the Director of Public Works to perform such duties."

SEC. 3. Section six of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and one is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. No payments, partial or final, shall be made on any public works without a certificate on the voucher therefor to the effect that the work for which payment is contemplated has been accomplished, inspected and accepted. Such certificate for work under the supervision of the district engineer shall be signed by him or his duly authorized representative. For work not under his supervision such certificate shall be signed by the provincial treasurer."

SEC. 4. The provisions of this Act are hereby made retroactive and shall be applicable to all liabilities heretofore paid or incurred under resolutions of provincial boards affecting the prosecution of public works by contract or otherwise.

SEC. 5. Section fifteen of Act Numbered Eighty-three entitled "The Provincial Government Act," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 7, 1907.

[No. 1753.]

AN ACT Declaring all of the territory comprised in the Island of Siquijor a subprovince of Oriental Negros, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All of the territory comprised in the Islands of Siquijor, Province of Oriental Negros, is hereby declared to be the subprovince of Siquijor, forming a part of the Province of Oriental Negros. There shall be a lieutenant-governor for the said subprovince, to be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. He shall have his office in the municipality of Canoan and shall receive an annual salary

of not to exceed two thousand four hundred pesos, payable monthly from funds of the subprovince hereinafter provided for; he shall represent the provincial governor in the subprovince and shall carry out the legal orders of that official transmitted to him from time to time; he shall inspect the municipalities of the subprovince at least once every six months and at such other times as may be necessary, and shall make report of such inspections to the provincial board through the provincial governor; he shall make such recommendations to the provincial board, through the provincial governor, as he shall deem necessary for the best interests of the subprovince; he shall employ and discharge, with the approval of the provincial board, all subordinate employees of the subprovince that may be authorized by the board; he shall be the custodian of the public records and documents of the subprovince; and, in general, he shall exercise in the subprovince of Siquijor, subject to the supervision of the provincial governor, the powers and duties conferred upon a provincial governor by the Provincial Government Act.

SEC. 2. The provincial government of Oriental Negros is hereby authorized to establish an office for the lieutenant-governor and a permanent suboffice of the provincial treasury of Oriental Negros at Canoan, Island of Siquijor, and to provide adequate quarters for the said office and suboffice.

SEC. 3. Seventy per centum of all taxes, imposts, or fines collected on and after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, in behalf of the Province of Oriental Negros in the subprovince of Siquijor, under the provisions of existing law, or which may be collected under laws which may hereafter be enacted, shall be deposited in the subtreasury of Siquijor for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants of the subprovince; and the remaining thirty per centum of such collections shall be deposited in the provincial treasury of Oriental Negros and shall inure to the general funds of the province.

There shall accrue to the treasury of the subprovince of Siquijor, as constituted by this Act, for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, seventy per centum of such proportion of internal revenue collected on and after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, which by law accrues to the Province of Oriental Negros as the number of inhabitants of such subprovince, as shown by the official census last taken, bears to the total population of the province of which it forms a part, as shown by said census.

SEC. 4. The funds provided for the subprovince of Siquijor shall be expended on resolution of the provincial board of Oriental Negros, and the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the subtreasury at Canoan shall make payments from funds of the subprovince only by direction of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince, accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the provincial board authorizing the expenditure. The salary of the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the provincial subtreasury at Canoan and the salaries of the deputies of the provincial treasurer in the municipalities of the subprovince of Siquijor shall be paid from the funds of such subprovince.

SEC. 5. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 8, 1907.

[No. 1754.]

AN ACT To prohibit the forging, counterfeiting, altering, or fraudulent making of obligations and securities of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or of the circulating notes issued by any banking association authorized under the laws of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; to prohibit the using of plates to print notes without authority, the passing, selling, and concealing of forged obligations, the taking of impressions of tools, implements, and so forth, the unlawful possession of such impressions, the buying, selling, or dealing in forged notes, bonds, and so forth, the secreting or removing of tools or material used for printing bonds, notes, stamps, and so forth; to prohibit the counterfeiting of gold and silver coin, the counterfeiting of minor coins, the mutilation of coins, the debasement of coinage, the making or uttering of coin in resemblance of money, and making or issuing devices of minor coins; to prohibit the forging or counterfeiting of notes, bonds, securities or bank notes of foreign governments, or the passing or possession of such forged or counterfeited bonds, notes, securities, or bank notes; the unlawful possession of or printing from plates of foreign governments or banks; to prohibit using the mails with intent to defraud, or mailing offers to sell counterfeit money, and so forth; to prohibit the counterfeiting or manufacture of dies, molds, and so forth, used for making money; to prohibit using advertisements similar to coins; to authorize seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of counterfeits of obligations of the United States, Philippine Islands, or foreign governments, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, or alters any obligation or security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years.

The words "obligation or security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national-bank currency, coupons, United States or Philippine Islands notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any Act of the Congress of the United States or of the Philippine Commission or of any Insular legislative body of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued by any banking association now or hereafter authorized and acting under the laws of the United States or of the Philippine *Islands, or* who passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, *or publish,* any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be

issued by any such association doing a banking business, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or who falsely alters, or causes or procures to be falsely altered, or willingly aids or assists in falsely altering, any such circulating notes, or passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious circulating notes issued, or purporting to have been issued, by any such banking association, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than fifteen years.

SEC. 3. Every person having control, custody, or possession of any plate, or any part thereof, from which has been printed, or which may be prepared by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States or by direction of the proper officer of the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of printing, any obligation or other security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, or from which any such obligation or other security has been printed, who uses such plate, or knowingly suffers the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such obligation or security, or similar obligation or security, or other security, or any part thereof, except as may be printed for the use of the United States or of the Philippine Islands by order of the proper officer thereof; and every person who engraves, or causes or procures to be engraved, or assists in engraving, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of such obligations or other security, or who sells any such plate, or who brings into the Philippine Islands from any outside place any such plate, except under the direction of the proper officer of the Philippine Islands, or with any other intent, in either case, than that such plate be used for the printing of the obligations or other securities of the Philippine Islands; or who has in his control, custody, or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such obligation, or other security has been printed, with intent to use such plate, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof; or who has in his possession or custody, except under authority from the proper officer of the Philippine Islands, any obligation or other security, engraved and printed after the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; and every person who prints, photographs, or in any other manner makes or executes, or causes to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, or aids in printing, photographing, making, or executing any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or who sells any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except to the United States or the Philippine Islands, or who brings into the Philippine Islands from any outside place any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except by direction of some proper officer of the Philippine Islands, or who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the proper officer of the Philippine Islands for the obligations and other securities of the Philippine Islands, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the proper officer of the Philip-

pine Islands, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Every person who, with intent to defraud, passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or brings into the Philippine Islands with intent to pass, publish, utter, or sell, or keeps in possession or conceals with like intent any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation, or other security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years.

SEC. 5. Every person who, without authority from the United States or the Philippine Islands as the case may be, takes, procures, or makes, upon lead, foil, wax, plaster, paper, or any other substance or material, an impression, stamp, or imprint of, from, or by the use of any bedplate, bedpiece, die, roll, plate, seal, type, or other tool, implement, instrument, or thing used or fitted or intended to be used, in printing, stamping, or impressing, or in making other tools, implements, instruments, or things, to be used, or fitted or intended to be used, in printing, stamping, or impressing any kind or description of obligation or other security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, now authorized or hereafter to be authorized by the United States or the Philippine Islands, or circulating note or evidence of debt of any banking association under the laws thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession, keeping, custody, or control, without authority from the United States or the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, any imprint, stamp, or impression, taken or made upon any substance or material whatsoever, of any tool, implement, instrument, or thing, used, or fitted or intended to be used, for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section; or who, with intent to defraud, sells, gives, or delivers any such imprint, stamp, or impression to any other person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years.

SEC. 7. Every person who buys, sells, exchanges, transfers, receives, or delivers any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or circulating note of any banking association organized or acting under the laws thereof, which has been or may hereafter be issued by virtue of any Act of the Congress of the United States or of the Philippine Commission or of any Insular legislative body of the Philippine Islands, with the intent that the same be passed, published, or used as true and genuine, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Every person who, without authority from the United States or the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, secretes within, embezzles, or takes and carries away from, any building, room, office, apartment, vault, safe, or other place where the same is kept, used, em*ployed, placed*, lodged, or deposited by authority of the United States *or the Philippine* Islands, any bedpiece, bedplate, roll, plate, die, seal,

type, or other tool, implement, or thing used or fitted to be used in stamping or printing, or in making some other tool or implement used or fitted to be used in stamping or printing, any kind or description of bond, bill, note, certificate, coupon, postage stamp, revenue stamp, fractional-currency note, or other paper, instrument, obligation, device, or document, now or hereafter authorized by law to be printed, stamped, sealed, prepared, issued, uttered, or put in circulation on behalf of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or who, without such authority, so secretes, embezzles, or takes and carries away any paper, parchment, or other material prepared and intended to be used in the making of any such papers, instruments, obligations, devices, or documents, or who, without such authority, so secretes, embezzles, or takes and carries away any paper, parchment, or other material printed or stamped, in whole or part, and intended to be prepared, issued, or put in circulation on behalf of the United States or of the Philippine Islands as one of the papers, instruments, or obligations hereinbefore named, or printed or stamped, in whole or part, in the similitude of any such paper, instrument, or obligation, whether intended to issue or put the same in circulation or not, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay offices of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be, current in the United States or the Philippine Islands, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States or the Philippine Islands, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the Philippine Islands from any outside place, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever, or has in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than ten years.

SEC. 10. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been or hereafter may be coined at the mints of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or brings into the Philippine Islands from any outside place, or has in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than three years.

SEC. 11. Every person who fraudulently, by any art, way, or means, decreases, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales, or lightens, or causes or procures to be fraudulently defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, or willingly aids or assists in fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, falsifying, scaling or lightening the gold or silver coins which have been, or which may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current or are in actual use or circulation as money within the United States or the Philippine Islands, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the Philippine Islands from any outside place, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, or has in his possession any such defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened coin, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not more than four thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SEC. 12. If any of the gold or silver coins struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States or of the Philippine Islands shall, with fraudulent intent, be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to law; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States or of the Philippine Islands shall be defaced, increased, or diminished with a fraudulent intent by any of the officers or persons who are employed at the said mints or assay offices, or by any other person; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals at any time committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined or any of the coins struck or coined at the said mints, or any metals, coins, or other moneys of said mints or assay offices at any time committed to their charge, or of which they may have assumed charge, every such officer or person who commits any or either of the said offenses shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty thousand pesos, and by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

SEC. 13. Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than six thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Every person not lawfully authorized, who makes, issues, or passes, or causes to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device in metal or its compounds which may be intended to be used as money for any one-cent, two-cent, three-cent, or five-cent piece, or for any half-centavo, one-centavo, or five-centavo piece, now or hereafter authorized by law, or for coins of equal value, shall be

punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SEC. 15. Every person who, within the Philippine Islands, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any bond, certificate, obligation, or other security in imitation of, or purporting to be an imitation of, any bond, certificate, obligation, or other security of any foreign Government, issued or put forth under the authority of such foreign Government, or any treasury note, bill, or promise to pay issued by such foreign Government, and intended to circulate as money, either by law, order, or decree of such foreign Government, and any person who causes or procures to be so falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or who knowingly aids or assists in making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any such bond, certificate, obligation, or other security, or any such treasury note, bill, or promise to pay, intended as aforesaid to circulate as money, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SEC. 16. Every person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud, utters, passes, or puts off, in payment or negotiation, within the Philippine Islands, any such false, forged, or counterfeit bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, or promise to pay, as mentioned in the preceding section of this Act, whether the same was made, altered, forged, or counterfeited within the Philippine Islands or not, shall be punished by a fine of not more than six thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than three years.

SEC. 17. Every person who, within the Philippine Islands, shall, with intent to defraud, falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or shall cause or procure to be so made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid and assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, of any bank note or bill issued by a bank or other corporation authorized by the laws of any foreign country, which note or bill is intended to circulate as money by the law or usage of such foreign country, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding four thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than two years.

SEC. 18. Every person who shall, within the Philippine Islands, utter, pass, put off, or tender in payment the false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bank note or bill mentioned in the preceding section, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, whether the same was made, altered, forged, or counterfeited within the Philippine Islands or not, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 19. Every person who, within the Philippine Islands, shall have in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeit bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, promise to pay, bank note, or bill issued by a bank or other corporation of any foreign country, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to utter, pass, or put off the same, or to deliver the same to any other person with intent that the same may thereafter be uttered, passed, or put off as true, or who shall knowingly deliver the same to any other person with such intent, shall be punished by a fine of not

more than two thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 20. Every person who, within the Philippine Islands, having control, custody, or possession of any plate, or any part thereof, from which has been printed or may be printed, any counterfeited note, bond, obligation, security, in whole or in part, of any foreign Government, bank, or corporation, except by lawful authority, or who uses such plate, or knowingly permits or suffers the same to be used, in counterfeiting such foreign obligation, or any part thereof, and every person who engraves, or causes or procures to be engraved, or assists in engraving, any plate in the likeness or similitude of any plate designed for the printing of the genuine issues of the obligations of any foreign Government, bank, or corporation, and every person who prints, photographs, or in any other manner makes, executes, or sells, or causes to be printed, photographed, made, executed, or sold or aids in printing, photographing, making, executing, or selling, any engraving, photograph, print, or impression, in the likeness of any genuine note, bond, obligation, or other security, or any part thereof, of any foreign Government, bank, or corporation, or who brings into the Philippine Islands any counterfeit plate, engraving, photograph, print, or other impressions of the notes, bonds, obligations, or other securities of any foreign Government, bank, or corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. If any person, intending to devise or having devised any scheme or artifice to defraud, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, or distribute, supply, or furnish, or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, bank notes, paper money, or any obligation or security of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, or of any State, Territory, municipality, company, corporation, or person, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious articles, or any scheme or artifice to obtain money by or through correspondence, by what is commonly called the "sawdust swindle," or "counterfeit money fraud," or by dealing or pretending to deal in what is commonly called "green articles," "green coin," "bill," "paper goods," "spurious Treasury notes," "United States goods," "green cigars," or any other names or terms intended to be understood as relating to such counterfeit or spurious articles, to be effected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any person, whether resident within or outside the Philippine Islands, by means of the Post-Office Establishment of the Philippine Islands, or by inciting such other person or any person to open communication with the person so intending to devise or devising, shall, in and for executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, place or cause to be placed, any letter, packet, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement in any post-office, branch post-office, or street or hotel letter box of the Philippine Islands, or shall take or receive any such therefrom, such person so misusing the Post-Office Establishment shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than eighteen months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. The indictment, information, or complaint may severally charge offenses to the

number of three when committed within the same six calendar months; but the court thereupon shall give a single sentence, and shall, in fixing the punishment, take into special consideration the degree to which the Post-Office Establishment has been used as an instrument in such fraudulent scheme and device.

SEC. 22. Every person who, within the Philippine Islands, makes any die, hub, or mold, either of steel or plaster, or any other substance whatsoever in likeness or similitude of the design or the inscription on any die, hub, or mold designated for the coining or making of any of the genuine gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper, or other coins of the United States or of the Philippine Islands that have been or hereafter may be coined at the mints of the United States, or of the Philippine Islands, or who willingly aids or assists in the making of any such die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, or who causes or procures to be made any such die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States or other proper officer of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, or who shall have in his possession any such die, hub, or mold, with intent to fraudulently or unlawfully use the same, or who shall permit the same to be used for or in aid of the counterfeiting of any of the coins of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. Every person who, within the Philippine Islands, without lawful authority, makes, or willingly aids or assists in making, or causes or procures to be made, any die, hub, or mold, either of steel or of plaster, or of any other substance whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude of the design or the inscription on any die, hub, or mold designated for the coining of the genuine coins of any foreign Government, or who conceals or shall have in possession any such die, hub, or mold hereinbefore mentioned, with intent to fraudulently or unlawfully use the same for counterfeiting any foreign coin, or who knowingly suffers the same to be fraudulently used for the counterfeiting of any foreign coin shall be punished by a fine of not more than four thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 24. Every person who makes, or who causes or procures to be made, or who brings into the Philippine Islands from any foreign country, or who shall have in his possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in likeness or similitude of the design on any of the coins of the United States, or of the Philippine Islands, or of any foreign country that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, or under the authority of any foreign Government, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed two hundred pesos. But nothing in sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, or twenty-six of this Act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing and publishing of illustrations of coins and medals, or the making of the necessary plates for the

same, to be used in illustrating numismatic and historical books and journals and the circulars of legitimate publishers and dealers in the same.

SEC. 25. All counterfeits of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, or of any foreign Government, or counterfeits of any of the coins of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, or of any foreign Government, and all material or apparatus fitted or intended to be used, or that shall have been used, in the making of any such counterfeit obligations or other securities or coins hereinbefore mentioned, that shall be found in the possession of any person without authority to have the same from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, shall be taken possession of by any peace officer, internal-revenue officer, or customs officer and shall be forthwith delivered to the Insular Treasury or to the duly authorized agent thereof, and shall be forfeited and disposed of in any manner the Governor-General may direct.

SEC. 26. The judges of Courts of First Instance or of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands may, upon proper oath or affirmation, within their respective jurisdictions, issue a search warrant authorizing any peace officer of the Philippine Islands, or any other person specially mentioned in such warrant, to enter any house, store, building, boat, or other place named in such warrant, in the daytime only, in which there shall appear probable cause for believing that there is carried on or practiced the manufacture of counterfeit money, or the concealment of false, forged, or counterfeit money, or the manufacture or concealment of false, forged, or counterfeit obligations or coins of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, or of any foreign Government, or the manufacture or concealment of dies, hubs, molds, plates, or other things fitted or intended to be used for the manufacture of counterfeit money, coins, or obligations of the United States, of the Philippine Islands, or of any foreign Government, or of any bank doing business under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or of the Philippine Islands, or of any bank doing business under the authority of any foreign Government or of any political division of any foreign Government, and there search for such false, forged, or counterfeit money, or false, forged, or counterfeit obligations, coins, dies, hubs, molds, plates, and other things, and, if any such be found, to seize and secure the same and to make return thereof to the proper authority; and all such false, forged, or counterfeit money, obligations, coins, dies, hubs, molds, plates, and other things of like character so seized shall be duly forfeited.

SEC. 27. Articles two hundred and eighty to two hundred and ninety-two, both inclusive, of the Penal Code of the Philippine Islands are hereby repealed.

SEC. 28. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 29. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 9, 1907.

[No. 1755.]

AN ACT To prohibit the disturbance of the Philippine Commission, the Philippine Assembly, or of any provincial board or municipal or township council; to punish disorderly conduct in the immediate view or presence of said bodies; to punish the fraudulent altering of the draft of any bill, resolution, ordinance, or act pending before or enacted by any such body or the Philippine Legislature; to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence before the Philippine Commission or Philippine Assembly, or before any committee of either or both said bodies, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Any person who willfully or by force or fraud prevents or attempts to prevent the meeting of the Philippine Commission or the organizing or meeting of the Philippine Assembly or of any Insular legislative body of the Philippine Islands hereafter established, or the meeting or organizing of any provincial board or municipal or township council, and any person who willfully disturbs the Philippine Commission or the Philippine Assembly, or any Insular legislative body of the Philippine Islands hereafter established, or any provincial board or municipal or township council, while in session, or who is guilty of any disorderly conduct in the immediate view or presence of any such body tending to interrupt the proceedings of such body or to impair the respect due to its authority, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Any person who fraudulently alters the draft of any bill, resolution, or Act or proposed Act pending before or enacted by the Philippine Commission, the Philippine Assembly, the Philippine Legislature, or any Insular legislative body of the Philippine Islands hereafter established, or pending before or passed by any provincial board or municipal or township council, or who fraudulently alters any report, paper, or document presented to such Commission, Assembly, or other legislative body of the Philippine Islands, or of any such provincial board or municipal or township council, or under consideration by any such body, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Any person who, being summoned to attend as a witness before the Philippine Commission, the Philippine Assembly, or any Insular legislative body of the Philippine Islands hereafter established, or before any committee of either or any of said bodies, fails or refuses, without legal excuse, to attend pursuant to such summons, and any person who, being present before any such body or committee, willfully refuses to be sworn or to answer any legal inquiry or to produce, upon reasonable notice any material and proper books, papers, documents, records, or other evidence in his possession or under his control, required by any such body, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 9, 1907.

[No. 1756.]

AN ACT To declare October fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth of the year nineteen hundred and seven public holidays in honor of the visit of the Secretary of War and the formal opening of the Philippine Assembly.

Whereas the Secretary of War will arrive on the fourteenth day of October at Manila for the purpose of formally opening the Philippine Assembly; and

Whereas the Philippine Assembly will be formally opened by the Secretary of War on the sixteenth of October, nineteen hundred and seven; and

Whereas it is meet and proper that said days, and the fifteenth of October, nineteen hundred and seven, should be set apart as days of general rejoicing in honor of the visit of the Secretary of War and the formal opening of the Philippine Assembly: Now, therefore;

By the authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth days of October, anno Domini nineteen hundred and seven, are hereby made public holidays.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 9, 1907.

[No. 1757.]

AN ACT To prohibit gambling, to repeal article Eighteen hundred and one of the Civil Code and articles Three hundred and forty-three and Five hundred and seventy-nine of the Penal Code.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Gambling within the meaning of this Act consists in the playing of any game for money or any representative of value or valuable consideration or thing, the result of which game depends wholly or chiefly upon chance or hazard, or the use of any mechanical invention or contrivance to determine by chance the loser or winner of money or of any representative of value or of any valuable consideration or thing.

SEC. 2. A gambling house within the meaning of this Act is any building or structure or vessel or part thereof, in which gambling is frequently carried on, or in which gambling is reputed to be frequently carried on, or to which or in which any person is invited or solicited to gamble.

SEC. 3. Gambling in a public place, or in any building, structure, vessel, or part thereof, to which the public is ordinarily admitted is hereby forbidden, and any person violating this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. In case of a second conviction both fine and imprisonment shall be imposed.

SEC. 4. Any person having charge, or being in the possession or control of any building, structure, vessel, or any part thereof, to which the public is ordinarily admitted, who permits gambling to take place therein shall be punished as provided in the next preceding section.

SEC. 5. Any person having charge, or being in the possession or control of any building, structure, or vessel, or any part thereof, who permits any gambling game to take place therein at which game a charge of any kind is made for playing or for the use of the premises or apparatus, or for which game any percentage is taken or collected, and any person having charge, or being in the possession or control of any gambling house shall be punished as provided in section three of this Act: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and thirty-seven or the existing law as to cockpits.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall keep, maintain, or have charge or possession or control of any gambling house or who shall knowingly permit any property owned by him to be used as a gambling house or who shall have any interest in any gambling house shall be punished as provided in section three of this Act. Any person who loses any money or valuable consideration or thing in any gambling house, or his heirs, executors, administrators or judgment creditors may, within three years thereafter, recover the same or its value together with an additional sum equal to the value thereof in an action in which all persons keeping, maintaining, having charge or control of any gambling game, or permitting or having any interest or participating therein, shall be jointly and severally liable.

SEC. 7. The playing at and the conducting of any game of monte, jueteng, or any form of lottery or policy or any banking or percentage game, or the use of any mechanical invention or contrivance to determine by chance the winner or loser of money, or of any representative of value, or of any valuable consideration or thing, is hereby prohibited and any person taking any part therein or owning or operating any such mechanical invention or contrivance shall be punished as provided in section three hereof. It shall be no defense to any criminal action under this section that the defendant acted as the agent of another or that he had no interest in the result. Any person losing any money or any representative of value or any valuable consideration or thing at any such game or by means of any such mechanical invention or contrivance, or his heirs, executors, administrators or judgment creditors may, within three years thereafter recover the money, consideration, or thing lost or the value thereof in a suit against the banker or the person conducting or own-

ing such game or mechanical invention or contrivance or against any person having any interest therein or against the person at the time in charge, control, or possession of the premises in which the loss occurred and knowingly permitting such game or the operation of such mechanical invention or contrivance, and all of such persons, shall be jointly and severally liable in such action.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall lose any money or any representative of value or any valuable consideration or thing in any gambling house or other place where gambling is prohibited, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or judgment creditors may, within three years thereafter, recover the same and an additional amount equal to the value of the loss in an action at law against the owner, tenant, or person in charge, possession or control of such gambling house or prohibited place and knowingly permitting gambling to be carried on therein or knowingly permitting the operation of any mechanical gambling device or invention therein, and all such persons shall be jointly and severally liable in such action.

SEC. 9. No wager or other gambling contract shall be enforceable at law and any promissory note, check, order for the payment of money, I. O. U., *vale*, promise to pay, "chit," or contract or agreement given for money with which to gamble or for money lost at gambling or as a stake shall be void, except as to persons purchasing the same for a valuable consideration in good faith before maturity and not knowing and having no knowledge of facts sufficient to put them upon notice that such promissory note, check, order for the payment of money, I. O. U., *vale*, promise to pay, "chit," or contract or agreement was given in consideration of a gambling debt or for money lost at gambling or as a stake. Any conveyance or transfer of any property, real or personal, valuable thing, chose in action, franchise or privilege, made for the purpose of gambling or as a stake or to pay gambling losses or debts shall be void, and the subject of such transfer or its value may, within three years after the actual date of the conveyance or transfer or after the date the transfer took effect, be recovered by suit brought by the grantor, or his heirs, executors, administrators or judgment creditors against the transferee, and all persons holding under him or purchasing from him, having knowledge of facts sufficient to put them upon notice as to the nature of the consideration or the original transfer.

SEC. 10. Upon any investigation or proceeding for violation of this Act no person shall be excused from giving testimony upon the ground that such testimony would tend to convict him of a crime, but such testimony cannot be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding: *Provided, however*, That no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury committed in the course of any proceeding or investigation had by virtue of this Act.

SEC. 11. Any game of cards at which more money is lost by any person engaging in such game than should be lost by a person of his financial condition, taking into consideration all his responsibilities, his honest debts, and the injury done to his family or others dependent upon him for their support, is a gambling game, and all persons engaging in such game shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, and all winners

engaging in such game shall be jointly and severally liable to the loser in such game for the amount lost.

SEC. 12. Any peace officer charged with the duty of suppressing gambling who knowingly permits gambling to be conducted within his jurisdiction and who wilfully fails to perform his duty shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Article eighteen hundred and one of the Civil Code and Articles three hundred and forty-three and five hundred and seventy-nine of the Penal Code, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 15. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 9, 1907.

[No. 1758.]

AN ACT To amend section one (*j*) of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten by providing that whenever required by the public interests the Insular Government may transport mails, passengers, and freight between points covered by vessels under contract, and may reimburse the contracting parties therefor, except in the case of special trips for inspection and other purely governmental purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one (*j*) of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ten, entitled "An Act to encourage and aid the Philippine coastwise trade, to secure the carriage of mails, Government freight and passengers by commercial vessels under contract, to effect uniform reasonable rates for the Government and public, to increase the safety standards and service of contracting vessels, and for other purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*j*) Whenever required by the public interest, vessels belonging to the Insular Government shall be allowed to transport mails, passengers, and freight between points covered by vessels under contract, but provision may be made in the contract that in any or all such cases an equitable portion of the net proceeds arising therefrom shall be turned over to the contracting parties affected by such carriage: *Provided*, That no payments shall be made to reimburse the contracting parties on account of any loss of business arising from the carriage of Government passengers and freight on Government vessels on any special trips in the customs or the light-house service or for any of the following purposes: Inspection; transporting lepers to Culion, or prisoners to Manila for execution; or transporting soldiers or material of war in cases of urgency.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 9, 1907.

[No. 1759.]

AN ACT Providing for a lieutenant-governor of the Province of Samar, prescribing his powers and duties, repealing Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be a lieutenant-governor of the Province of Samar who shall be appointed by the Governor-General by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties with reference to the hill people of Samar which are fixed for the governor by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act." He shall be a justice of the peace with jurisdiction throughout the Province of Samar. He shall have his office at the capital of the province, but, so far as may be practicable and consistent with the public interest, shall spend his time in visiting the hill people of Samar, in protecting them from abuses, in aiding them to market their products at reasonable prices by the establishment of exchanges and other means, and in promoting friendly relations between them and the people of the lowland and coast regions. He shall ascertain, as soon as practicable, in accordance with the provisions of section two hereof, the approximate number of hill people in the Province of Samar, and certify such number to the Insular Auditor, and upon such certification the Insular Auditor shall redistribute the internal-revenue funds payable to the province in such manner that thereafter the amount proportionate to the number of hill people shall be deducted from the funds of the Province of Samar and shall constitute a township and settlement fund for the benefit of the hill people and shall be expended as provided by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and twenty-six.

SEC. 2. The lieutenant-governor and the provincial board of Samar shall agree as to the municipalities, townships, settlements, places, or other divisions of territory the inhabitants of which shall be considered hill people within the meaning of this Act. In the event of failure to agree in any case appeal shall be had to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 3. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the provincial board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties with reference to the hill people of Samar which are prescribed for the provincial board by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 4. Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to authorize the application to the Province of Samar, un-

der certain conditions, of the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, known as the 'Special Provincial Government Act,' and Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, known as the 'Township Government Act,'" is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 10, 1907.

[No. 1760.]

AN ACT To prevent the introduction into the Philippine Islands of dangerous communicable animal diseases, to prevent the spread of such diseases within the Islands, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Act, domestic animals are hereby defined as horses, mules, asses, cattle, carabaos, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, deer, and circus animals or those intended to be used for show purposes.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, a dangerous communicable animal disease is hereby defined as glanders or farcy, surra, rinderpest, hemorrhagic septicemia, hog cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other acute communicable disease which may cause a mortality of over five per centum in the period of one month.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation knowingly to ship or otherwise bring into the Philippine Islands any animal suffering from, infected with, or dead of any dangerous communicable disease, or any effects pertaining to such animal which are liable to introduce such disease into the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That any such animal or effects may be permitted by the Director of Agriculture to enter the Islands under such conditions as to quarantine, cremation, or other disposal as he may direct, or which shall be deemed by him sufficient to prevent the spread of any such disease.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation knowingly to ship, drive or otherwise take, or transport from one island, province, municipality, township or settlement to another any domestic animal suffering from any dangerous communicable disease or to expose such animal, either alive or dead, on any public road, street or highway where it may come in contact with other domestic animals.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall declare that a dangerous communicable animal disease prevails in any island, province, municipality, township or settlement, and that there is danger of spreading such disease by shipping, driving or otherwise transporting or taking out of such island, province, municipality, township or settlement any class of domestic animals, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ship, drive or other-

wise remove the kind of animals so specified from such locality except when accompanied by a certificate issued by authority of the Director of Agriculture stating the number and kind of animals authorized to be shipped, driven, taken or transported, their destination, the manner in which they are authorized to be shipped, driven, taken or transported, and their brands and distinguishing marks. Such certificate shall also state that the animals in question have been inspected by a duly authorized agent of the Director of Agriculture and found free from dangerous communicable animal diseases and shall give the date of such inspection.

SEC. 6. The Director of Agriculture is hereby authorized:

(a) To maintain inoculation, quarantine and detention stations for domestic animals in such places as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, and to place all animals arriving from foreign and domestic ports or interior places in quarantine for such time as he may deem necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of dangerous communicable animal diseases.

(b) To inspect all domestic animals arriving by boat, rail or otherwise in the cities, ports or places where quarantine stations are maintained and in such other places as he may deem necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of dangerous communicable animal diseases within the Philippine Islands.

(c) To require that animals which are suffering from dangerous communicable diseases or have been exposed thereto be placed in quarantine at such place and for such time as may be deemed by him necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

(d) To require the cleaning and disinfecting of any utensil, place, corral, yard, or building deemed by him to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease, and to prohibit the keeping of any domestic animals in such place, corral, yard, or building until it has been placed in a sanitary condition.

(e) To require the cleaning and disinfecting of any boat, car, vehicle, or other conveyance deemed by him to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease, and to prohibit its further use for transporting domestic animals until it has been placed in a sanitary condition.

(f) To cooperate with provincial and municipal boards in the suppression of dangerous communicable animal diseases and in the establishment and maintenance of municipal slaughter house and milk inspection systems, the object of which shall be to prevent the slaughter and sale of animals having diseases or injuries of such a nature as to render the meats and other food products derived from them dangerous or unwholesome for human food.

SEC. 7. Whenever the Director of Agriculture shall order any animal placed in quarantine in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the owner of such animal, or his agent, shall deliver it at the place designated for the quarantine and shall provide it with proper food, water, and attendance. Should the owner or his agent fail to comply with this requirement the Director of Agriculture may furnish supplies and attendance needed and the reasonable cost of such supplies and attendance shall be collectible from the owner or his agent.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, *upon conviction*, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand

pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each offence.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

Enacted, October 10, 1907.

[No. 1761.]

AN ACT Gradually to restrict and regulate the sale and use of opium pending the ultimate prohibition of the importation of opium into the Philippine Islands in whatever form except for medicinal purposes as provided by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, and prohibiting any person from having the possession of opium, cocaine, or alpha or beta eucaine in any of their several forms, or any derivative or preparation of any of such drugs or substances, except for medicinal purposes, and to repeal act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Opium within the meaning of this Act shall embrace every kind, class, and character of opium, whether crude, prepared, or refuse, and all narcotic preparations thereof or therefrom, and all morphine or alkaloids of opium and all preparations in which opium, morphine, or any alkaloid of opium enters as an ingredient, together with all opium leaves and wrappings of opium leaves, whether such leaves or wrappings are prepared for use or not.

SEC. 2. Upon the presentation by any Chinese person of a written application, duly verified by his oath before an officer entitled to administer oaths, and reciting that he habitually smokes, chews, swallows, or injects opium, or is otherwise addicted to the use of opium, stating the quantity of opium consumed daily, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the municipality or the treasurer of the township or settlement in which said application is presented, or if presented in the city of Manila then of the Collector of Internal Revenue, upon the payment to such official by the applicant of the fee herein prescribed, to register such Chinese person as a confirmed user of opium and to issue to him a certificate stating that he is addicted to the use of opium, the manner and form of its use, and the quantity of the drug which he shall be permitted to consume per day. The certificates so issued shall be printed in quadruplicate and shall be consecutively numbered. One of the quadruplicates shall be retained by the officer issuing the same, one shall be forwarded forthwith to the treasurer of the province in which said municipality, township, or settlement is located, one shall be forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and one shall be delivered to the person registered. Beginning with the certificates for the month of November, nineteen hundred and seven, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall reduce each month the quantity which shall be permitted to be consumed

by each registered confirmed user of opium by an amount equal to fifteen per centum of the quantity allowed on the original certificate issued under this law. The fee to be charged for confirmed users' certificates provided for in this section shall be as follows: Certificates for the period from the date of taking effect of this Act until the end of October, nineteen hundred and seven, one peso: for the month of November, nineteen hundred and seven, two pesos and fifty centavos: for the month of December, nineteen hundred and seven, five pesos: for the month of January, nineteen hundred and eight, seven pesos and fifty centavos: for the month of February, nineteen hundred and eight, ten pesos. No certificates shall be honored by a dispensator of opium hereinafter mentioned except when presented by the owner during the month for which issued. All such certificates shall be accounted for as cash at the face value thereof. Spoiled or mutilated certificates not issued shall be retained and turned in with the accounts of the responsible officer at the proper time.

SEC. 3. Any person who makes or uses a false or counterfeit certificate or other official document used in the enforcement of this Act, or who with intent to defraud has in his possession any false, counterfeit, restored, or altered certificate or other official document used in the enforcement of this Act, or who alters the written or printed figures or letters upon such certificate or other official document used in the enforcement of this Act, or who procures the commission of any such offense by another, or who cooperates or assists in the commission of any such offense, or who lends or delivers his certificate to another, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Except when prescribed as a prerequisite for a duly [illegible]

may be made to licensed wholesale dealers in opium: *And provided further*, That opium may be sold, transferred, or delivered to Government Bureaus or officers duly authorized by the Governor-General to receive it, and to hospitals on permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue. Duly licensed physicians may prescribe and administer opium as a medicine, and pharmacists and second-class pharmacists may sell, transfer, give, or deliver opium as a medicinal preparation on the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

(*b*) Any person violating the provisions of the preceding subsection shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That in case of the commission of a second offense under the provisions of this section, the person so convicted, if other than a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands, may by order of the court be deported.

(*c*) Any physician who prescribes opium for his patients when the physical condition of said patients does not require the use of opium shall have his license to practice medicine revoked by the Board of Medical Examiners for the Philippine Islands after due notice and hearing by said Board, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. (*a*) Every person other than a licensed pharmacist or second-class pharmacist who imports, cooks, or prepares opium, or prepares any narcotic extract from opium, or who modifies or changes the form of any opium, or who sells or offers to sell opium in quantities of one kilo or more, or who for himself or on commission sells or offers to sell opium to another for resale, shall be deemed to be a wholesale dealer for the purposes of this Act.

(*b*) The keeping of licensed opium dispensaries, not to exceed such number in any one city, municipality, township, or settlement, as may be prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, is hereby authorized.

(*c*) Opium dispensaries for the purposes of this Act shall be divided into three classes, as follows:

First class. To be kept open twenty-four hours per day or so long as the proprietor may desire.

Second class. To be kept open not over sixteen hours per day.

Third class. To be kept open not over eight hours per day.

The hours during which an opium dispensary may be kept open shall be continuous.

(*d*) Every opium dispensary shall be in the joint custody of an internal-revenue officer and the proprietor thereof. It shall be kept securely locked when not open to users and shall at no time be

unlocked, opened, or remain opened unless in the presence of an internal-revenue officer.

SEC. 7. (*a*) Except upon the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician or upon lawful permit of the Collector of Internal Revenue it shall be unlawful for any person not a duly licensed and practicing physician, pharmacist, second-class pharmacist, licensed dispensator of opium, or a duly registered user of opium, when using the same in a licensed opium dispensary only and in such quantities as may be stated in his certificate, to have in his possession opium, or any pipes, hypodermic syringes, or other apparatus or paraphernalia to be used for smoking, injecting, or using opium in any manner.

(*b*) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That all opium, pipes, and other opium apparatus and paraphernalia found in the possession of any person not authorized to have same shall be seized and forfeited to the Government.

SEC. 8. Every dispensator of opium shall keep and maintain on the outside of his place of business, so that the same may be seen and easily read by the public, a sign setting forth in plain, large letters the name or firm designation and the words "Licensed opium dispensary of the 'first,' 'second,' or 'third' class," as the case may be. For a failure to keep and maintain such sign conspicuously displayed as herein provided, or for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the Collector of Internal Revenue, or his duly authorized representative, may cancel the license issued to such dispensator of opium, and such dispensator of opium shall not be entitled to the return of any money paid by him for such license.

SEC. 9. (*a*) Within ten days after this Act shall go into effect every person having opium in his possession, except a duly licensed and practicing physician, licensed pharmacist or second-class pharmacist, Bureaus or officers of the Government authorized by law or by the Governor-General to have possession of the same, shall deliver to the treasurer of the province in which the opium is located, or if located in the city of Manila then to the Collector of Internal Revenue, all opium in his possession or under his control, and the official to whom the opium is so delivered shall issue receipt for same, store the opium in a safe place, and report to the Collector of Internal Revenue immediately the name of the person making delivery, the quantity and kind delivered, and such further information as may by regulation of the Collector of Internal Revenue be required. Opium so delivered shall not be released except on permit of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

(*b*) Reasonable charges to cover actual expense of storage and care of opium may be imposed by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

(*c*) Any person failing to deliver the opium in his possession or under his control as prescribed in this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and all opium not so delivered by such person shall be seized, forfeited, and sold as prescribed by this Act.

SEC. 10. All imported opium shall be delivered by the customs authorities, after payment of all proper duties, taxes, and charges thereon, to the Collector of Internal Revenue or to his duly authorized representative only, for storage in a place to be approved by the Collector of Internal Revenue, and neither the whole nor any part of the opium so stored shall be removed from such building or place except to an opium dispensary, or for export, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, or on a permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue. Opium stored or withdrawn in any manner other than that prescribed by this Act, or by regulations of the Collector of Internal Revenue made hereunder and approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, shall be seized and confiscated.

SEC. 11. (*a*) Every dispensator of opium, pharmacist, and second-class pharmacist shall keep a book in which he shall enter, in Spanish and English, the full quantity of opium received by him from every source, the date on which the same was received, the person from whom received, and the authorization for its receipt, the kind received, the price thereof, the date and hour of each and every sale or delivery made by him, the quantity and kind of opium sold or delivered by him, the name and authorization of the person purchasing or receiving the same, the quantity and kind of opium transferred on permit, the date of such transfer, the name and address of the person to whom transferred, together with the number of the permit for withdrawal or removal, and such other information as may be prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Every pharmacist and second-class pharmacist shall likewise make and keep a similar record in regard to all cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances received, sold, delivered, or transferred by him. Pharmacists and second-class pharmacists may, on proper permit to be obtained from the Collector of Internal Revenue, or his duly authorized agent, transfer opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances, to other pharmacists and second-class pharmacists.

(*b*) Any dispensator of opium or licensed pharmacist or second-class pharmacist who shall fail to keep the book and make true entries therein, as prescribed by this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and the license of such pharmacist or second-class pharmacist shall be revoked by the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners for the Philippine Islands after due notice and hearing.

SEC. 12. Should any dispensator of opium, pharmacist, or second-class pharmacist fail to make and keep the record book prescribed in the next preceding section of this Act, or should an inspection of the opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances on hand, or should an examination of the books of any dispensator of opium, pharmacist, or second-class pharmacist, disclose a greater or less quantity of such articles than the difference between the receipts of such articles and the sales, transfers, or withdrawals thereof, respectively, should justify, then said dispensator, pharmacist, or second-class pharmacist, as the case may be, shall pay the Government of the Philippine Islands, as a penalty, double

the value of any deficiency or excess that may exist, and all opium and opium pipes, hypodermic syringes, and apparatus or paraphernalia for smoking or using opium which are found on the premises on which the opium business is carried on and conducted shall be seized and forfeited: *Provided*, That the dispensator may be relieved in whole or in part from the penalties, seizure, and forefeiture provided in this section whenever in the opinion of the Collector of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, such relief is just and equitable.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any dispensator of opium to sell or give opium to any person except to a duly registered user or on permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Each sale, gift, or delivery of opium to a duly registered user shall be entered on the back of his certificate or on an official slip for that purpose attached to the certificate by an internal-revenue officer showing the date and hour of sale, gift, or delivery and the amount sold, given, or delivered, and it shall be unlawful for a dispensator to sell, give, or deliver to a registered user of opium in a greater quantity than that stated on his certificate as one day's allowance or the difference between that stated as one day's allowance and the amount noted on the back of the certificate as having been sold, given, or delivered to him that day, or for a dispensator of opium to sell, give, or deliver to a registered user of opium any opium when the entry on his certificate shows that he has been furnished his full allowance for that day.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos and not more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That in case of the commission of a second offense under the provisions of this section the person so convicted, if other than a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands, may by order of the court be deported.

SEC. 14. The books and stock of opium of dispensators of opium or of pharmacists or second-class pharmacists shall be subject to inspection at any time by the Collector of Internal Revenue, or his duly authorized representative, and any dispensator of opium or pharmacist or second-class pharmacist failing, refusing, or neglecting to allow such inspection immediately upon demand made by the Collector of Internal Revenue, or his duly authorized representative, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. (*a*) No person shall import, cook, or prepare opium, or engage in the business of purchasing or selling opium or of dealing or trafficking therein, unless he shall have first secured from the Collector of Internal Revenue a license to transact such business and shall have paid the license tax prescribed by this Act. Crude opium shall not be sold to any person who is not a duly licensed wholesale dealer, and then only subject to all the provisions of section five: *Provided*, That duly licensed pharmacists and second-class pharmacists may import, buy, sell, and prepare, opium for medicinal purposes, without securing the license prescribed by this section, under such regulations as the Secretary of Finance and Justice may pre-

scribe on the recommendation of the Director of Health and the Collector of Internal Revenue.

(*b*) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. Before any license is issued to any wholesale dealer in opium, or to any dispensator of opium, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall require that such wholesale dealer or dispensator of opium shall execute to the Government of the Philippine Islands a good and sufficient bond in the sum of ten thousand pesos, duly approved by the Collector of Internal Revenue, and conditioned that said wholesale dealer or dispensator of opium will well and truly pay the internal-revenue taxes, fines, and penalties imposed by this Act; that he will not withdraw or remove any opium from the place in which it is lawfully kept or stored except as prescribed by this Act, or by regulations of the Collector of Internal Revenue made hereunder and approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice; and that he will well and truly comply with the provisions of this Act and perform all the duties by it required of him to be performed.

SEC. 17. Every wholesale dealer in opium shall pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue a monthly license tax of one hundred pesos, and every dispensator of opium shall pay a monthly license tax in the following amounts: For a first-class opium dispensary, two hundred and fifty pesos; for a second-class opium dispensary, one hundred and seventy-five pesos; and for a third-class opium dispensary, one hundred pesos, which taxes shall be paid in advance. In case any wholesale dealer or dispensator of opium begins business after the first day of a month, he shall pay for the whole month: *Provided, however*, That this shall not apply to the month of October, nineteen hundred and seven, for which month he shall pay one-half of the amount hereinbefore prescribed: *And provided further*, That no license shall be issued to any person authorizing him to sell opium outside of a licensed opium dispensary, and that any person, except a duly licensed and practicing physician or a pharmacist or second-class pharmacist, selling, giving, furnishing, or otherwise disposing of, opium outside of a licensed opium dispensary, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and in addition all of the stock of opium found in the possession of any such person shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 18. Persons doing business as copartners in any one place shall be required to pay but one license tax. Should a dispensator of opium engage in business in more than one place, he shall pay the prescribed license tax for each place in which he carries on business: *Provided, however*, That if the business of a dispensator or of a wholesale dealer in opium is transferred to a place other than that for which the license was issued, the Collector of Internal Revenue may transfer the license to the new place of business, and in such case no additional license tax shall be exacted: *And provided further*, That when any person to whom a license is issued dies during the term of the license, his heirs, executors, administrators, or other legal representatives,

may, without the payment of an additional tax, carry on, for the rest of the term covered by the license, the business for which the license was issued.

SEC. 19. Unless otherwise provided by this Act, the payment and collection of all taxes and of all judgments and moneys recovered and received for taxes, costs, forfeitures, and penalties imposed by this Act and the accounting therefor shall be made as prescribed by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, and the regulations of the Collector of Internal Revenue issued thereunder.

SEC. 20. (*a*) Before any imported opium shall be released from the custom-house there shall be paid thereon an internal-revenue tax as follows: On crude opium, two pesos and fifty centavos a kilo, net weight; and on prepared opium, seven pesos and fifty centavos a kilo, net weight. Beginning with the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, the internal-revenue tax on imported opium shall be increased each month by an amount equal to twenty per centum of the original tax imposed herein until March first, nineteen hundred and eight, on and after which date the said tax on opium permitted to be imported by the Act of Congress of March third, nineteen hundred and five, shall be as follows: On crude opium, five pesos a kilo, net weight; and on prepared opium, fifteen pesos a kilo, net weight. The date of payment of this tax shall for the purpose of this section be considered the date of importation. This tax shall be paid to the collector of customs, under regulations prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

On all opium cooked or prepared in the Philippine Islands every wholesale dealer shall pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue at the time of such cooking or preparation an additional internal-revenue tax of five pesos on each kilo, net weight, of such cooked or prepared opium. Beginning with the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, the internal-revenue tax on opium cooked or prepared in the Philippine Islands shall be increased each month by an amount equal to twenty per centum of the original tax imposed herein. The burden of proving that the internal-revenue tax hereby imposed has been paid shall be upon the wholesale dealer.

Net weight shall be determined by the customs laws and regulations covering the importation of opium into the Philippine Islands.

Before any opium is withdrawn or removed from the place in which it is kept or stored, as prescribed by this Act, it shall be marked, branded, or otherwise identified in the manner prescribed by the Collector of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

(*b*) The cooking or preparation of opium, or the changing of its form in any manner, except for medicinal purposes by duly licensed and practicing physicians, pharmacists, and second-class pharmacists, shall be done only under the supervision of the Collector of Internal Revenue, or his duly authorized representative, in a place to be designated and provided by the Collector of Internal Revenue, and all cooking or preparation of opium, or the changing of its form, shall in any case be subject to the inspection of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Opium so prepared shall be immediately returned to the place of storage as provided for by this Act and shall not be released except in the manner provided herein.

The Collector of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to make provision for the storage and preparation of opium, and to charge reasonable fees for such storage and place of preparation and for services rendered in connection with the records and the preparation of opium. Such charges shall constitute a lien upon the opium, which can be removed only by payment of all charges due.

(*c*) Any dealer in opium failing, refusing, or neglecting to pay the internal-revenue tax as prescribed by this section, or who shall fail, refuse, or neglect to mark, brand, or otherwise identify opium as required by this section, or who shall in any other manner violate the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and all goods on which such tax is due and not paid as required by this Act shall be seized and forfeited.

SEC. 21. In case of the seizure of any property for the violation of any provision of this Act, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall publish a notice of such seizure once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation devoted to the publication of general news and published in the province in which the seizure was made, or if the seizure was made in the city of Manila, then in some newspaper published in said city. If there be no newspaper published in the province in which the seizure was made, then such notice may be published in any newspaper in the Islands devoted to the publication of general news. The notice shall describe the property seized and state the time, cause, and place of seizure, and shall require any person claiming such property to appear and file his claim within twenty days after the first publication of such notice.

SEC. 22. Any person claiming such seized property shall file his claim thereto as prescribed in the notice provided for in the preceding section, and shall deposit with the Collector of Internal Revenue a bond executed to the Government of the Philippine Islands in the sum of five hundred pesos, duly approved by said Collector of Internal Revenue, and conditioned that the claimant will pay all costs and expenses of forfeiture and sale of the property in case forfeiture and sale thereof are adjudged. On the filing of such a bond the Collector of Internal Revenue shall proceed against such seized property in the same manner as is prescribed by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, for the forfeiture and sale of property seized thereunder.

SEC. 23. The books, blank forms, certificates, and registers necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be prepared by the Collector of Internal Revenue and furnished to wholesale dealers and dispensators of opium at cost plus ten per centum.

SEC. 24. The Collector of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prepare and distribute regulations, directions, and instructions for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act; and such regulations, directions, and instruction, not inconsistent with

this Act, whether general or specific in character, shall have the force and effect of law when approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice.

SEC. 25. The Collector of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, may compromise any civil or other case arising under the provisions of this Act instead of commencing or prosecuting suit thereon, and, with the consent of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, he may compromise such case after action has been begun thereon.

SEC. 26. The registration tax required to be paid by this Act shall be covered into the treasury of the municipality, township, or settlement in which collected, or if collected in the city of Manila then into the Insular Treasury to the credit of said city, and shall be deposited and disposed of as are all other deposits to the general fund of said municipalities, townships, settlements, or city of Manila, as the case may be.

The license tax and the internal-revenue tax required to be paid by this Act, except license taxes upon wholesale dealers and opium dispensaries, shall be covered into the Insular Treasury and shall constitute a special fund to be devoted solely to the following purposes:

First. The printing and dissemination among the people of information as to the evils resulting from the use of opium;

Second. The payment of the reasonable expenses, in some reputable hospital, of those desiring to cure themselves of the opium habit;

Third. The payment of salaries of Filipinos who have been appointed Insular teachers;

Fourth. The construction of schoolhouses and school buildings in the various municipalities of the Islands: *Provided*, That twenty-five per centum of all fines imposed by reason of violations of this Act shall be paid to the person who furnished the original evidence, properly substantiated, which led to the detection of the offense and the imposition of the fine. The name of the informer shall be specified in the judgment of the court when conviction is had in a court: *Provided*, That in all cases in which no fine is imposed but where the sentence is one for imprisonment or deportation, or when compromise is effected as provided in section twenty-five hereof, there shall be paid to the informer an amount approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, not exceeding one thousand pesos in any one case, and said moneys are hereby appropriated for the purposes of this section and shall be expended therefor on the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 27. The license taxes on wholesale dealers and opium dispensaries and storage charges and fees for services rendered as provided for herein shall constitute a special fund, which is hereby made available for expenditure in the temporary employment of special internal-revenue officers, renting of buildings, furnishing supplies, and for such other purposes as may be necessary in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, and said moneys are hereby appropriated for the purposes of this section and shall be expended therefor on the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 28. No person shall inhale, snuff, chew, swallow, inject, or otherwise use or permit to be used in or on his body any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or

substances, except upon the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician or except as otherwise specially provided in this Act.

SEC. 29. The possession of any opium pipe, hypodermic syringe, apparatus, instrument, or paraphernalia for using or smoking opium or any hypodermic syringe for using cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances, or any other apparatus or instrument especially designed for using any of said drugs or substances in or on the human body, shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the person in possession of such opium pipe, hypodermic syringe, apparatus, instrument, paraphernalia, or articles, has used some one of such prohibited drugs or substances, or the drug or substance for the use of which such apparatus, instrument, and paraphernalia are especially designed, without the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician, unless such prescription is produced by such person.

SEC. 30. On and after March first, nineteen hundred and eight, it shall be unlawful for any person to hold or to have in his possession or under his control or subject to his disposition any opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances: *Provided, however*, That Government Bureaus or officers of the Government duly authorized by law or designated in writing by the Governor-General may have, hold, and dispose of any such drugs or substances in accordance with law: *And provided further*, That duly licensed and practicing physicians, pharmacists, and second-class pharmacists, or persons holding and having such drugs and substances on the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician, may have, hold, possess, and dispose of such drugs and substances for medicinal purposes only: *And provided further*, That on and after March first, nineteen hundred and eight, whenever opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances, is found on, about, in the possession of, or under the control of, any unauthorized person, such opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances, shall be seized and forfeited to the Insular Government.

SEC. 31. Any unauthorized person owning, carrying, holding, having, controlling, having possession of, or knowingly having on his premises, any opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of such drugs or substances, on and after March first, nineteen hundred and eight, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That in the case of the commission of a second offense under the provisions of this section, any person so convicted, if other than a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands, may, by order of the court, be deported.

SEC. 32. On and after March first, nineteen hundred and eight, it shall be unlawful for any person in the Philippine Islands to inhale, smoke, chew, swallow, inject, or otherwise use or permit to be used in or on his body any opium, except for medicinal purposes, and then only upon prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: Provided, however,

That in the case of the commission of a second offense under the provisions of this section, any person so convicted, if other than a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands, may, by order of the court, be deported.

SEC. 33. Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An Act for the purpose of restricting the sale and suppressing the evil resulting from the sale and use of opium until March first, nineteen hundred and eight, when its importation or use for any but medicinal purposes is forbidden by Act of Congress," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 34. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 35. This Act shall take effect on October seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, October 10, 1907.

[No. 1762.]

AN ACT Fixing the maximum rates which may be charged by the Manila Suburban Railways Company.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of fixing the charges for carrying passengers on the line of the Manila Suburban Railways Company, the construction of which is authorized by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-six and Fifteen hundred and eighty-nine, the Manila Suburban Railways Company is hereby authorized to divide its lines into the following sections:

A section commencing at the beginning of the line on Calle Real, in Santa Ana, and running to Fort William McKinley, which shall be held to mean any point within the Fort William McKinley Reservation.

A section beginning at Fort William McKinley and running to Pasig.

A section beginning at Fort William McKinley and running to Taguig; which shall be held to mean any point within half a mile of the town center.

A section beginning at Taguig and running to the end of the line, at a point on Laguna de Bay at or near Mabato Point.

SEC. 2. The rates to be charged for carrying passengers shall not exceed the following:

On the section between the beginning of the line and Fort William McKinley, ten centavos first class and five centavos second class;

On the section between Fort William McKinley and Pasig, eight centavos first class and five centavos second class;

On the section between Fort William McKinley and Taguig, eight centavos first class and five centavos second class;

On the section between Taguig and the terminus at Laguna de Bay, ten centavos first class and five centavos second class; all of which said rates shall apply to passengers traveling in either direction.

SEC. 3. The right is reserved to the Government of the Philippine Islands effectively to regulate the rates provided in this Act: *Provided*, That in no case shall such rates be fixed at less than the maximum prescribed by the provisions of Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-six and Fifteen hundred and eighty-nine, for the period during which the rates as fixed in said Acts are to be in effect.

SEC. 4. The Manila Suburban Railways Company, in order to secure the benefit of this Act, must file with the Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands its acceptance of the same within sixty days from the passage hereof.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1763.]

AN ACT To extend the time in which provinces and the city of Manila may obtain the benefits of Acts Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two and Sixteen hundred and ninety-five, and confirming the action of provincial boards and of the municipal board of the city of Manila which may have adopted or may adopt resolutions increasing the cedula tax during the time so extended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The time in which provincial boards, or, in the city of Manila, the Municipal Board of said city, may adopt resolutions increasing the cedula tax in accordance with Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two is, for the year nineteen hundred and seven, hereby extended to and including October twelfth. All resolutions of provincial boards, or of the Municipal Board of the city of Manila, increasing said tax in accordance with said Act which have been or may be adopted before the expiration of the time as hereby extended are hereby ratified, confirmed, and made effective as fully as though such resolutions had been adopted within the time originally fixed by said Act, and the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-five shall be applicable to such provinces.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1764.]

AN ACT Providing for the payment of fees in criminal proceedings, appropriating the sum of seventy-five thousand pesos to be distributed by the auditor among the provinces and the city of Manila in proportion to the respective amounts by them paid on account of court fees, and repealing section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and two and Acts Numbered Four hundred and four and Thirteen hundred and thirty-five.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Until other provision is made covering the subject there shall accrue for all services of clerks of courts and officers of courts, whether governors, sheriffs, their deputies or special deputies, for issuing or serving all process and the performance of all duties in criminal proceedings, the same fees as those which would accrue for like services by virtue of the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, providing a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings. Such fees shall be taxed against the defendant as a part of the costs to be paid if he be convicted. When incurred in behalf of the Government in proceedings before a justice of the peace, such fees shall be paid by the municipality in which the trial or preliminary investigation is held.

SEC. 2. On the first day of each month the justice of the peace of each municipality shall present to the municipal treasurer a detailed statement of the fees accruing to officers of courts from the municipal treasury during the preceding month by virtue of this Act. The account thus rendered shall forthwith be audited by the municipal president and treasurer, and the officer entitled thereto shall thereupon receive from the municipal treasury the amount of his fees as allowed by these auditors. For the purpose of the auditing herein provided, the auditors shall examine the records of the justice of the peace or any other papers or persons deemed necessary.

SEC. 3. If the services described in section one of this Act are rendered in the prosecution of a case in any Court of First Instance, the fees shall be taxed against the defendant as part of the costs if he be convicted, and it shall be the duty of all clerks of the Court of First Instance to collect such costs. The fees earned by the sheriff or other officer of the court, for the service of any process or orders of the Court of First Instance, except in Manila, shall be paid out of the treasury of the province in which the trial is held. The services of the clerk of the court on behalf of the Government in criminal cases shall be rendered gratis; but this provision shall not be deemed to relieve a defendant who has been convicted from having such fees taxed against him as part of the costs.

SEC. 4. On the first day of each month, the clerk of the Court of First Instance shall present to the provincial treasurer a detailed statement of the fees accruing to the sheriff or other officer of the Court of First Instance from provincial funds, for the service of process or orders of the Court during the preceding month by virtue of this Act. Such statement shall forthwith be audited by the pro-

vincial treasurer, and the officer entitled to the fees shall thereupon receive from the provincial treasury the amount thus allowed. For the purpose of this audit the treasurer shall examine the records of the Clerk of Court and any papers and persons deemed necessary.

SEC. 5. All costs collected in courts of First Instance in criminal proceedings, accruing on account of fees for the service of process contemplated in the last preceding section, shall be paid into the provincial treasury and accounted for to the Insular Auditor. All other costs collected in courts of First Instance in criminal cases, and all fines thus collected shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the appropriation "Judiciary" and shall be accounted for to the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 6. In the city of Manila it shall be the duty of all members of the police department of said city to serve within its limits the criminal process of all courts, without extra compensation for such services. But the fees which would accrue for such services, if performed by officers of courts in the provinces, shall nevertheless be taxed against defendants who are convicted, and when costs so taxed are collected they shall accrue to the appropriation "Judiciary."

SEC. 7. The Insular Auditor is hereby directed to cancel all sums now unpaid and owing to the Insular Government by the provinces and the city of Manila for court fees in criminal cases, and to refund to each province and the city of Manila a portion of the sums hitherto paid by them to the Insular Government on account of such fees. For this purpose there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand pesos (₱75,000.00), to be distributed among the respective provinces and the city of Manila, upon the pro-rata basis of the payments made by such provinces and the city of Manila. All costs heretofore adjudged against defendants in criminal cases and remaining uncollected on the date of the passage of this Act shall, when collected, accrue to the appropriation "Judiciary."

SEC. 8. Whenever the duties of a governor, sheriff, deputy or special deputy, or other officer of a court in criminal proceedings, require travel or transportation of provincial prisoners or furnishing food for prisoners, in whole or in part outside of the province of such officer, the officer performing the service shall receive a compensation of four pesos for each day necessarily employed in performing the service, and the actual necessary expenses incurred in traveling and in transporting prisoners and in furnishing food for them and no more.

SEC. 9. Section one of Act Numbered Three hundred and two and Acts Numbered Four hundred and four and Thirteen hundred and thirty-five are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1765.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Manila," as amended, by providing that appropriations for the government of said city shall be made by the Municipal Board, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fifteen of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Manila," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. Subject to approval by the Governor-General, the Municipal Board of the city of Manila shall make all appropriations for the expenses of the government of said city. In consideration of the exemption from taxation of the extensive real-estate holdings of the Insular Government within the limits of the city of Manila, of the deprivation of the city of Manila of revenues which under its Charter it would have derived from wharves along certain portions of the Pasig River ceded to the Insular Government, of the expense of extensive improvements which the government of said city is required to make by reason of the location therein of the capital of the Islands, of the use by the Insular Government of the building known as the 'Ayuntamiento,' of the free service furnished by the police department of said city at certain buildings occupied by the Insular Government, including Malacañan Palace, and of the service by the sheriff of the city of Manila as an officer of the Supreme Court, there is hereby created a permanent continuing appropriation, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal to thirty per centum of the expenses of the government of the city of Manila exclusive of those amounts which appear as expenses by reason of interdepartmental charges and charges against the Insular Government for land transportation and other analogous services and supplies: *Provided*, That the total contribution from Insular funds to the government of the city of Manila under this appropriation shall not in any one year exceed the amount of the proceeds of the real-estate tax collected by the said city during the next preceding year: *And provided further*, That the total amount of such contribution shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pesos. The Insular Auditor is hereby directed to ascertain from time to time the amount herein appropriated and to transfer to the city of Manila, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount so ascertained."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen hundred and eight.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1766.]

AN ACT Amending section four of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-five by requiring fees formerly collectible by provincial secretaries to be hereafter deposited in provincial treasuries.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section four of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-five is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC 4. The position of provincial secretary is hereby abolished and the employees of his office are hereby transferred to the office of the provincial governor. The provincial governor shall, by an executive order, designate an employee or employees of his office to perform the duties heretofore performed by the provincial secretary, including those of recorder of the provincial board. In case the provincial governor shall certify that no employee in his office is competent to perform said duties, and the Bureau of Civil Service shall certify that its eligible list contains the name of no person who will accept the appointment for the salary allowed, the provincial governor may, with the approval of the Governor-General, appoint some person who is not in the classified civil service, or he may perform such duties personally should he so elect: *Provided*, That a provincial secretary holding office on October twentieth, nineteen hundred and six, shall be eligible to appointment to any position in the classified civil service at a salary not exceeding the salary now received by him.

"All fees which heretofore have been authorized by law for provincial secretaries as personal compensation for furnishing certified copies of public records and documents shall hereafter accrue to the provincial treasury, and shall be deposited therein by the recorder or person acting as such officer on the first business day of each month, accompanied by an itemized statement in duplicate showing the source from which the said funds were received, date of receipt, and the name of the payor."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1767.]

AN ACT Making a permanent continuing annual appropriation to encourage the production of tobacco and to protect the interests of the tobacco manufacturing industries of the Philippine Islands by providing bounties for the growers of leaf tobacco, and for other purposes.

Whereas, there has been for several years a decrease in the amount of leaf tobacco produced in these Islands and a deterioration in the quality thereof, due to faulty and unscientific methods of planting the seed, caring for the growing leaf, and the subsequent curing thereof when harvested; and

Whereas, this condition of affairs has resulted and is resulting in injury to the tobacco manufacturing industries of these Islands and to the export trade in leaf tobacco and the manufactured products of tobacco; Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Beginning with the calendar year nineteen hundred and eight, and each year thereafter, there shall be paid bounties to growers of tobacco under the following conditions:

(a) One thousand pesos in the Province of Cagayan, one thousand pesos in the Province of Isabela, and seven hundred and fifty pesos in the Province of La Union, to the grower of leaf tobacco in each of said provinces who plants not less than one hectare nor more than ten hectares, and who produces the largest number of marketable leaves per hectare.

(b) One thousand pesos in the Province of Cagayan, one thousand pesos in the Province of Isabela, and seven hundred and fifty pesos in the Province of La Union, to the grower of leaf tobacco in each of said provinces who cultivates not less than one hectare nor more than ten hectares, and who sorts the tobacco leaves harvested on such holding in the most uniform manner as regards the size, quality, coloring, etc., of the leaves.

(c) One thousand pesos in the Province of Cagayan, one thousand pesos in the Province of Isabela, and seven hundred and fifty pesos in the Province of La Union, to the grower of leaf tobacco in each of said provinces who presses and packs in *manos* the leaves harvested on such holdings, and cures it, in the manner best suited for the manufacture of cigars and other tobacco products within the Philippine Islands, or most nearly in accordance with the demands of consumers abroad as regards leaf tobacco exported from these Islands: *Provided*, That the committee of three appointed as hereinafter provided to judge of the merits of the claims of the various competitors for the bounties provided above may, in their discretion, instead of assigning the bounty to one individual in each province, distribute it amongst not to exceed three of the growers whose claims they consider most meritorious; and in such case fifty per cent of the bounty shall be given to the grower who most nearly complies with the prescribed conditions, and the remainder shall be distributed in the proportion of thirty and twenty per cent to the next two competitors in the order of merit. Growers of leaf tobacco desiring to compete for the bounties provided for above shall register as competitors with the provincial treasurer at the time of planting each year's crop, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and the treasurer of each province shall by frequent publication not less than once a quarter or oftener if advisable, by *bando*, or otherwise, in each town inform all growers of leaf tobacco regarding the payment of these bounties and the steps necessary to be taken to enter the contest. A standing committee in each province is hereby constituted, to pass on the claims of the various competitors. Said committee shall be composed of the provincial treasurer, a representative from the Bureau of Agriculture, to be designated in each province by the Director of that Bureau, and *a third* member to be a planter of or a dealer in leaf tobacco in each province to be selected by the other two members of the committee.

This committee shall convene on the call of the provincial treasurer, shall provide such rules for the discharge of its commission as may be needed to suit local conditions in each province, and their report each year on the names of the growers of leaf tobacco entitled to the various bounties shall be in the form of a certified resolution signed by the three members of said committee and forwarded to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. A copy of said resolution shall also be forwarded to the Insular Auditor and a copy to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 2. A permanent continuing appropriation to pay the bounties above specified is hereby made and the Insular Auditor shall pay such amounts to each grower entitled thereto by warrant in the name of such grower to be delivered to him by the provincial treasurer and to be paid out of the Insular Treasury from any moneys not otherwise appropriated. The names of the successful competitors shall be published in the Official Gazette and in the local press.

SEC. 3. In addition to the amounts provided for bounties to be paid in the three provinces designated a further continuing annual appropriation of five thousand pesos for general distribution in other tobacco growing provinces, under the direction and with the approval of the Governor-General, is hereby made and shall be assigned and paid to the competitors for said bounty in the remaining tobacco growing provinces, as near as may be in accordance with the regulations provided above for the three provinces designated.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1768.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as "The Election Law," as amended by Acts Numbered Seventeen hundred and nine and Seventeen hundred and twenty-six, by disqualifying habitual users of opium from holding provincial or municipal offices.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sixth paragraph of section twelve of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two known as "The Election Law," as amended by Acts Numbered Seventeen hundred and nine and Seventeen hundred and twenty-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Unless fully pardoned, no person who is under judgment of conviction of a crime which is punishable by imprisonment for two years or more or which involves moral turpitude, regardless of whether or not an appeal is pending in the action, shall hold any public office,

and no person disqualified from holding public office by the sentence of a court, whether or not an appeal is pending in the action, or so disqualified under the provisions of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-six, as amended, shall be eligible to hold public office during the term of his disqualification. No person who habitually smokes, chews, swallows, injects, or otherwise consumes or uses opium in any of its forms, shall be eligible to hold any provincial or municipal office."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1769.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act," by authorizing provincial boards to grant licenses for collecting edible birds' nests and to make regulations to prevent the extermination of the birds that build such nests.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section seventeen of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Special Provincial Government Act," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"(*s*) To license collectors of edible birds' nests and to fix the fees which shall be charged for the issuance of such licenses, and to make such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the extermination of the birds that build edible nests and the consequent destruction of the edible birds' nest industry. Any person collecting such nests without a license or violating any of such regulations shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. The taking of one nest without a license shall constitute an offense. The funds derived from the issuance of such licenses and from any fines collected for violation of such regulations shall be paid into the township and settlement fund."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted October 11, 1907.

[No. 1770.]

AN ACT To amend section eight of Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act to promote good order and discipline in the Philippines Constabulary," by including under the penalty therein provided noncommissioned officers or acting noncommissioned officers in charge of a relief of post who are found sleeping on duty.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eight of Act Numbered Six hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act to promote good order and discipline in the Philippines Constabulary," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. Any member of the Constabulary who, while on duty as a sentinel, is found sleeping on post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, and any noncommissioned officer or acting noncommissioned officer of guard in charge of a relief on post who is found sleeping on such duty, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1771.]

AN ACT To amend section five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-eight, requiring receipts from municipal cemeteries to be deposited in the municipal treasury as a special fund to be spent upon the cemetery, by providing that any surplus in said fund may be expended for general municipal purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-eight is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The proceeds realized from the sale of cemetery lots in a municipal burial ground or cemetery shall be deposited in the municipal treasury and kept separate from other funds and may be disbursed by order of the municipal council, upon properly prepared and signed vouchers, for the purpose of keeping in order, improving, and embellishing said burial ground or cemetery: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of Health or his authorized agent any sums remaining in said fund on January first of each year in excess of the amounts expended or obligations incurred to keep in order, improve, or embellish such burial ground or cemetery may be transferred to the municipal general fund to be expended for general municipal purposes."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section

two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enforcement of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1772.]

AN ACT To amend section forty-four of Act Numbered Eighty-three as amended, and section sixty-five of Act numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, as amended, by providing that conventions or meetings of municipal and township presidents shall be called in the discretion of the provincial boards, with certain limitations, and to repeal Acts Numbered Four hundred and twenty-five and Five hundred and twenty-one.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section forty-four of Act Numbered Eighty-three is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"SEC. 44. The provincial board is hereby authorized, whenever in its discretion the public good requires, to call a convention or meeting of any or all of the municipal presidents of the province at such place and time as it may designate, and it shall be the duty of the presidents called to attend the same: *Provided*, That not less than one nor more than four such conventions or meetings shall be called in any one year except upon previous approval of the Governor-General. In case any such convention or meeting is called for the purpose of considering or acting on special business, the call shall so state. The actual and necessary traveling expenses, going and returning, of the presidents called and actually attending such meetings shall be paid out of the provincial treasury upon approval by the provincial board, but shall not exceed the maximum amount allowed by law for traveling expenses of provincial officials. During the time that the municipal president is absent for the purpose of attending any such meeting the vice-president shall act in his place and shall receive therefor out of the municipal treasury a sum equal to the salary due the president for the same time. The president shall also receive his salary while absent for the said purpose."

SEC. 2. Subsection (*a*) of section sixty-five of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-seven is hereby amended by substituting, in the first proviso thereof, the word "one" for the word "two."

SEC. 3. Acts Numbered Four hundred and twenty-five and Five hundred and twenty-one, and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with or in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1773.]

AN ACT To provide for the public prosecution of the crimes of *adulterio*, *estupro*, *rapto*, *violación*, *calumnia*, and *injuria*, to abolish the right of pardon by the aggrieved party in such cases, to provide for a special civil action for damages therein, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Hereafter the crimes of *adulterio*, *estupro*, *rapto*, *violación*, *calumnia*, and *injuria*, as defined by the Penal Code of the Philippine Islands, shall be deemed to be public crimes and shall be prosecuted in the same manner as are all other crimes defined by said Penal Code or by the Acts of the Philippine Commission: *Provided, however*, That no prosecution for the crimes of *adulterio*, *estupro*, or *injuria* committed against persons other than public officials or employees shall be instituted except upon the complaint of the aggrieved person or of the parents, grandparents, or guardian of such person.

SEC. 2. Condonation, pardon, or remission of penalty by the aggrieved person or the parents, grandparents, or guardian of such person shall in no way extinguish the liability of the guilty person or persons to criminal prosecution and punishment, nor shall such condonation, pardon, or remission operate to dismiss or suspend any prosecution once commenced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section: *Provided, however*, That in cases of *estupro*, *rapto*, or *violación* the legal marriage of the accused or convicted person to the aggrieved person shall extinguish such criminal liability.

SEC. 3. In all cases wherein a criminal prosecution for any of the offenses mentioned in section one of this Act might be brought, the aggrieved person or such person's parents, grandparents, or guardian may also bring a civil action and recover therein civil damages from the guilty person. The remedy hereby given shall be deemed to be and additonal remedy, apart from any other remedies which the existing law may afford, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to revoke, repeal, or modify any other civil remedy which the existing law, in such cases, affords, nor shall anything contained in this Act be construed to modify or repeal any of the provisions of Act Numbered Two hundred and seventy-seven, entitled "An Act defining the law of libel and threats to punish a libel, making libel and threats to publish a libel misdemeanors, giving a right of civil action therefor, and making obscene or indecent publications misdemeanors," as amended.

SEC. 4. So much of the Penal Code of the Philippine Islands as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1774.]

AN ACT To amend act Numbered Eight Hundred and fifty-four, as amended, by authorizing the extension of the period within which returning Government students shall take a civil-service examination.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section three of Act Numbered Eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Act providing for the education of Filipino students in the United States and appropriating for such purpose the sum of seventy-two thousand dollars, in money of the United States," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. After his selection and before his appointment each student shall be subjected to a thorough physical examination by a physician designated by the Governor-General, and the appointment of such student shall be dependent on the favorable report of the physician so designated. Each student receiving an appointment shall be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to sign an agreement, approved by his parents or guardian if he is under twenty-one years of age, to the effect that he will attend the educational institution designated by the Governor-General for the period of four years, or for such time as may be prescribed in his appointment, unless sooner released; that he will conform to all regulations, rules, and laws of said institution and such other regulations as may be prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction; that he will diligently, studiously, and faithfully pursue the established course of studies or such special course of studies as may be indicated by the Governor-General; and that upon the termination of his studies in the United States, in conformity with this Act and the terms of his appointment and agreement, he will return to the Philippine Islands, and within two months after his return will take a civil-service examination, competitive or noncompetitive, in the discretion of the Bureau of Civil Service, to qualify in such grade or for such office or position under civil-service rules as he may elect, and that, if certified for appointment by the Bureau of Civil Service and appointed from such certification to any office or post in the civil service at any time within one year after his return, he will accept such appointment and faithfully perform the duties of the office or post to which he is appointed, for the salary fixed by competent authority and for a period of time equal to that spent by him in the United States at the expense of the Government, unless sooner separated from the service by competent authority: *Provided*, That should the interests of the service so warrant, the Director of Civil Service may, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, in lieu of giving special examination, extend the period within which returning Government students shall take a civil-service examination until the dates fixed for the next regular examination."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with *section two* of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the

Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1775.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Insular Collector of Customs to clear foreign vessels for the ports of Legaspi and Tabaco.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Insular Collector of Customs is hereby authorized to clear foreign vessels for the ports of Legaspi and Tabaco, Province of Albay, under such conditions and regulations as he may, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and Justice, impose: *Provided*, That all expense incident to the entrance of a foreign vessel into the ports of Legaspi and Tabaco shall be a charge against such vessel and shall be collected before the vessel is granted a foreign clearance.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1776.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Eighty-three and requiring copies of the minutes of provincial boards to be forwarded to the Executive Secretary.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section twelve of Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The following officers of the provincial government, to wit, the governor, the treasurer, and the third member, shall constitute the provincial board. The governor shall be the presiding officer of the board. Copies of all minutes of the provincial board and executive orders of the provincial governor shall be furnished the Executive Secretary under such regulations as he may prescribe."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1777.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Governor-General to close, by executive order, certain ports of entry, and to reopen the same ports in like manner when the public interests so require.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever in his judgment the public interests so require, the Governor-General may, by executive order, close as ports of entry any or all of the following ports of entry in the Philippine Islands: Bongao, Balabac, Sitanki, and Jurata; and the closing of any such port of entry shall operate to suspend the personnel provided therefor.

SEC. 2. In the event of the closing of any or all of the ports of entry mentioned in section one hereof, as provided, the Governor-General may, by executive order, whenever in his judgment the public interests so require, reopen such port or ports, and the said reopening shall operate to renew the authority for the employment of the personnel authorized by law for such port or ports.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1778.]

AN ACT Amending sections numbered eighty and eighty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, providing a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section eighty of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 80. *Forcible entry into and detainer of land or buildings.*—Anyone deprived of the possession of any land or building by force, intimidation, threat, strategy, or stealth, and any landlord, vendor, vendee, or other person against whom the possession of any land or building is unlawfully withheld after the expiration or determination of the right to hold possession, by virtue of any contract, express or implied, and the legal representatives or assigns of any such landlord, vendor, vendee, or other person, shall at any time within one year after such unlawful deprivation or withholding of possession be entitled, as against the person or persons unlawfully withholding or depriving of possession, or against any person or persons claiming under them, to restitution of the land, building, and premises possession of which is unlawfully withheld, together with damages and costs: *Provided, however*, That no landlord shall commence any action against a tenant for restitution of possession of any land or building for failure to pay rent or to comply with the conditions of

his lease, unless the tenant shall have failed, for a period of three days, to pay the rent due or comply with the conditions of his lease after demand therefor. The demand for payment or for the performance of any condition of the lease may be made upon the tenant personally, or by serving written notice of such demand upon any person who may be found upon the premises, or by posting such notice on the premises, if neither the tenant nor any other person can be found thereon at the time the landlord or his agent may have gone there for the purpose of making such demand."

SEC. 2. Section eighty-eight of said Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 88. *Appeal.*—Either party may appeal from the judgment of the justice of the peace to the Court of First Instance within five days after the rendition of the judgment, and the suit shall be conducted therein in the same manner as appeals from justices of the peace in other civil actions. If the plaintiff recovers possession of the premises in the Court of First Instance he shall have judgment for the amount of rents and damages then due. If the defendant appeals from the judgment of the justice he shall give to the plaintiff security by an obligation, with sufficient sureties, approved by the justice of the peace, to enter the action in the Court of First Instance, and to pay rents, damages, and costs, and the defendant and the sureties shall be liable upon their obligation for damages and costs down to the time of the final judgment in the action. The appeal shall not be allowed until such obligation has been filed with the justice and it is proven that at the time such appeal is taken all money found by the judgment to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff, either as rent or as the reasonable value of the use and occupation of the premises, as the case may be, has been paid to the plaintiff or has been deposited in court. During the pendency of the appeal it shall be the duty of the defendant to pay to the plaintiff or into the Court of First Instance, at the option of the defendant, the amount of rent due from time to time under the contract, if any, as found by the judgment of the justice of the peace to exist, or, in the absence of a contract, to pay to the plaintiff or into court, as above provided, on or before the tenth day of each calendar month, the reasonable value of the use and occupation of the premises for the preceding month at the rate determined by the judgment. All moneys so paid to the Court of First Instance shall be deposited in the provincial treasury, or in the city of Manila in the Insular Treasury, there to be held until the final disposition of the appeal. Should the defendant fail to make the payments above prescribed from time to time during the pendency of the appeal, the Court of First Instance, upon the motion of the plaintiff, of which the defendant shall have notice, upon proof of the failure of the defendant to make such payments, shall forthwith dismiss the appeal. The dismissal of the appeal shall revive the judgment of the justice of the peace and it may thereupon be enforced by execution as though no appeal had been taken. In case of the dismissal of an appeal as above provided all moneys paid by the defendant into court shall be delivered to the plaintiff. If the case is tried on its merits in the Court of First Instance any money paid into court by the defendant for the purposes of the appeal shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the judgment of the Court of First Instance.

The appeal bond above referred to shall be transmitted by the justice, with the other papers, to the clerk of the Court of First Instance to which the action is appealed."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 11, 1907.

[No. 1779.]

AN ACT To create a board for the regulation of rates chargeable by public-service corporations in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. A board is hereby created and established, to be known as the "Board of Rate Regulation," which shall be composed of the Governor-General, the Secretary of Commerce and Police, and one other person to be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. The Governor-General shall be the chairman of the Board. The said Board shall have a secretary, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, at a salary not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum, and who need not be subject to the Civil Service Law and rules. The secretary shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Board.

SEC. 2. The said Board shall have an office in the city of Manila for the transaction of its business, but it may at any time meet at any other place in the Philippine Islands as its duties may require. The Board may conduct its proceedings in such a manner as may best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice.

SEC. 3. The said Board shall have a seal with the words "Board of Rate Regulation" around the margin thereof, and with such design in the center as it may select; and all orders, acts, and certificates of the Board shall be authenticated by its seal and judicial notice shall be taken of such seal.

SEC. 4. A majority of the members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for any purpose; but an investigation or hearing may be undertaken or held before any one or more members of the Board, and such hearing shall be as valid as if held by the whole Board, and any order made by one of more members of the Board, when approved and confirmed by the Board, shall be deemed to be the order of the Board.

SEC. 5. The said Board shall exercise a watchful and careful supervision over the rates of every public-service corporation, and the said Board shall have the power and it shall be its duty to fix, revise, regulate, reduce, or increase the said rates from time to time as justice to the public and the corporation may require. The Board shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to examine into and keep informed as to the compliance of public-service corporations with the

orders of the Board and with all provisions of law and of their charters and franchises as to rates.

SEC. 6. The said Board is hereby authorized to demand and require from every public-service corporation all information which it may deem necessary to enable it intelligently to discharge its duties; and it shall be the duty of every public-service corporation to make full and complete reports to the said Board upon all matters required by the Board, and, at the request of said Board, to furnish it with all information necessary to enable the Board to perform its duties and carry out the purposes of this Act; such reports shall be under oath, if so required by the Board, and shall be made at such times as may be fixed by the Board, on blank forms prescribed and furnished by it; and if any public-service corporation subject to the provisions of this Act shall fail to make and file such reports within the time specified by the Board, it shall forfeit to the Government of the Philippine Islands the sum of two hundred pesos for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto.

The forfeitures provided for in this section shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of forfeitures under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. The several members of said Board, in the discharge of their duties, may examine witnesses under oath, and for this purpose the members may administer oaths to witnesses and take affidavits on any hearing, investigation, or inquiry as to rates required in the performance of their duties under this Act. In making examination of witnesses the members of the Board shall not be obliged to observe the technical rules of evidence. Any person who shall testify falsely or make any false affidavit or oath before the Board or before any of its members shall be guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished as provided by law.

SEC. 8. The said Board, or any member thereof, may issue subpœnas and subpœnas duces tecum for witnesses in any matter or inquiry pending before the Board, and require the production of all books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, and documents which the Board or any member thereof may deem necessary in any proceeding. Such process shall be issued under the seal of the Board and shall be executed and returned by any officer authorized by law to serve the process of Courts of First Instance, and under like penalty of law for failure to execute or return the process of such courts.

SEC. 9. In case of disobedience to a subpœna, the Board may invoke the aid of any court of the Philippine Islands in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this Act; and any Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any public-service corporation subject to the provisions of this Act, or to any other person, issue an order requiring such public-service corporation or other person to appear before the Board (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

SEC. 10. Upon the application of any member of said Board to any Court of First Instance, or to any judge of the Supreme Court, a subpœna may be issued directing any person in the Philippine Islands to appear as a witness before said Board and to produce for the inspection of the Board, or any member thereof, any books, papers, documents, letters, or other records or things in his possession. Any witness failing to obey such subpœna shall be liable to punishment by the Supreme Court or the Court of First Instance, as the case may be, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had disobeyed a subpœna issued out of the Supreme Court or the Court of First Instance in a matter pending before either of said courts.

SEC. 11. Witnesses appearing before said Board in obedience to a subpœna or subpœna duces tecum shall be entitled to receive the same fees and mileage allowance as witnesses attending Courts of First Instance in civil cases; witnesses summoned on behalf of the Board shall be paid by the Insular Government under regulations prescribed by the Insular Auditor, and witnesses summoned on behalf of any public-service corporation shall be paid by such corporation.

SEC. 12. The said Board may also order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 13. In any proceeding had before said Board or in any civil or criminal proceeding in any court in the Philippine Islands, growing out of any alleged violation of law or regulation under the provisions of this Act, concerning any public-service corporation, no person shall be excused from appearing and testifying as a witness or from producing before said Board, or any member thereof, or any court, any books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, or other documents or things called for by the Board, or any member thereof, or by any court, upon the ground or for the reason that the evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no such person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said Board or any member thereof, or any court: *Provided, however*, That no such person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury committed in the course of any proceeding or investigation before such Board or any member thereof, or any court: *And provided further*, That such immunity shall extend only to a natural person who in obedience to a subpœna gives testimony under oath or produces evidence, documentary or otherwise, under oath.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce before the Board, or any member thereof, books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, and documents, or other thing called for by said Board, or any member thereof, of his power to do so, in obedience to the subpœna or lawful requirement of the Board, shall be guilty of an offense, and, upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred *pesos nor more* than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for

not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. Any person who shall obstruct the Board, or any one or more of its members, in the discharge of official duty, or who shall conduct himself in a rude, disrespectful, or disorderly manner before the Board, or any member thereof, while engaged in the discharge of official duty, shall for each offense, upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. The said Board is authorized and empowered and it shall be its duty whenever, after full hearing, it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates charged by any public-service corporation subject to the provisions of this Act for any service rendered or to be rendered, or that any regulations or practices whatever of such public-service corporation affecting such rates, are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminative, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the Board shall determine what will be the just and reasonable rate or rates to be thereafter observed in such case, and what regulations or practices in respect to such service are just, fair, and reasonable to be thereafter followed; and to make an order that the said public-service corporation shall cease and desist from such violation, to the extent to which the Board finds the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate for such service rendered or to be rendered in excess of the rate so prescribed and shall conform to the regulation or practice so prescribed.

The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not exclude any power which the Board would otherwise have in the making of an order under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 17. The determinations of the said Board shall be expressed in written orders, and proof thereof may be made by a copy of the same duly certified under the seal of the Board, by the secretary of the Board, or by any member of the Board designated for this purpose by the Board; and whenever any matter or proceeding has been determined by the Board, the fact of such determination, duly certified as herein provided, shall be received in the courts and by every officer thereof in civil cases as prima facie evidence that such determination was legally and regularly made and was just, right, proper, and reasonable.

All orders of the Board shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the Board, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the Board, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 18. Every order of the Board shall be served upon every public-service corporation to be affected thereby, either by personal delivery of a certified copy thereof or by mailing to any one of the principal officers or agents of the public-service corporation, at his usual place of business, a copy thereof; and, in case such certified copy is sent by registered mail, the registry mail receipt shall be

prima facie evidence of the receipt of such order by the public-service corporation in due course of mail.

The Board shall be authorized to suspend or modify its orders upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper. It shall be the duty of every public-service corporation, its agents and employees, to observe and comply with such orders so long as the same shall remain in effect.

SEC. 19. Any public-service corporation, and any officer, representative, receiver, trustee, lessee, or agent thereof, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of section sixteen of this Act shall forfeit to the Government of the Philippine Islands the sum of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand pesos for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided, however*, That the court shall take into consideration the number and amount of previous forfeitures resulting from the same cause.

SEC. 20. After an order or requirement has been made by the Board in any proceeding any interested party may at any time make application for rehearing of the same, or of any matter determined therein, and it shall be lawful for the Board in its discretion to grant such a rehearing if sufficient reason therefor be made to appear. Applications for rehearing shall be governed by such general rules as the Board may establish. No such application shall excuse any public-service corporation from complying with or obeying any order or requirement of the Board, or operate in any manner to stay or postpone the enforcement thereof, without the special order of the Board. In case a rehearing is granted the proceedings thereupon shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceedings in an original hearing, except as the Board may otherwise direct; and if, in its judgment, after such rehearing and the consideration of all facts, including those arising since the former hearing, it shall appear that the original order or requirement is in any respect unjust or unwarranted, the Board may reverse, change, or modify the same accordingly. Any order or requirement made after such rehearing, reversing, changing, or modifying the original determination shall be subject to the same provisions as an original order.

SEC. 21. Any public-service corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or shall fail to comply with any lawful order of said Board, or shall fail to conform to any of its reasonable rules and regulations, or shall demand or receive a greater sum for its services than that authorized by law, shall forfeit to the Government of the Philippine Islands a sum not to exceed ten thousand pesos for every such violation, failure, or overcharge not otherwise punishable by penalty or forfeiture under the provisions of this Act; such forfeiture or any other forfeiture under the provisions of this Act shall be recoverable by action in the name of the Government of the Philippine Islands in any province or municipality in which such corporation may maintain an office or agency: *Provided*, That in all such cases it may be shown in defense that the rate, rule, regulation, or order of said Board was unjust or unreasonable. In addition to any penalty or forfeiture which may be im-

sed or adjudged by the court on or against any public-service cor-

ation, any officer, manager, agent, or servant of such public-

service corporation directing or assisting or aiding or abetting the acts or doings prohibited by this Act shall, upon conviction by the court, be punished by a fine of not exceeding two thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That in fixing the amount of a fine or forfeiture under this section the court shall take into consideration the number and amount of previous fines or forfeitures resulting from the same cause.

In all judicial proceedings under the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to represent the Government of the Philippine Islands and said Board.

SEC. 22. In all judicial proceedings in which any public-service corporation alleges that any rate, regulation, order, or act of the said Board is unjust or unreasonable, the burden of proof of such allegation shall rest upon the public-service corporation, and it must show by clear, credible, and satisfactory evidence that the rates, regulations, orders, or acts complained of are unreasonable or unjust to such corporation.

SEC. 23. The said Board shall submit to the Philippine Legislature an annual report containing copies of all orders issued, as well as any other information which it may deem of value to the Legislature and to the people, accompanied by recommendations as to any new legislation which it may deem wise or necessary in the public interest.

SEC. 24. The expenses incurred by the Board or its members or by the employees thereof, under proper orders, in making any investigations or transacting any official business shall be allowed and paid out of the appropriation therefor, upon presentation of itemized vouchers approved by the Governor-General.

SEC. 25. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all public-service corporations, whether domestic or foreign, doing business in the Philippine Islands, and the term "public-service corporation" or "public-service corporations," as used in this Act, shall include any person, association or corporation, receiver, or trustee owning, leasing, or operating for hire any railroad, street-railway, steamboat, or steamship line, freight or any other car service, or any other common carrier; and also any person, association, corporation, receiver, or trustee owning, leasing, or operating for hire any telegraph or telephone line, or any other means of transmitting messages by electricity, and all gas, electric-light, heat, power, irrigation, and water-supply works, plants, and systems rendering service to the public, and all persons, associations, or corporations authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain, or who render public service and use or occupy any street, alley, or public highway, whether along, over, or under the same, in a manner not permitted to the general public: *Provided, however*, That the term "public-service corporation" or "public-service corporations" shall not include municipal corporations or public institutions owned or controlled by the Government of the Philippine Islands.

The term "rate" or "rates" as used in this Act shall include rates, fares, charges, tolls, and compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered by any public-service corporation.

SEC. 26. Nothing in any of the provisions of this Act shall be construed to affect or impair any right or rights reserved to the Govern-

ment of the Philippine Islands in any franchise or franchises heretofore or hereafter granted.

SEC. 27. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 28. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1780.]

AN ACT To regulate the importation, acquisition, possession, use, and transfer of firearms, and to prohibit the possession of same except in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, for purposes of sale, to import, buy, or otherwise acquire, dispose of, possess, or have the custody of any rifle, musket, carbine, shotgun, revolver, pistol, or air rifle, except air rifles of small caliber and limited range used as toys, or any other deadly weapon from which a bullet, ball, shot, shell, or other missile or missiles may be discharged by means of gunpowder or other explosive; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, for purposes of sale, to import, buy, or otherwise acquire, dispose of, possess, or have the custody of any ammunition or detached parts for such weapons, unless and until such person, firm, or corporation shall secure a license, pay the license fee, and execute a bond and otherwise comply with the requirements of this Act and the rules and regulations issued in executive orders by the Governor-General pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The word "firearm" as used herein shall be interpreted to mean any and all of the weapons mentioned in this section, and the barrel of any one of same shall be considered a firearm.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to deal in firearms or ammunition shall make application to the Governor-General for a license therefor, stating therein for the information of the Governor-General the facts regarding the amount of business in the purchase and sale of firearms and ammunition intended to be transacted by such applicant, and the classes of arms and ammunition which the applicant intends to purchase and sell under the license applied for, and such additional information as may be specially requested by the Governor-General before passing upon the application. The Governor-General may approve or disapprove such application and, in the event of approval, shall state therein the amount of the bond to be executed by the applicant before the issuance of the license, and the time during which the license shall be effective, unless sooner revoked by his authority: *Provided, however*, That the Governor-General may authorize any person, firm, or corporation authorized to deal in firearms and ammunition or any other person possessing a proper license, to store such firearms and ammunition in the custody of the Director of Constabulary, who shall give a receipt by

description for such firearms and ammunition, to be held subject to the call of the owner, from whom similar receipts shall be exacted upon the return of such firearms or ammunition: *And provided further*, That the Director of Constabulary is hereby authorized to impose and collect a reasonable charge, to be fixed by him subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, for storage and care of such firearms and ammunition.

SEC. 3. In consideration of the issuance of such license to deal in firearms and ammunition and to secure faithful compliance with the laws and regulations relating thereto, every dealer in firearms, upon receiving such a license, shall execute a bond in the amount fixed by the Governor-General, as provided in the next preceding section, and such bond shall be duly approved by the Director of Constabulary before the issuance of the license.

SEC. 4. When an application for a license to deal in firearms or ammunition shall be approved by the Governor-General, such application and approval shall be transmitted to the Director of Constabulary with instructions that, upon approval by him of the bond prescribed by law in the amount fixed by the Governor-General, he issue the license in accordance with the terms of the approval of the Governor-General, and he shall forthwith file in his office the bond executed and approved as herein provided.

SEC. 5. The license herein provided to be issued may be revoked at any time by order of the Governor-General, in which case such proportion of the license fee paid shall be refunded to the licensee as the time expired under the license shall bear to the whole time for which the license was issued: *Provided, however*, That in case of a breach of the terms of the license or of the laws and regulations providing for the enjoyment thereof, no part of the license fee shall be returned: *And provided further*, That in case the license is revoked all arms in the possession of the licensee shall be turned into the Bureau of Constabulary for care and safe-keeping. Upon the expiration of the license, and after satisfactory evidence of faithful compliance with said laws and regulations, the Governor-General shall order that the bond be canceled and returned to the principal named therein.

SEC. 6. In case any person, firm, or corporation shall, for purposes of sale, desire to import, buy, or otherwise acquire, dispose of, possess, or have the custody of any firearms or ammunition in greater amount than is named or described in his license, he must apply for and secure a new license. The collector of customs shall not clear any shipment of firearms or ammunition until he shall have reported to the Director of Constabulary the amount and class of the shipment and secured through the Director of Constabulary the approval of the Governor-General for such clearance.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in firearms or ammunition to sell or deliver any firearms or ammunition or any part of a firearm to a purchaser or other person until such purchaser or other person shall have obtained the license therefor, as hereinafter provided. Any person violating the provisions of this section, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not

exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Every dealer in firearms or ammunition shall keep complete and accurate records and accounts of importations and sales of firearms and ammunition, with the name, age, residence, occupation, and post-office address of each and every purchaser of any firearm or firearms and ammunition, and the number and date of the license of each purchaser for the possession of each firearm purchased by him and the number of the firearm purchased, together with the amount and character of the ammunition purchased for each firearm; and each dealer in firearms shall, when requested by the Director of Constabulary, permit the examination of such records and accounts of the purchases and sales of firearms and the counting and verification of all arms and ammunition remaining on hand; and any refusal upon the part of any such dealer to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a breach of the condition of the bond executed and delivered by such dealer.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to possess one or more firearms for personal protection, or for use in hunting or other lawful purposes only, and ammunition therefor, shall make application for a license to possess such firearm or firearms or ammunition as hereinafter provided: Upon making such application, and before receiving the license, the applicant shall make a cash deposit in the postal savings bank in the sum of one hundred pesos for each firearm for which the license is to be issued, or in lieu thereof he may give a bond in such form as the Governor-General may prescribe, payable to the Government of the Philippine Islands, in the sum of two hundred pesos for each such firearm: *Provided, however*, That persons who are actually members of gun clubs, duly formed and organized at the time of the passage of this Act, who at such time have a license to possess firearms, shall not be required to make the deposit or give the bond prescribed by this section, and the bond duly executed by such persons in accordance with existing law shall continue to be security for the safe-keeping of such arms.

SEC. 10. In consideration of the issuance of a personal license to possess firearms or ammunition, and to assure faithful compliance with the laws and regulations relating thereto, every person receiving such a license and making a cash deposit in the postal savings bank, as provided in the next preceding section, shall indorse the certificate of deposit received by him so that same shall be payable to the order of the Insular Treasurer, and shall deliver the same to the officers issuing the license. In case a bond is given, the Director of Constabulary shall be the custodian of such bond.

SEC. 11. An application for a personal license to possess firearms and ammunition, as herein provided for, made by a resident of the city of Manila, shall be directed to the chief of police of said city, and it shall be the duty of the chief of police to forward the application to the Governor-General with his recommendation. Any such application made by a resident of a province shall be directed to the governor of the province, who shall make his recommendations thereon and forward the application to the senior inspector of Constabulary of the province, who in turn shall make his recommendations thereon and forward the application, through official channels, to the Governor-General. The Governor-General may

SEC. 22. All provisional licenses for the possession of firearms are hereby annulled and no other such licenses shall be issued except in accordance with this Act and the regulations prescribed by the Governor-General.

SEC. 23. All regular licenses heretofore issued for the possession of firearms which have not been revoked or annulled shall be valid until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, unless sooner revoked by authority of the Governor-General: *Provided, however*, That if the bond executed upon the issuance of such a license be in any manner restrictive as to the period of time during which the sureties shall be liable thereon, then the license may be renewed under the provisions of this Act at the date of expiration shown by the face of the license. All licenses issued under the provisions of this Act shall be valid until revoked by authority of the Governor-General, and when a bond is executed as herein provided to secure the safe-keeping of firearms or ammunition and faithful compliance with the laws and regulations relating to firearms, such bond shall remain in full force and effect until duly canceled.

SEC. 24. All persons who shall hereafter arrive at any port of the Philippine Islands, having in their possession any firearms or ammunition for which they have no license, shall, upon landing, be required to deposit their firearms and ammunition with the collector of customs, who, if the Governor-General shall approve the importation, shall transmit them to the Bureau of Constabulary at the port of entry for safekeeping until a license shall be obtained for the possession of same, or until the departure from the Islands of such persons: *Provided, however*, That tourists and other persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands may deposit their firearms and ammunition with the collector of customs of the port at which landing is made until the departure of such persons from the Islands; and it shall be the duty of the collector of customs receiving such deposit of firearms or ammunition to give a receipt therefor and to return such firearms and ammunition upon the departure of such persons from the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That, in lieu of deposit with the collector of customs, the Governor-General may authorize the Director of Constabulary to issue special hunting permits to such tourists or other persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands, without requiring the deposit as a guarantee of the security of such arms and ammunition, such special hunting permit to be valid during the temporary stay of the holder in the Islands, to be nontransferable, and revocable at the pleasure of the Governor-General.

SEC. 25. Any person having [illegible] firearms or ammunition in violation of any provision of this Act shall, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and the Governor-General or Insular Government shall forfeit all firearms and ammunition in respect of which any such violation has been committed, and, upon conviction, shall be declared forfeited and, upon [illegible] be declared

[illegible] Insular Government [illegible] shall be unlawful [illegible] carry concealed [illegible] any unwieldy knife [illegible] other deadly [illegible] That this provision [illegible] to fire-

of Constabulary of any violation of the terms of the license or of the laws, rules, or regulations relating to the possession of firearms or ammunition, and he shall indorse on each license that he has made such verification, with the date thereof. The chief of police in the city of Manila shall make a similar verification and report to the Director of Constabulary, noting on each license the date of the verification made by him.

SEC. 16. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to firearms and ammunition therefor regularly and lawfully issued to officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines of the United States Army and Navy, the Constabulary, guards in the employ of the Bureau of Prisons, the police force of the city of Manila, provincial governors, provincial treasurers, and guards of provincial prisoners and jails, when such firearms are in possession of such officials and public servants for use in the performance of their official duties.

SEC. 17. The chief of any Bureau of the Insular Government may apply to the Governor-General for a special permit for any subordinate official or employee of the Bureau to possess firearms and ammunition for personal protection in the performance of his duties as such official or employee, and the Governor-General may issue, or cause to be issued, such special permission under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

SEC. 18. All officers and employees of the Government of the Philippine Islands and of the provincial governments who now personally own or possess firearms, and who are not required by law to obtain licenses therefor, shall register same with the senior inspector of Constabulary of the province in which they reside, or with the Director of Constabulary in the city of Manila.

SEC. 19. A license to possess a firearm and ammunition shall not be issued to any person under twenty-one years of age, except upon authority obtained from the court of competent jurisdiction by the duly appointed guardian of such minor.

SEC. 20. In the event of the death or legal disability of the holder of a firearm license, such license shall become null and void, and it shall be the duty of the nearest relative, legal representative, or other person who shall knowingly come into possession of such firearm or ammunition, forthwith to deliver the same to the senior inspector of Constabulary in the province or to the Director of Constabulary in Manila, and such firearms and ammunition shall be retained by the officer pending the issuance of a license therefor in accordance with law. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. Any person who has firearms or ammunition in his possession and does not desire to obtain a license to keep and possess the same, shall deposit such firearms and ammunition with the Bureau of Constabulary, and it shall be the duty of the Bureau of Constabulary to safely keep and care for such firearms, issuing to the owner a proper receipt therefor. Upon the departure of any such person from the Philippine Islands the firearms shall, upon his request, be delivered to him immediately before embarkation.

SEC. 22. All provisional licenses for the possession of firearms are hereby annulled and no other such licenses shall be issued except in accordance with this Act and the regulations prescribed by the Governor-General.

SEC. 23. All regular licenses heretofore issued for the possession of firearms which have not been revoked or annulled shall be valid until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, unless sooner revoked by authority of the Governor-General: *Provided, however*, That if the bond executed upon the issuance of such a license be in any manner restrictive as to the period of time during which the sureties shall be liable thereon, then the license may be renewed under the provisions of this Act at the date of expiration shown by the face of the license. All licenses issued under the provisions of this Act shall be valid until revoked by authority of the Governor-General, and when a bond is executed as herein provided to secure the safe-keeping of firearms or ammunition and faithful compliance with the laws and regulations relating to firearms, such bond shall remain in full force and effect until duly canceled.

SEC. 24. All persons who shall hereafter arrive at any port of the Philippine Islands, having in their possession any firearms or ammunition for which they have no license, shall, upon landing, be required to deposit their firearms and ammunition with the collector of customs, who, if the Governor-General shall approve the importation, shall transmit them to the Bureau of Constabulary at the port of entry for safekeeping until a license shall be obtained for the possession of same, or until the departure from the Islands of such persons: *Provided, however*, That tourists and other persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands may deposit their firearms and ammunition with the collector of customs of the port at which landing is made until the departure of such persons from the Islands; and it shall be the duty of the collector of customs receiving such deposit of firearms or ammunition to give a receipt therefor and to return such firearms and ammunition upon the departure of such persons from the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That, in lieu of deposit with the collector of customs, the Governor-General may authorize the Director of Constabulary to issue special hunting permits to such tourists or other persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands, without requiring bond or deposit as a guarantee of the security of such arms and ammunition; such special hunting permit to be valid during the temporary sojourn of the holder in the Islands, to be nontransferable, and revocable at the pleasure of the Governor-General.

SEC. 25. Any person having possession of any firearms or ammunition in violation of any provision of this Act shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in the discretion of the Governor-General all firearms and ammunition in the possession of any such person may be seized and, upon proper proceedings, may be declared forfeited to the Insular Government.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person any bowie knife, dirk, dagger, or other deadly weapon: *Provided*, That this [illegible]

of Constabulary of any violation of the terms of the license or of the laws, rules, or regulations relating to the possession of firearms or ammunition, and he shall indorse on each license that he has made such verification, with the date thereof. The chief of police in the city of Manila shall make a similar verification and report to the Director of Constabulary, noting on each license the date of the verification made by him.

SEC. 16. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to firearms and ammunition therefor regularly and lawfully issued to officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines of the United States Army and Navy, the Constabulary, guards in the employ of the Bureau of Prisons, the police force of the city of Manila, provincial governors, provincial treasurers, and guards of provincial prisoners and jails, when such firearms are in possession of such officials and public servants for use in the performance of their official duties.

SEC. 17. The chief of any Bureau of the Insular Government may apply to the Governor-General for a special permit for any subordinate official or employee of the Bureau to possess firearms and ammunition for personal protection in the performance of his duties as such official or employee, and the Governor-General may issue, or cause to be issued, such special permission under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

SEC. 18. All officers and employees of the Government of the Philippine Islands and of the provincial governments who now personally own or possess firearms, and who are not required by law to obtain licenses therefor, shall register same with the senior inspector of Constabulary of the province in which they reside, or with the Director of Constabulary in the city of Manila.

SEC. 19. A license to possess a firearm and ammunition shall not be issued to any person under twenty-one years of age, except upon authority obtained from the court of competent jurisdiction by the duly appointed guardian of such minor.

SEC. 20. In the event of the death or legal disability of the holder of a firearm license, such license shall become null and void, and it shall be the duty of the nearest relative, legal representative, or other person who shall knowingly come into possession of such firearm or ammunition, forthwith to deliver the same to the senior inspector of Constabulary in the province or to the Director of Constabulary in Manila, and such firearms and ammunition shall be retained by the officer pending the issuance of a license therefor in accordance with law. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. Any person who has firearms or ammunition in his possession and does not desire to obtain a license to keep and possess the same, shall deposit such firearms and ammunition with the Bureau of Constabulary, and it shall be the duty of the Bureau of Constabulary to safely keep and care for such firearms, issuing to the owner a proper receipt therefor. Upon the departure of any such person from the Philippine Islands the firearms shall, upon his request, be delivered to him immediately before embarkation.

SEC. 22. All provisional licenses for the possession of firearms are hereby annulled and no other such licenses shall be issued except in accordance with this Act and the regulations prescribed by the Governor-General.

SEC. 23. All regular licenses heretofore issued for the possession of firearms which have not been revoked or annulled shall be valid until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, unless sooner revoked by authority of the Governor-General: *Provided, however*, That if the bond executed upon the issuance of such a license be in any manner restrictive as to the period of time during which the sureties shall be liable thereon, then the license may be renewed under the provisions of this Act at the date of expiration shown by the face of the license. All licenses issued under the provisions of this Act shall be valid until revoked by authority of the Governor-General, and when a bond is executed as herein provided to secure the safe-keeping of firearms or ammunition and faithful compliance with the laws and regulations relating to firearms, such bond shall remain in full force and effect until duly canceled.

SEC. 24. All persons who shall hereafter arrive at any port of the Philippine Islands, having in their possession any firearms or ammunition for which they have no license, shall, upon landing, be required to deposit their firearms and ammunition with the collector of customs, who, if the Governor-General shall approve the importation, shall transmit them to the Bureau of Constabulary at the port of entry for safekeeping until a license shall be obtained for the possession of same, or until the departure from the Islands of such persons: *Provided, however*, That tourists and other persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands may deposit their firearms and ammunition with the collector of customs of the port at which landing is made until the departure of such persons from the Islands; and it shall be the duty of the collector of customs receiving such deposit of firearms or ammunition to give a receipt therefor and to return such firearms and ammunition upon the departure of such persons from the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That, in lieu of deposit with the collector of customs, the Governor-General may authorize the Director of Constabulary to issue special hunting permits to such tourists or other persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands, without requiring bond or deposit as a guarantee of the security of such arms and ammunition; such special hunting permit to be valid during the temporary sojourn of the holder in the Islands, to be nontransferable, and revocable at the pleasure of the Governor-General.

SEC. 25. Any person having possession of any firearms or ammunition in violation of any provision of this Act shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in the discretion of the Governor-General all firearms and ammunition in the possession of any such person may be seized and, upon proper proceedings, may be declared forfeited to the Insular Government.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person any bowie knife, dirk, dagger, kris, or other deadly weapon: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to fire-

arms in the possession of persons who have secured a license therefor or who are entitled to carry same under the provisions of this Act. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 27. The Governor-General may, in his discretion, authorize the sale or transfer of firearms and ammunition by the Bureau of Constabulary to provincial and municipal governments upon such terms and conditions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by him: *Provided, however*, That in case of the sale or transfer of arms and ammunition to municipalities for the use of municipal police, the Governor-General shall exact from every such municipality a suitable bond for the safe-keeping of such firearms and ammunition.

SEC. 28. In the event of the loss or disappearance of any firearms or ammunition from any cause, except in the case of ammunition lawfully expended, it shall be the duty of the provincial fiscal, or in the city of Manila, of the prosecuting attorney, forthwith to institute proper action in a court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of the bond or bonds, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That the Governor-General, in his discretion, may relieve from liability on his bond or postal savings-bank deposit any person losing a firearm for which he had a proper license, upon the presentation of proof satisfactory to the Governor-General showing that said firearm was by act of God destroyed or lost beyond reasonable chance of recovery by any person, and through no fault or negligence on the part of the person holding the license. After each municipal election a new bond to insure the safe-keeping of the firearms and ammunition by the municipal authorities shall be executed, and when such new bond shall have been executed and approved all bonds previously executed for the safe-keeping and security of such firearms and ammunition in the hands of municipal authorities shall be deemed to be canceled.

SEC. 29. The Governor-General may disarm the municipal police of any municipality when in his opinion the conditions and circumstances within his knowledge warrant such action, and the provincial governors shall each have like power and authority to disarm the municipal police in their respective provinces; and when, in the opinion of the governor of any province, there is danger of the firearms in the possession of the municipal authorities being lost or captured, it shall be his duty to require that such firearms be delivered for safe-keeping to the Director of Constabulary, who may act by and through the senior inspector on duty in the province, in compliance with the directions of the Governor-General or upon the request of the provincial governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 30. The Governor-General is hereby authorized to issue executive orders prescribing the forms and regulations which he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 31. Section twenty-four of Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 32. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 33. This Act shall take effect on December first, nineteen hundred and seven.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1781.]

AN ACT To amend section twenty-seven of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to constitute the Customs Service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof," as amended, by providing for the remission of duties on importations of the value of less than one dollar.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-seven of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to constitute the Customs Service of the Philippine Archipelago and to provide for the administration thereof," as amended by section one of Act Numbered Twelve hundred and thirty-five, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 27. Collectors are required to report to the Secretary of Finance and Justice and the Insular Collector in matters of impending litigation, such as suits upon bonds executed to secure the payment of duties, seizures of goods for violation of the revenue laws, and actions brought against them as collectors for acts done or moneys collected in the line of their duty.

"They shall have discretionary power, within their respective districts, to remit the assessment of duties in cases where the dutiable value of an importation is less than one dollar, or to dispense with the seizure of goods less than one dollar in value, except in cases of habitual or intentional violation of the revenue laws and of prohibited importations."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1782.]

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of manufacturing bonded warehouses.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax

and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, may, under such regulations as the Insular Collector shall prescribe, be made and manufactured in manufacturing bonded warehouses: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be from time to time prescribed by the Insular Collector of Customs.

SEC. 2. Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing bonded warehouse which is then a going concern shall file with the Insular Collector of Customs a list of all goods, wares, and merchandise on hand in such factory upon which import duties have been paid, which goods, wares, and merchandise are to be used in the manufacture of articles for exportation, whereupon the amount of such duties shall be ascertained and refunded to the proprietor of such warehouse, and in all cases before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing bonded warehouse shall file with the Insular Collector of Customs a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of each of the various ingredients to be used therein. This formula may be changed from time to time by giving written notice to the Insular Collector of Customs.

SEC. 3. The Insular Collector of Customs shall prescribe regulations to carry this Act into effect; which regulations, when approved by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1783.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand pesos for the construction and improvement of permanent roads and bridges in the provinces of the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand pesos, for the construction, improvement, and, when necessary, for the maintenance, of roads and bridges in the provinces of the Philippine Islands, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1784.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand pesos, from the funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-four, for certain public works and permanent improvements of the Insular Government.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of the funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds authorized by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and forty-four, for certain public works and permanent improvements of the Insular Government:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For the construction of abutments for wharves at the harbor of Manila, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated September twenty-third, nineteen hundred and seven, which is hereby confirmed; for the construction of sheds, tracks, cranes, and other freight-handling apparatus at the new port of Manila; and for continuing the improvement of the ports of Manila and Iloilo by contract or administrative execution of projects upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Commerce and Police and approval by the Governor-General; in all, three hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

The Director of Navigation is hereby authorized to begin the construction of the new river wall at Iloilo at such point on the bank of said river as may, in his discretion, be most suitable for said purpose, the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. All balances remaining unexpended when any public work or permanent improvement appropriated for by this Act is completed shall be returned at once to the Insular Treasury and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the account of funds realized from the sale of public-improvement bonds.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1785.]

AN ACT Making additional appropriations for sundry expenses of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for other stated purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philip Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as a respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any

in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and thereafter until expended, unless otherwise stated:

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

For expenditure under the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine, including expenses of the compilation committee, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated October second, nineteen hundred and seven, thirty-eight thousand five hundred pesos.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

For expenditure under the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine, twenty thousand pesos.

The resolution of the Commission dated September twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, authorizing the payment of additional compensation to employees detailed for duty at night conducting speed classes for stenographers for the Philippine Assembly, is hereby confirmed, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Whenever a district health officer is temporarily assigned to a district paying a salary less than that of the district to which he is regularly appointed he shall continue to receive during such temporary assignment the salary of his regular position, and the reimbursement shall be made as provided by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For continuing experiments in steam plowing and other mechanical methods of cultivation, ten thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment of George H. Jones, contract surgeon, United States Army, for professional services rendered to members of the Constabulary, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated October seventh, nineteen hundred and seven, which is hereby confirmed; for payment to Frank B. Ingersoll, attorney at law, of expenses, not exceeding one hundred and sixty pesos, incurred in the preparation of brief, and of seven hundred and fifty pesos for professional services, in connection with the defense of five members of the Constabulary tried for murder in the Court of First Instance of Batangas in July, nineteen hundred and six; and for payment to Lucio Lacson, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, which is hereby confirmed.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the compensation of one accountant, class four; one clerk, class five; one clerk, class seven; one clerk, class nine; one clerk, Class B; one clerk, Class C, and one clerk, Class D.

For the painting and repair of the Manila custom-house, seven thousand five hundred pesos.

The resolution of the Commission of October twelfth, nineteen hundred and seven, authorizing the Director of Public Works to construct a road to the top of "Mirador" hill under the conditions therein mentioned, is hereby confirmed.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For the acquisition of a suitable boat for the use of the provincial government of Mindoro under the provisions of law and regulations applicable to other vessels belonging to the Bureau of Navigation; and for the acquisition of a suitable boat for the use of the lieutenant-governor of the Province of Samar, and for other official use in the discretion of the Governor-General: *Provided*, That until otherwise specifically provided by law the cost of maintaining and operating said vessel shall be considered a part of the authorized travel expenses of the lieutenant-governor: *And provided further*, That when said vessel is not required by the lieutenant-governor of Samar it may be used by any other provincial officer or officers for such time as may be approved by the Governor-General or as may be agreed upon by the provincial board and the lieutenant-governor, and the cost of operating said boat when in use by any other officer of the province shall be a charge against the provincial treasury and shall be payable to the appropriation for the Bureau of Navigation, such cost bearing the same proportion to the total annual cost of maintaining the vessel as the number of days that it is used by other officers of the province shall bear to the number of days that it is used by the lieutenant-governor: *And provided further*, That where the lieutenant-governor and one or more provincial officers use the vessel at the same time the cost of maintaining it shall be divided equally between the offices served and the Province of Samar; twenty-five thousand pesos.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The unexpended balance of any funds appropriated for the Bureau of Internal Revenue by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine is hereby made available for increasing from three thousand to six thousand pesos the fund provided by said Act to be expended in the discretion of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the detection and punishment of violators of the Internal Revenue Law.

BUREAU OF THE TREASURY.

The appropriation for contingent expenses for the Bureau of the Insular Treasury is hereby made available for the payment of ad-

ditional compensation, upon the approval of the Governor-General, to such persons as shall be designated to make an examination of the books and accounts of the Insular Treasurer and Insular Auditor, and an examination and count of the moneys in the hands of the Insular Treasurer; and to count and verify mutilated currency unfit for further circulation in the Treasury prior to the destruction thereof as required by law, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Insular Auditor is hereby authorized and directed on the first of January, nineteen hundred and eight, to transfer the clerks now employed in his office on work connected with the bonding of Government officials and employees to the Bureau of the Insular Treasury, and to transfer so much of his appropriation for salaries and wages as will be necessary to pay the salaries of such clerks for the remainder of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight to the appropriation for salaries and wages, Bureau of the Insular Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty in regard to the payment of honoraria to teachers assigned as special instructors at the annual vacation assembly are hereby repealed, and the resolution of the Commission of February fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby confirmed as of that date, and any funds heretofore appropriated for current expenses of the Bureau of Education are made available for the payment of services, as authorized by said resolution, the provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

JUDICIARY.

The unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated under this head is hereby made available for the payment of an additional deputy clerk of the Supreme Court at four thousand pesos per annum, from October seventh, nineteen hundred and seven; and for the office of the reporter one clerk, class seven, and two clerks, class ten.

For the purpose of meeting the obligations of the Insular Government which may be necessarily incurred on account of the judiciary, there is hereby appropriated such sums as may be required, not to exceed twenty-five thousand pesos, in addition to the funds appropriated by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine, subject to approval by the Governor-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For expenses incident to the reception of the Secretary of War and the proper ceremonial opening of the Philippine Assembly, as

provided by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine, five thousand pesos.

For the necessary expenses of the Board of Rate Regulation, as contemplated by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, including compensation of its secretary, subject to approval by the Governor-General, five thousand pesos.

For the relief and return to the Philippine Islands of shipwrecked or destitute Filipino seamen, to be expended in the discretion of the Governor-General, two thousand pesos.

The payments made from municipal funds to Pascual Alvarez, vice-president of the municipality of Noveleta, Cavite, for services as chief of police are hereby authorized and confirmed.

For the promotion of the business and industrial interests of the Philippine Islands, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated September twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to be expended in the discretion of the committee appointed pursuant to the same resolution, twenty-five thousand pesos.

For the payment to the Bureau of Navigation on account of the service of a Coast Guard cutter for the benefit of the Provinces of Leyte and Samar, one thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For expenditure for printing and postage by the Philippine Carnival Association, subject to approval by the Governor-General, as contemplated by a resolution of the Commission dated October fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, ten thousand pesos.

For the payment of outstanding obligations for the settlement of unpaid claims against the Albay law-and-order funds on account of expenditures incident to the restoration of public order in the Province of Albay and adjacent territory during the year nineteen hundred and three, to be expended in the discretion of the Governor-General, two thousand pesos.

For the payment to the Bureau of Supply for supplies lost in the Cagayan River during a recent extraordinary flood while en route to the provincial government of Isabela and certain municipal governments in that province, in value not exceeding one thousand seven hundred pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the said provincial and municipal governments are accordingly relieved from liability.

For payment of the salary of the lieutenant-governor of Samar authorized by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, and for other necessary official expenses which may be duly authorized in connection therewith: *Provided*, That the lieutenant-governor of the Province of Samar shall be allowed the per diem and travel expenses authorized for other officers of the Province of Samar, and that his salary, per diem, and travel expenses shall be payable from Insular funds; twenty thousand pesos.

There is hereby created a permanent indefinite reimbursable appropriation, for the purpose of reimbursing any depositary fund in the Insular Treasury, in such amount or amounts as may be necessary to cover any payments of official checks drawn against such funds, when there are no moneys in such funds to meet checks so drawn;

but this appropriation shall not become effective unless the checks so drawn against any exhausted depositary fund shall have been paid by the Insular Treasurer, upon the written order of the Secretary of Finance and Justice: *Provided*, That such transfer of indebtedness shall in no wise affect the claim of the Government, or any Bureau or Office thereof, against the officer or agent drawing such official checks, or his sureties. All moneys recovered from the officer or agent of the Government, or his sureties, or both, shall be deposited to the credit of this fund, and any deficit remaining shall be charged to the appropriation or other funds of the Bureau or Office concerned.

The payments from municipal funds to Pedro García Barrios of salary as municipal secretary and fees as justice of the peace of San Felipe Neri, Rizal, prior to the date of passage of this Act are hereby authorized and confirmed.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. Expenditures of funds appropriated by this Act shall be classified in accordance with such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Auditor with the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this appropriation bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1786.]

AN ACT To amend section three of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven by authorizing the executive secretary to regulate the appointment and salaries of provincial employees.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subsection (*f*) of section three of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*f*) Appointments of assistants, clerks, and other employees, required by the public interest and duly authorized by resolution of the provincial board for the offices of provincial governors, treasurers, and fiscals and of all other provincial officials, shall be subject to regulation by the Executive Secretary."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1787.]

AN ACT Amending sections seventy-four and one hundred and seven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four," as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

(*a*) By striking out, in section seventy-four, as amended by paragraph (*c*) of section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight and paragraph (*a*) of section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventeen, the words "nineteen hundred and seven" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nineteen hundred and nine."

(*b*) By striking out, in section one hundred and seven, as amended by paragraph (*f*) of section one of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight and paragraph (*b*) of section one of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seventeen, the words "nineteen hundred and seven" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nineteen hundred and nine."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1788.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Sixty-three, entitled "An Act prescribing the method to be adopted in the construction of laws," by providing a method to be adopted in the construction of laws which may be passed by the Philippine legislature.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Sixty-three of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act prescribing the method to be adopted in the construction of laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. In the construction of all Acts which have been or shall be enacted by the Philippine Commission, the English text shall govern, except that in obvious cases of ambiguity, omission, or mistake the Spanish text may be consulted to explain the English text.

"In the construction of all Acts or laws which may be enacted by the Philippine Legislature, the English text shall govern, except that in obvious cases of ambiguity, omission, or mistake the Spanish text may be consulted to explain the English text."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with sec-

tion two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1789.]

AN ACT To authorize the Governor-General to raise the position of superintendent of the information division, Bureau of Constabulary, to the rank, pay, and allowance of lieutenant-colonel and Assistant Director of Constabulary.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission that:

SECTION 1. The Governor-General is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion it seems advisable, to make the position of superintendent of the information division, Bureau of Constabulary, carry with it the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonel and Assistant Director of Constabulary, and the sum of five hundred pesos is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide for such increased pay and allowances, to become available whenever the Governor-General shall take the action herein authorized.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect whenever the Governor-General shall take the action authorized in section one hereof.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1790.]

AN ACT To confirm certain rights and franchises of the Banco Español-Filipino and to amend its statutes.

Whereas the Banco Español-Filipino is a bank incorporated under a charter granted by the Kingdom of Spain conferring certain privileges and rights upon the bank, and especially that of the exclusive right of issuing and circulating notes of the bank to an amount equal to three times its capital stock, which was authorized to be three millions of pesos, equivalent to one million five hundred thousand dollars American currency; and

Whereas the bank has a paid-in capital of one million five hundred thousand pesos and claims to have in addition an unimpaired surplus of nine hundred thousand pesos; and

Whereas the bank has issued, and has now in circulation, its circulating notes amounting substantially to one million five hundred thousand pesos; and

Whereas the authorities of the bank contend that under the American sovereignty, by reason of the guaranty of the Treaty of

Paris, they may exercise the same exclusive privilege with respect to circulating notes which was given them under the Spanish charter, and, therefore, that they may increase their capital stock to three million pesos and issue notes to the amount of nine million pesos; and

Whereas the representatives of the bank contend that the Philippine Government has violated the exclusive right of the bank above set forth in issuing so-called silver certificates secured by a deposit of similar pesos in the Treasury of the Islands; and

Whereas the Philippine Government, while recognizing as valid the present circulation, has heretofore denied the right of the Philippine Bank under its charter to issue notes equal to three times its capital stock, on the ground that such note-issuing franchise was an exercise of sovereign power which was not transmitted or guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, and has, therefore, imposed a prohibitory tax of twelve per centum on any notes issued beyond the actual paid-in capital stock of the bank, because of its belief that the certain payment or redemption of such notes will not be properly secured under the provisions of the Spanish charter; and

Whereas the bank now threatens to test in court the validity of its franchise and the validity of the prohibitory tax, and relies upon the action of Congress of the United States in confirming a similar charter granted to the Bank of Porto Rico; and

Whereas the Philippine government has no objection to the issue of circulating notes by this bank to the extent permitted by the Spanish charter, provided only that it shall not be exclusive, and that proper provision shall be made for securing the redemption or payment of such notes: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. By way of compromise of the questions arising between the Banco Español-Filipino and the Philippine Government in respect to its charter, and the rights already conferred thereby, the Philippine Government, by virtue of the general powers conferred upon it under section seventy-four and other sections of the Act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, does hereby amend and confirm the Spanish charter of the Banco Español-Filipino as the same is hereinafter set forth: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of acts done and rights and causes of action which have arisen under the existing statutes of said bank in its relations with individuals, firms, corporations, and associations in the conduct of the banking business, except that validity is hereby given to all acts heretofore performed by the bank which would otherwise be legal, and whose validity might be questioned by reason of the failure of the bank to comply with its statutes in regard to the participation of the Government in the management of the bank: *And provided further,* That the charter and statutes of the bank hereinafter set forth by way of amendment and confirmation shall not take effect until the same shall be duly and in legal form accepted by the proper authorities of the bank representing the corporation.

15. Undertaking on commission the purchase and sale of securities, and such other banking operations, under regulations established by the General Board of Directors, as may be within the incidental powers of a bank; but no powers shall be exercised which are not expressly granted by this Act, if such exercise is prohibited by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

16. Preparing, issuing, and circulating bank notes under the provisions of this Act.

ARTICLE VI.

The bank shall not make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be a purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall be sold or disposed of at public or private sale within six months from the time it is acquired.

ARTICLE VII.

All notes and bills of exchange discounted by the bank must bear at least two signatures of known solvency, one of which must be a resident of the locality of the transaction, and must comply in other respects with the provisions of the Code of Commerce, except that such transactions may, with the approval of the president of the bank, be for a longer period than ninety days, and one signature may be dispensed with when loans are made on negotiable securities, as provided by paragraph eight of Aritcle V.

Warrants or drafts drawn by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands or of the United States may be accepted without the signatures and conditions required in the case of private parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The total liabilities to the bank of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth of the amount of the capital stock of the bank, actually paid in and unimpaired, and one-tenth part of its unimpaired surplus fund; but the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed.

ARTICLE IX.

Before making loans on precious metals, merchandise, and goods in warehouse, the value of the same shall be appraised by experts appointed by the officers of the bank, but the bank shall not be liable for any loss, damage, deterioration, or shortage of or to the merchandise so stored, except in cases arising from its default or negligence.

ARTICLE X.

All real property upon which mortgage loans are made must have a marketable title, and be free from all encumbrances and liens.

Buildings, if city property, must be constructed of substantial material; and in all cases the buildings or improvements upon such real estate shall be insured to at least seventy-five per centum of their value, and no loans shall be made on real estate to an amount greater than fifty per centum of the value thereof.

ARTICLE XI.

Merchandise specified in a bill of lading upon which a loan is made by the bank must be consigned to such person as the bank shall designate at the place of destination, who may deduct the current commissions and charges, and shall comply with the orders of the shipper as to the sale or disposition of the property, and pay the proceeds thereof to the bank to the amount of its loan, charges, and expenses.

In case of loss of merchandise, the bank may proceed, at its option, against the shippers or carriers thereof for the amount of the loan, with all charges and expenses, or against the insurance company insuring the same for the amount of such insurance.

ARTICLE XII.

Upon deposits made in the bank of precious metals or merchandise, other than money in current account, the bank shall furnish to the depositor a certificate containing the following particulars:

1st. The name and domicile of the depositor, or of the authority ordering the deposit.

2nd. The nature and value of the deposit, and where it consists of bars or jewelry of gold or silver, the weight and specific qualities thereof.

3rd. The date of the deposit and the entry number in the proper books of the bank.

ARTICLE XIII.

The officers of the Bank shall, within the limitations of this Act, be exclusive judges as to the acceptance or refusal of drafts, notes, and bills of exchange submitted for discount, and of all applications for loans, and of other business transactions.

ARTICLE XIV.

The rates of interest on discounts and loans, on deposits, collections, mortgages, etcetera, shall be fixed every six months by the general board of directors, with the approval of the president of the Bank, and such rates, if not contrary to law, shall be those charged in cases where no specific agreement is made, but the bank may change such rates, from time to time, upon notice of one week, and may make other rates by agreement of both parties. All expenses connected with the transactions, including the fees of appraisers, shall be charged to the borrower.

without regard to nationality, except that a majority of the board of directors shall be made up of citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; but money in current account and securities and other articles of value deposited in the bank which is the property of foreigners, shall not be subject to attachment, confiscation or seizure because of war between their respective nations, except as such processes would lie in the ordinary course of law against citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

TITLE III.—*Concerning the Issue of Circulating Notes.*

ARTICLE XXIV.

That the circulating notes of the bank shall hereafter be issued under the following limitations of amount and conditions:

(*a*) To a present amount not exceeding two million four hundred thousand pesos, which shall represent the paid-up and unimpaired capital of the bank and the value of the surplus as ascertained by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands; and in case such capital and surplus shall not, in the opinion of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, be equal in value to the amount of circulation herein authorized, then said Governor-General may require a contraction of such circulation until it shall not exceed the value of the capital and surplus of the bank, or the deposit with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands of commercial paper conforming to the statutes of the bank and acceptable to the Governor-General, for any excess in the amount of circulation above the value of the capital and surplus as ascertained and determined by him: *Provided, however*, That as a condition precedent of issuing notes to the extent of the paid-up and unimpaired capital of the bank and the value of the surplus as ascertained by the Governor-General as above permitted, said surplus shall be formally treated as a part of the capital of the bank and shares of stock issued therefor to the persons entitled thereto: *Provided*, That the price at which such shares of stock shall be sold shall have added thereto an amount which in equity will equalize between the old and the new shares of stock the interest in surplus. And said bank is hereby authorized to issue its circulating notes, secured by its capital as herein provided, in equal proportion with each increase of paid-in capital stock in cash, not exceeding nine million pesos; and all notes so issued shall be governed by the provisions of this section.

(*b*) To a present additional amount not exceeding six hundred thousand pesos upon deposit with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands of the bonds of the United States, bonds or certificates of the Government of the Philippine Islands, bonds of the city of Manila, stock or bonds of railways or mortgage banks upon which interest or principal has been guaranteed by the Government of the Philippine Islands, or other securities acceptable to the Governor-General of said Philippine Islands, and the percentage of circulation to be allowed upon the face value or market value of each of said class of securities shall be determined by said Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. Such notes may be issued at the discretion of the bank, subject only to the condition that the securities deposited *shall* be acceptable in character and amount to the Governor-General

of the Philippine Islands, and without regard to whether issues have been made or applied for under other provisions of this Act. And in case of the increase of the paid-up and unimpaired capital and surplus of the bank from two million four hundred thousand pesos to three million pesos the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall deliver to the bank the securities deposited with him to cover circulating notes under this paragraph (*b*).

It being the intention that the total circulating notes issued under this Act shall never exceed in amount nine million pesos, representing an equal amount of the paid-up and unimpaired capital of the bank.

ARTICLE XXV.

All outstanding notes of the bank shall, after January first, nineteen hundred and eight, constitute a preferred lien upon the assets of the bank, except as to such securities as have been specifically deposited under special agreements with public officials for the safe-keeping of public moneys; and any bonds or other securities deposited with the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, as hereinbefore provided, for the security of the circulating notes of the bank, shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes shall be redeemed; but the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall give to the bank powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest and dividends on such securities in the custody of said Treasurer; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever the bank shall fail to redeem its circulating notes, and said Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, under regulations prescribed by the Governor-General, may permit or require an exchange to be made of any of the securities in his custody.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The bank shall be held to renounce all claim to the exclusive privilege of issuing notes in the Philippine Islands, or to any other exclusive privilege not set forth in this Act; but no laws or regulations shall be made or enforced affecting the bank, or imposing charges or taxation upon it, which shall not apply equally to other banks of a similar type operating under similar conditions, and no bank shall be authorized to issue circulating notes in the Philippine Islands with a paid-up capital less than two million pesos; but this provision shall not preclude the Government from granting special privileges to agricultural banks, savings banks, mortgage banks, or other institutions of special types whose principal business is not commercial banking.

ARTICLE XXVII.

That the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and all assistant treasurers and provincial and municipal treasurers and other public officials shall be directed to receive the circulating notes of the bank for public dues so long as said circulating notes are paid in the lawful money of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, without discount and on demand, at the bank and its branches.

tions shall not be acted upon until the next following meeting, nor until the general board of directors has passed upon them.

5. To authorize the increase of the capital stock and prescribe the manner and conditions under which it shall be made, subject to the provisions of this Act.

6. To exercise any other powers expressly granted by or reasonably to be implied from these statutes and the by-laws of the bank, and not in conflict with this Act.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

A general assembly of the stockholders of the bank may be convened in extraordinary session whenever the number of members of the general board of directors has been so reduced as to make it impossible for the members thereof to perform their duties, or whenever five members of the general board of directors shall so request and the object of such meeting shall be stated in the call.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The election of the president, vice-president, and directors of the Bank shall be by secret ballot and by absolute majority of votes.

TITLE V.—*Powers of the board of directors.*

ARTICLE XXXIX.

The direction of the bank shall be under the control of a general board of directors, who shall choose a cashier, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and said General Board of Directors may fix the salaries of such officials at such amounts as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE XL.

The general board of directors of the bank shall be composed of the president and vice-presidents as *ex officio* members, and of the directors, all of whom shall be chosen annually by the general assembly of stockholders. The number of vice-presidents shall be determined by the general assembly of stockholders, but shall not exceed five; the number of directors shall likewise be determined by the general assembly of stockholders, but may not exceed fifteen nor be less than eight. Members of the general board of directors shall be eligible for reëlection.

ARTICLE XLI.

There may be elected by the general assembly of the stockholders, at its discretion, associate directors of branches in the Philippine Islands, in the United States, or in foreign countries, who shall, under regulations made by the general board of directors, meet separately from said general board to consider matters relating to the interests of the branch for which they are elected; but their action shall be advisory only and shall be subject to the approval of the general board of directors at Manila. Such associate directors *may or may not*, in the discretion of the general assembly, be required

to be stockholders in the bank, and shall be subject to removal or termination of their functions at any time upon vote of said general assembly.

ARTICLE XLII.

Each member of the general board of directors, in order to be eligible as a member, shall deposit with the bank, in trust, before assuming his duties, not less than ten shares of the stock of the bank registered in his name. Each such director, when appointed or elected, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves upon him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the bank, and that he will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this Act, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands and by him filed and preserved in his office.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Members of the board of directors, except the president and vice-presidents, of the bank, shall be entitled to a fee for attendance at meetings of said Board, which shall be fixed by the general board, but shall not exceed twenty-five pesos.

ARTICLE XLIV.

The duties of the gentral board of directors shall be as follows:

1. To supervise the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, and establish regulations therefor.
2. To determine from time to time the number and amount of circulating notes to be issued under the provisions of this Act.
3. To fix the rate of discounts and loans.
4. To prepare confidential lists of the firms and corporations to which it considers discounts may properly be accorded, fixing the amount of credit to be extended to each.
5. To appoint agents and correspondents and to designate the points where they are to be stationed.
6. To authorize the establishment of branch banks at such points as will serve the public interest and that of the bank, in accordance with Article IV of these statutes.
7. To ratify, if satisfactory to it, transactions between the bank and the Government, and other current transactions.
8. To take care that in all the offices of the bank the statutes, by-laws, orders and resolutions in force are strictly observed.
9. To examine and consider, at each regular meeting, the transactions of the officers of the bank and the operations of the bank.
10. To elect the secretary and cashiers of the bank.
11. To appoint, on recommendation of the officers of the bank, bookkeepers and minor employees of the bank and of its branches.
12. To remove or suspend employees of the bank, with or without the recommendations of the officers.
13. To draw up the annual report concerning the operations of the bank, which shall be read at the general assembly of the stockholders.

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TITLE VII.—*General provisions.*

ARTICLE LIV.

It shall be lawful for the bank to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

1. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.
2. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.
3. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, under the limitations hereinbefore imposed.
4. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the bank, or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

The bank shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case, or for any other purpose than as specified in this article, nor shall it hold for a longer period than five years the possession of any real estate under mortgage or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it.

ARTICLE LV.

The profits or net earnings resulting from the operations of the bank, after deducting the expenses of administration, and such portion as corresponds to the legal reserve fund, shall be applied as follows: Four per centum to the executive officers of the bank to be divided according to regulations prescribed by the general board of directors; five per centum to the members of the general board of directors, to be distributed in the manner provided in the by-laws. The remaining ninety-one per centum shall belong to the stockholders, but may be added to the regular or special reserve funds, or distributed as dividends at a fixed pro rata amount according to the number of shares.

ARTICLE LVI.

The distribution of dividends shall be made at least once in each six months, when in the judgment of the general board of directors, earnings justify the declaration of a dividend. Should the profits not exceed seven per centum per annum on the par value of each share, the entire amount shall be distributed; should there be an excess over said seven per centum, it shall be divided two-thirds to the stockholders and one-third to the legal reserve fund mentioned in Article XIX., until said reserve fund shall amount to not less than twenty-five per centum of the capital stock; after which any surplus shall be divided amongst the stockholders in whole or in part, or may be used for the creation of the voluntary reserve fund also mentioned in said article, as the general board of directors may deem best.

ARTICLE LVII.

Dividends declared and not called for within three years following the date upon which they are due and payable shall draw the interest specified for voluntary deposits in money, commencing from the expiration of said period.

ARTICLE LVIII.

No information shall be furnished by the bank concerning the funds in its custody in a current account, or on deposit, belonging to a given person, corporation, or other legal entity, except under authority of an order of the Governor-General or of a court with jurisdiction.

ARTICLE LIX.

That the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, provincial and municipal treasurers, and other authorized public officials shall, from time to time, deposit with the bank and its branches, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Government of the Philippine Islands, such public moneys and trust funds as may be available for this purpose, without discrimination against the bank or in favor of other institutions; but this clause shall not bind such officials to make or maintain such deposits when, in their opinion, it is inadvisable.

ARTICLE LX.

The balance sheet provided for in article one hundred and fifty-seven of the Code of Commerce shall be drawn up and published monthly, and the bank and its branches shall make to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands not less than five reports during each and every year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of the bank and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors; which report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the bank at the close of business on any past day specified by said Treasurer, and shall transmit such report to him within ten days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him; and the report above required, in the same form in which it is made to the Treasurer, shall be published, at the expense of the bank, in a newspaper in the city of Manila: and the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall have power to call for special reports of the condition of the bank and its branches whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary in order to a full and complete knowledge of its conditions. Failure to make and transmit such a report shall render the bank liable to a penalty of one hundred pesos for each day after ten days that said bank or any of its branches shall delay to make and transmit any report as aforesaid; these reports shall be in lieu of the quarterly reports prescribed by section one of Act Numbered Fifty-two of the Philippine Commission of November twenty-third, nine-

teen hundred, which quarterly reports shall no longer be required from the bank.

ARTICLE LXI.

That the Government of the Philippine Islands renounces all rights which it may have derived under Spanish law to appoint the governor and other officers of the bank or to interfere in any way with its administration, except to make examination of its solvency and supervise its conduct in the interest of the public in the same manner as such examination and supervision are or may be exercised over national banks in the United States and as prescribed by the laws of the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLE LXII.

That the Government of the Philippine Islands renounces all right and title derived from Spanish law and existing statutes of the bank to a loan of any money to the Treasury of the Philippine Islands.

TITLE VIII.—*Dissolution and winding up of the bank.*

ARTICLE LXIII.

The bank shall be dissolved,—(1) upon the expiration of its legal term unless legally extended in accordance with the provisions of this Act, (2) upon the loss of one-half of the capital subscribed, in which case the general board of directors shall immediately call, within as short a period as possible, an extraordinary general assembly of the stockholders to report the condition of the bank.

The general board of directors may direct that the bank shall continue, in which case it may determine the necessary steps to be taken to fix the status of the bank, provided those present and voting represent two-thirds of the capital.

ARTICLE LXIV.

A dissolution having been decided upon, the winding up of the bank's affairs shall be in charge of the general board of directors then in office, unless said general board shall determine to appoint receivers, in which case said receivers shall receive such compensation as said general board may direct.

ARTICLE LXV.

While the winding up of the affairs of the bank continues the powers of the general board shall remain intact.

The board shall specially have the power to approve the accounts of the receivership and to give a discharge.

The amount realized, after paying the debts and expenses of the bank, shall be distributed *pro rata* among the stockholders.

ARTICLE LXVI.

That nothing in this Act shall be held to prevent the exercise by the Governor-General and the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands of the powers conferred upon them by Act Numbered Five hundred and fifty-six of the Philippine Commission, enacted December ninth, nineteen hundred and two, or such amendments of that Act as may have been enacted or as may hereafter be enacted.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of an "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon the filing with the Executive Secretary by the General Board of Directors of the Banco Español-Filipino of the written acceptance by the Bank of the provisions hereof.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1791.]

AN ACT To amend in certain respects Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as the Municipal Code.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subsection (*l*) of section eighteen of Act Numbered Eighty-two, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(*l*) He shall appoint, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, the municipal secretary and all nonelective officers and employees who may be provided for by law or by ordinance, with the exception of the municipal treasurer and the employees of his office, and at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee thus appointed for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may be continued for a longer period by the council; and by and with the consent of a majority of all the members of the council he may discharge any such officer or employee.

"The municipal treasurer shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the approval of the provincial board, and may be removed from office by the provincial board or the Governor-General for cause. The position of municipal treasurer shall be classified and subject to all the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules.

"The municipal treasurer shall appoint such clerks and other employees as are necessary to aid him in the discharge of his duties when the number and salaries thereof are determined in the manner provided by this Act. In case it shall appear that the number or salaries authorized by the municipal council are manifestly inadequate, it shall be within the power of the provincial board, on application, to increase the number of clerks or employees or the salaries

fixed by the municipal council therefor. The municipal treasurer may, for cause, suspend from office without salary for not to exceed thirty days any employee thus appointed or, with the approval of the provincial treasurer, remove him from office."

SEC. 2. Subsection (*aa*) of section thirty-nine of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*aa*) Establish and maintain municipal pounds and fix the fees for poundage; regulate, restrict, or prohibit the running at large of domestic animals and dogs unlicensed, and provide for the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same for the penalty incurred and the cost of the proceedings; also impose penalties upon the owners of said animals for the violation of any ordinance in relation thereto: *Provided*, That 'large cattle' within the meaning of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and forty-seven shall be disposed of in accordance with that Act."

SEC. 3. Subsection (*k*) of section forty of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*k*) To license public carriages, carts, and hearses kept for hire; and regulate cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; to license and regulate or to prohibit public dancing schools, public dance halls, and horse races; to license without taxing and to regulate public billiard tables, theatrical performances, and circuses."

SEC. 4. Subsection (*l*) of section forty of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"(*l*) 1. To provide, when no American public-school teacher is assigned to the municipality or when no public school of secondary instruction is maintained therein, for the expenditure from the school funds established in accordance with subsection (*b*) of section forty-three of this Act, or from any other municipal funds not otherwise appropriated, of not more than forty pesos per month during the school year, to be used in equal parts toward the support of two residents of the municipality while receiving training for positions as public-school teachers in the municipality at any public secondary school established under the Department of Public Instruction. The persons thus supported shall be one young man and one young woman, whose respective ages shall not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five years, and whose parents are not able to pay their expenses while attending schools of secondary instruction. They shall be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, subject to confirmation, after one month's attendance, by the principal of the school in which they are appointed to receive instruction.

"2. To provide, further, for the expenditure from general municipal funds or, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, from the municipal school funds established in accordance with subsection (*b*) of section forty-three of this Act and section one hundred and fifty of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, of not to exceed forty pesos per month during the school year for each person appointed, as hereinafter provided, to receive in the Philippine Normal School, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, the Philippine School of Agriculture, or any other Insular school, special training for the teaching of the academic branches, *domestic* science, agriculture, or arts and trades: *Provided*, That the *total number* of students appointed shall not exceed four from any

one municipality. These students shall be appointed by the municipal president, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, from a list of eligibles certified to the president by the division superintendent of schools, and by him recommended for such appointment.

"Only those who have satisfactorily completed and been graduated from the prescribed intermediate course of instruction and are not less than seventeen nor more than thirty years of age shall be eligible for appointment as special municipal students in the Philippine Normal School or in the Philippine School of Agriculture; and only those who have satisfactorily completed the first year of the prescribed intermediate course of instruction and are not less than seventeen nor more than thirty years of age shall be eligible for appointment as special municipal students in the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

"Each student appointed in accordance herewith shall be required by the municipal president to sign an agreement to the effect that, upon the termination of his studies pursued according to the terms of his appointment and agreement, he will return to the municipality appointing and maintaining him as a special student and accept an appointment either as a municipal or as an Insular teacher in said municipality, and faithfully perform the duties relative thereto for such salary as may be fixed by competent authority, for a period of time equal to that spent by him in study at the expense of the municipality from which he is appointed."

SEC. 5. Section forty-one of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 41. Whenever the council is desirous of securing a legal opinion upon questions arising in relation to the constitution or attributes of the municipal government, it shall frame the questions in writing and submit them to the provincial fiscal for decision. Each act, resolution, and ordinance of the council shall be numbered consecutively throughout the calendar year; each executive order shall also be consecutively numbered. The municipal secretary shall, within thirty-six hours after any session of the council or the issuance of an executive order, forward a correct copy of each act, resolution, and ordinance passed thereat, and of every executive order, properly numbered, to the provincial board. The board shall promptly pass upon the legality of the same, entering its action upon the minutes and advising the proper municipal secretary of such action. The secretary shall thereupon notify the council, and that body shall note the receipt of notification upon its minutes. The provincial board shall approve all acts, ordinances, resolutions, and orders which are within the powers conferred upon the council or president making the same and declare null and void such as are not within said powers. If the board shall be in doubt as to the legality of any such act, ordinance, resolution, or order it shall declare the same suspended and refer the question to the fiscal for his opinion. Such opinion shall be given promptly, and upon its receipt the board shall take action thereon in accordance with law and immediately advise the municipal secretary thereof. The municipal secretary shall also, within the thirty-six hours aforesaid, forward to the provincial treasurer a copy of each act, resolution, or ordinance authorizing or necessitating the collection of municipal

revenues. After the same have been passed upon by the provincial board, all acts, ordinances, resolutions, and orders shall be filed with the provincial governor, who shall keep a complete file of the same conveniently arranged in consecutive order by municipalities for reference, which shall be open for public inspection, and in case the municipal secretary neglects or omits to forward any such he shall immediately demand a copy. Repeated negligence in forwarding acts, resolutions, or ordinances shall be cause for suspension and removal. Any attempt to enforce such act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order, after the disapproval or suspension thereof, shall be brought to the attention of the municipal council, and shall be sufficient ground for the dismissal of the officer or officers attempting to enforce the same. Should the council or the president be dissatisfied with the decision of the provincial board, an appeal may be taken by it or him to the Governor-General, who shall decide the same question which was presented to the provincial board and either affirm or reverse the decision of the provincial board. If the decision of the provincial board is affirmed, the act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order involved shall be null and void. If, however, he shall reverse the decision of the provincial board, then and in that case notice of his decision shall be given to the provincial board and to the council of the municipality appealing, and upon receipt of notice by the appellant, the act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order shall be revived and come into force again. Pending the decision on appeal from a decision of the provincial board annulling any act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order, the same shall have no force and effect. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any judicial tribunal of power to hold void for want of statutory authority any act, ordinance, or resolution of a municipal council or executive order of a municipal president the validity of which shall be involved in any cause arising before such tribunal, without respect to the decision of the executive authorities."

SEC. 6. Subsection (*e*) of section forty-three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*e*) Rents and profits from all property belonging to the municipality, tolls from ferries, municipal stables, markets, slaughterhouses, public bath houses, pounds, and cemeteries belonging to the municipality."

SEC. 7. Subsection (*h*) of section forty-three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*h*) Licenses for horse races; for selling at retail in quantities of not more than five gallons of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors; for the keeping of dogs; for public carriages, carts, or hearses kept for hire; and for cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses, public dancing schools, and dance halls; in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-nine, subsection (*ii*), and section forty, subsections (*i*), (*j*), and (*k*)."

SEC. 8. Subsection (*f*) of section forty-seven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*f*) Such report, when approved, shall be attested by the president and municipal secretary and forwarded to the provincial treasurer for approval. If the provincial treasurer shall, upon consideration, find that the taxes levied are lawful and will produce the *estimated* revenue, and that the actual expenditures provided for in

the report will not exceed in the aggregate the estimate thereof, then he shall approve the same and shall forward one of the copies of the report, with his approval indorsed thereon, to the president to serve as a guide to the municipality in the administration of its finances: *Provided*, That the salaries and positions of permanent officials and employees from January first of each year to the date of the receipt by the president of the estimate for that year, duly approved, shall be as fixed in the approved estimate for the preceding year, and no other: *And provided further*, That if the provincial treasurer shall question the legality or advisability of any item or items of expenditure in the annual estimate he shall be authorized in his discretion to disapprove the said item or items, but shall approve those items concerning which there is no question. In the event that he shall disapprove any item or items of expenditure on the estimate he shall immediately submit to the municipal council a statement in writing giving his reasons for such disapproval. If the municipal council is dissatisfied with the action of the provincial treasurer an estimate containing only the items disapproved may be submitted to the provincial board with a statement of the reasons for their approval; and the provincial board shall thereupon decide the case, and its decision shall be final. In the event that the appeal is sustained as to one or more items the provincial treasurer shall forthwith approve the estimate as to them; but if it is denied, the item or items in question shall stand disapproved."

SEC. 9. Subsection (*g*) of section forty-seven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*g*) Expenses not provided for in the annual estimate can be incurred and paid only after the approval of an additional estimate therefor in the manner provided in the preceding section."

SEC. 10. Section sixty-one of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 61. The board of tax appeals shall hear all appeals duly transmitted to it in accordance with section fifty-eight, and shall decide the same within fifteen days after receipt thereof. It shall have authority to cause to be amended the certificate of valuation on each declaration of the property in respect to which the complaint is made, by order signed by the members of the board, or a majority thereof, and transmitted to the provincial treasurer, who shall amend the tax-list declaration in conformity with said order. Said board shall also meet in December of each year for such number of days as may be necessary and shall—

"(*a*) Act on the recommendations of the municipal boards of assessors made in accordance with subsections (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*) of section sixty-three hereof, as amended, and by order direct the provincial treasurer to change the records to conform to its action.

"(*b*) Revise and correct, with the approval of the Executive Secretary first had, any and all erroneous or unjust assessments and valuations for taxation, and make a correct and just assessment, and state the true valuation in Philippine currency, in each case where it decides that the assessment stated in the certificate on the declaration is erroneous or unjust. The certificates on the declarations when so corrected shall be as lawful and valid for all purposes as though the assessment had been made within the time herein prescribed. Such reassessment and revaluation shall be made on due

notice to the individual concerned and to the municipal council of the municipality in which the real property to be reassessed or revalued is situated, and the representatives of the municipal council and all other persons interested shall be entitled to be heard by the board of tax appeals before any reassessment or revaluation is made. Any interested person, or official, dissatisfied with the action of the provincial board of tax appeals may appeal to the Executive Secretary, whose decision shall be final. The Executive Secretary may also, by direction of the Governor-General, make such revision or revaluation as in his opinion the circumstances justify."

SEC. 11. Section sixty-three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 63. The board of assessors shall meet in November of each year, after ten days' notice posted at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio, for such number of days as may be necessary and shall—

"(*a*) Assess the value of all improvements placed upon real property during the preceding year.

"(*b*) Reduce the assessment against any taxpayer whose improvements, already assessed, have been destroyed during the preceding year.

"(*c*) Declare, or have declared, and assess the value of real property which has not theretofore been declared.

"(*d*) Recommend to the provincial board of tax appeals the reduction in value of any real property already assessed which shall have suffered a permanent loss of value by reason of storm, flood, or other casualty during the preceding year.

"(*e*) Recommend to the provincial board of tax appeals, in case more than one declaration has been made of the same property, the cancelation, with the approval of the declarants, of all declarations but the one properly made: *Provided*, That if any declarant shall object to the cancelation of his declaration such declaration shall not be canceled, but shall have the facts noted on its margin, and similar notation shall also be made on the margin of the duplicate declaration.

"(*f*) Recommend to the provincial board of tax appeals, in the case of real property declared which has changed ownership, the cancelation of the declaration in the name of the original owner and the substitution therefor of a new declaration in the name of the new owner: *Provided*, That no such change shall be made except upon the written consent of both parties concerned, or their legal representatives.

"(*g*) Recommend to the provincial board of tax appeals the removal from the taxable list of such property included therein as is exempt by law."

SEC. 12. Subsection (*b*) of section sixty-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*b*) All licenses and privilege taxes shall terminate on the thirty-first of December of each year, and anyone beginning a business or exercising a privilege upon which a tax is levied by the council after the thirty-first of December shall be required, before beginning such business or exercising such privilege, to pay the license or tax for the quarters of the year which remain, to and including the thirty-first of December following. But all licenses and privilege taxes may be

paid in quarterly installments without penalty during the first ten days of the quarter, at the election of the licensee: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not be effective until July first, nineteen hundred and eight, and that the licenses and privilege taxes due for the month of June, nineteen hundred and eight, shall be payable, without penalty, during the first ten days of the following July."

SEC. 13. Section sixty-five of said Act is hereby further amended by adding a new subsection to be designated (*d*) and to read as follows:

"(*d*) The cart and sledge tax imposed by subsection (*j*) of section forty-three hereof shall be due and payable in one annual payment on or before the tenth day of January of each year for that calendar year: *Provided*, That new carts or sledges which shall be acquired during the calendar year shall be liable for the whole year's tax, but shall be exempt from the payment of the delinquent penalty for that year: *And provided further*, That the proportionate part of the tax for the period from June first to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eight, shall be paid in one installment, and if paid during the first ten days in June no penalty shall attach."

SEC. 14. Section sixty-nine of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 69. No taxes, imposts, or other revenues of the municipality shall be leased or farmed except as provided in Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and thirty-four. All imposts, taxes, revenues, fines, penalties, rents, debts due the municipality, license and privilege fees, and money or funds payable to the municipality for any reason or from any source whatsoever shall be collected and received by the provincial treasurer or his authorized deputies: *Provided*, That when the municipal treasurer is also a deputy of the provincial treasurer all such collections shall be made by him as such deputy: *And provided further*, That when the municipal treasurer is not a deputy of the provincial treasurer he may as such municipal treasurer make such collections as are in this Act specifically provided."

SEC. 15. Section seventy-four of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 74. The Governor-General shall, by executive order, upon recommendation of the provincial board, fix a term of three months in each year within which land taxes due the municipalities of the province shall be payable. Such executive order shall be issued before the thirty-first day of December of each year and at least three months before the beginning of the term during which such taxes shall be collected: *Provided*, That in case no action is taken by the provincial board and by the Governor-General the date fixed for the preceding year shall be held to be the date upon which the taxes shall be collected for the ensuing year. After such term is so fixed the provincial treasurer shall select a period of not less than one or more than three weeks during such term, within which said taxes shall be payable at the office of the provincial treasurer in the municipality, and such treasurer, or his deputy, shall attend and be present at said office during the usual office hours of each week during such period, exclusive of legal holidays, to receive payment of such taxes. The provincial treasurer shall fix the time of collection in the municipality with a view to economy in the administra-

tion and discharge of his duties and the convenience of the taxpayers of the municipality: *Provided*, That in municipalities in which the municipal treasurer is a deputy of the provincial treasurer the collection period for each year shall cover the entire three months ending the day before the tax becomes delinquent. Notice of the dates during which said taxes may be paid in each municipality shall be posted by the provincial treasurer at the main entrance of the provincial building and of all municipal buildings and in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio. Failure to pay the aforesaid taxes within the period specified shall subject the delinquent taxpayer to a penalty of twenty per centum of the amount of the original tax due, if paid within the first six months of delinquency, and a penalty of forty per centum of the original tax due if paid thereafter, to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the original tax, and the notice shall so state. The penalty shall be accounted for by the collecting officer in the same manner as the tax."

SEC. 16. Section seventy-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 75. Fifteen days after the tax shall become delinquent the provincial treasurer, or his deputy, shall prepare and sign a certified copy of the records of his office, showing the persons delinquent in payment of their taxes and the amounts of tax and penalty respectively due from each of them. He may proceed at once to seize a sufficient amount of the personal property of each delinquent, and, after due advertisement by notice stating the time, place, and cause of the sale, posted for ten days at the main entrance of the municipal building and at a public and conspicuous place in the barrio where the property was seized, unless redeemed as hereinafter provided, to sell at public auction, either at the main entrance of the municipal building or at the place where such property is seized, in his discretion, so much of the same as shall satisfy the tax, penalty, and costs of the seizure and sale, to the highest bidder. The certified copy of the provincial treasurer's record of delinquents shall be the warrant for his proceedings, and the purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property sold.

"As soon as possible after the sale the provincial treasurer, or his deputy, shall make return of his proceedings and spread it upon his records. Any surplus resulting from the sale, over and above the tax, penalty, and costs, shall be returned to the delinquent taxpayer."

SEC. 17. Section seventy-seven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 77. Taxes and penalties assessed against realty shall be a lien thereon, which shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances of any kind whatsoever; shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner, and which can only be removed by the payment of the taxes, penalties, and costs. Said lien shall attach to the real property from the first day of January of the year in which the taxes were due."

SEC. 18. Section seventy-eight of said Act is hereby amended to *read* as follows:

"SEC. 78. Each person delinquent in the payment of real property taxes, and all persons known to have liens thereon or to be tenants thereon, shall immediately be notified of the delinquency by the provincial treasurer by a notice deposited in the post-office, postage prepaid, and addressed to him at his last-known place of residence, or to the municipality and barrio in which his delinquent property is situated. Such notice shall clearly state the amount of taxes due and the penalty which will be added if payment is made within six months from delinquency and the penalty which will be added if payment is made thereafter, together with a statement that at the expiration of one year from the date of delinquency, unless the tax and penalties be sooner paid or the tax shall have been judicially set aside, the delinquent real property will be forfeited and escheat to the Government of the Philippine Islands, and that he will be dispossessed of such property and all occupants and tenants thereon will be ejected, and thereafter the full title thereto will be and remain in the said Government."

SEC. 19. Section seventy-nine of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 79. After the expiration of one year from the date the delinquency began, the provincial treasurer, or his deputy, shall issue to the municipal president his certificate describing the parcel of land upon which said taxes are delinquent, stating the date upon which and the persons to whom the notice required by the preceding section was sent and the amount of the taxes, penalties, and costs due thereon, and requiring him to eject therefrom all tenants or occupants thereof. Such president shall immediately cause the tenants or occupants thereof to be ejected and kept therefrom by the municipal police, and to that end may employ such force as may be necessary. Within ninety days after ejectment the owner or his legal representative or any person having a lien on said property or a lease thereof may satisfy said taxes, penalties, and costs and redeem said property by paying the amount thereof then due, and such payment shall constitute a lien upon the property and such person shall be entitled to recover from the original owner the amount so paid by him, or he may retain the same from any rent due or owing from him to such person for the real property on which such taxes were paid. Such redemption shall operate to relieve said property from the lien of said tax and to divest the Government of its title to the same. In case such redemption be not made within the time above specified the Government of the Philippine Islands shall have an absolute, indefeasible title to said real property. Upon the expiration of the said ninety days, if redemption be not made, the provincial treasurer shall immediately notify the Director of Lands of the forfeiture and furnish him with a description of the property, and said Director of Lands shall have full control and custody thereof to lease or sell the same or any portion thereof in the same manner as other public lands are leased or sold: *Provided*, That the original owner, or his legal representative, shall have the right to repurchase the entire amount of his said real property, at any time before a sale or contract of sale has been made by the Director of Lands to a third party, by paying therefor the whole sum due thereon at the time of ejectment together with a penalty of ten per

centum. The gross proceeds of such sale shall be divided equally between the Bureau of Lands and the governments of the province and municipality in which the real property is situated. All deeds, certificates, blanks, and forms, except those pertaining to accounting, shall be prescribed by the Executive Secretary."

SEC. 20. Section eighty-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 85. No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a forfeiture under this Act until the taxpayer shall have paid into court the amount due thereon, together with the penalties and costs. If he fail in his action he may elect to receive back his deposit or to treat it as a payment of taxes, penalties, and costs as of the date of deposit and to have possession of the land restored to him."

SEC. 21. Subsection (*g*) of section twenty-two, and sections forty-eight, eighty-one, eighty-two, and eighty-six of said Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 22. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 23. This Act shall take effect on its passage, except sections twelve and thirteen, which shall take effect as therein provided.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1792.]

AN ACT Providing, with the consent of the Secretary of War first had, for a system of money and property accountability for the government of the Philippine Islands and its subordinate branches, and repealing acts numbered ninety, one hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifteen, three hundred and twenty-eight, nine hundred and nine, fourteen hundred and two, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known as the "Accounting Act," and shall not be considered as amended or repealed in any part by subsequent legislation, unless specifically so stated in the amending or repealing Act.

THE AUDITOR.

SEC. 2. There shall be an Auditor for the Islands, who shall be Director of the Bureau of Audits, and who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of the Governor-General and the approval of the Philippine Commission. The duty of the Auditor shall be to examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the Insular Government and of the city of Manila, including trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and to audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the Insular Government and the *city of* Manila. He shall, through a corps of district auditors, perform a like duty with respect to the revenues, receipts, and expendi-

tures of the provinces, municipalities, townships, settlements, or other governmental branches.

He shall keep the general accounts of the Government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Deputy Auditor, two assistant auditors for the Islands, and a chief district auditor, to be appointed in the same manner as the Auditor. They shall sign such official papers as the Auditor may designate and perform such other duties as the Auditor may prescribe. In case of the death, resignation, sickness, or other absence of the Auditor from his office from any cause, the Deputy Auditor shall have charge of the Bureau of Audits as Acting Auditor. In case of the absence from duty from any cause of both the Auditor and the Deputy Auditor, one of the assistant auditors, or the chief district auditor, to be designated by the Governor-General, shall have charge of the Bureau as Acting Auditor.

SEC. 4. There shall be a chief clerk to the Auditor, to be appointed by the Auditor, subject to the provisions of the Philippine Civil Service Act, and the chief clerk shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Auditor.

SEC. 5. The official title of the Auditor, to be affixed to his official signature, shall be "Auditor for the Philippine Islands," and the official title of the Deputy Auditor shall be "Deputy Auditor for the Philippine Islands:" *Provided*, That for the sake of brevity the words "Auditor" and "Deputy Auditor" may be used where the full title of the office otherwise appears on the document or paper requiring signature, and that as a distinctive title the words "Insular Auditor" may be used.

SEC. 6. The jurisdiction of the Auditor over accounts, whether of funds or property, and all vouchers and records pertaining thereto, shall be exclusive. With the approval of the Governor-General he shall from time to time make and promulgate general or special rules and regulations not inconsistent with law covering the methods of accounting for public funds and property, and funds and property held in trust by the Insular Government or any of its branches: *Provided*, That any Director of Bureau or other officer accountable for public funds or property under the provisions of this Act may require such additional reports or returns from his subordinates or others as he may deem necessary for his own information and protection.

The decisions of the Auditor shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branches of the Government, except that appeal therefrom may be taken by the party aggrieved or the head of the Department concerned, within one year, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The Auditor shall, except as hereinafter provided, have like authority as that conferred by law upon the several Auditors of the United States and the Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and is authorized to communicate directly with any person having claims before him for settlement, or with any Department, officer, or person having official relations with his office.

SEC. 7. The Auditor shall forward to the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable and within sixty days after the expiration of each

month, a statement of all receipts of the Government of whatever class, and payments of moneys made on warrants or otherwise during the preceding month, and such other statements of the finances of the Government as may be required by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 8. As soon after the close of each fiscal year as the accounts of said year may be examined and adjusted, the Auditor shall submit to the Governor-General, the Philippine Commission, and the Secretary of War an annual report of the fiscal concerns of the Government, showing the receipts and disbursements of the various Departments and Bureaus of the Insular Government and of the various provinces and municipalities, and make such other reports as may be required of him by the Governor-General, the Philippine Commission, or the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. In the execution of their duties the Auditor, the Deputy Auditor, the assistant auditors, the chief district auditor, and the district auditors are authorized to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence, and, in the pursuance of these provisions, may issue subpœnas and enforce the attendance of witnesses in the manner provided in the case of provincial fiscals in section two of Act Numbered Three hundred and two.

SEC. 10. The Auditor shall have and keep an official seal, upon which shall be engraved the following design: "Office, Auditor for the Philippine Islands, official seal." The Auditor shall affix his official seal to all copies or transcripts of papers in his office which he may be required to certify.

THE TREASURER.

SEC. 11. There shall be a Treasurer of the Islands, to be appointed in the same manner as the Auditor, who shall be Director of the Bureau of the Treasury. The Treasurer of the Islands shall receive and safely keep all moneys arising from the revenues and receipts of the Islands from whatever source derived, including trust and depositary funds of whatever nature, and shall keep proper accounts thereof in permanent books of record, and shall disburse the same only on warrants, countersigned by the Auditor or his designated subordinate, or otherwise in accordance with law, and he shall be held responsible for indorsements upon such warrants except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That depositary funds shall be disbursed upon the official check of the officer or agent in whose name such funds were deposited. The official title of the Treasurer to be affixed to his official signature shall be "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands:" *Provided*, That for the sake of brevity the words "Treasurer" and "Assistant Treasurer" may be used where the full title of the office otherwise appears on the document or paper requiring signature and that as a distinctive title the words "Insular Treasurer" may be used.

SEC. 12. There shall be an Assistant Treasurer of the Islands, to be appointed in the same manner as the Auditor. The duties of the Assistant Treasurer shall be, under the supervision of the Treasurer, to receive and disburse cash in the office of the Treasurer, to have charge of the cash room, and to perform such other duties as the Treasurer may assign to him. He shall have charge of the Bureau of *the Treasury* in case of the death, resignation, sickness, or other *absence of the* Treasurer.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of Finance and Justice is authorized to designate, from time to time, either the chief clerk, the paying teller, or the receiving teller of the Bureau of the Treasury as Acting Assistant Treasurer during the absence of the Assistant Treasurer and when the Assistant Treasurer, by virtue of his office, is performing the duties of Acting Treasurer. In the absence of both the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer the employee so designated shall take charge of the Bureau as Acting Treasurer.

SEC. 14. The Treasurer shall render daily accounts of the receipts and disbursements of his office and submit the same to the Auditor. In rendering such accounts the Treasurer shall charge himself with all funds received during the period covered by the account, and shall credit himself with all funds paid upon warrants, which warrants shall be submitted with his accounts to the Auditor for examination: *Provided*, That the Insular Treasurer shall have the custody of all paid warrants for two years after the date of their issue, when his responsibility for indorsements thereon to the Government and to the payee shall proscribe and cease, and they shall thereafter be filed with the Auditor.

SEC. 15. The Treasurer shall forward to the Secretary of War, through the Bureau of Audits, for certification, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, such report, duly certified, as may be required of moneys received, together with a statement of disbursements made.

SEC. 16. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer shall give bonds, to be approved by the Governor-General, for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, in such amounts as shall from time to time be fixed by the Govenor-General. An additional separate record of such bonds shall be kept in the office of the Auditor.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

SEC. 17. The Treasurer shall issue receipts for all moneys received by him pertaining to the Insular Government or the city of Manila, which shall be numbered consecutively, a series for each fiscal year, and shall bear the date upon which deposit was actually made and show from whom and on what account received. All such receipts shall be registered and countersigned by the Auditor or his duly authorized subordinate, without which they shall be invalid, and for this purpose the Treasurer shall transmit all receipts when issued to the Auditor, who, after registry and countersignature, shall transmit such receipts to the depositor.

WARRANTS.

SEC. 18. Warrants upon the Treasurer for the payment of public moneys shall be issued by the Director of Bureau or other person charged by law with the control of an appropriation, or by such subordinate as shall be designated for such duty by the head of the Department to which such Bureau or Office pertains, either to the order of any creditor of the Government or to the order of an officer or agent designated under the provisions of section twenty of this Act for disbursement for official purposes, but in the latter case the words "advance for official expenditures" shall be plainly stated

upon each such warrant: *Provided*, That warrants drawn upon appropriations for the city of Manila shall be issued by such officer or agent as shall be designated by the Municipal Board, with the approval of the Governor-General: *And provided further*, That warrants chargeable to appropriations for unassigned service shall be drawn by such officer as shall be designated by law or, in the absence of such designation, as shall be designated by the Governor-General. No warrant shall be paid by the Treasurer without the countersignature of the Auditor, the Deputy Auditor, one of the assistant auditors, the chief district auditor, or such other employee of the Bureau of Audits as may be duly authorized therefor in writing by the Auditor before payment thereof may be made by the Treasurer, and no warrant due and payable shall be held by the Auditor without action for more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays.

SEC. 19. Every payment of public moneys in the city of Manila, except for salaries and wages, shall be made by warrant issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That payments for other purposes in the city of Manila not exceeding one hundred pesos in any one case and salaries and wages to whatever extent may be made from funds drawn for disbursement for official purposes.

COLLECTING AND DISBURSING OFFICERS.

SEC. 20. Directors of Bureaus or other officers having administrative control of appropriations are authorized to designate, with the approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, as the case may be, such number of officers or agents as may be necessary to disburse such appropriations: *Provided*, That at the request of any Director or officer in charge of a Bureau or Office the Insular Treasurer shall designate a subordinate of his office to make payments in cash of monthly pay rolls in the city of Manila, and such officer or agent shall render such accounts thereof as may be required by the Insular Auditor.

SEC. 21. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the officers or agents authorized to receive and collect moneys arising from the revenues of the Insular Government, and receipts, of whatever kind, shall be required to pay the full amounts received and collected by them, respectively, to the Insular Treasurer, promptly and without any deduction whatever, and to render to the Auditor monthly accounts therefor within five days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, in such form as may be required by him.

SEC. 22. Transfers of Insular funds from one officer or agent to another shall be made only upon the authority of the Auditor given in advance. When there is any change in officers or agents, the outgoing officer or agent shall render an account in full showing the disposition of his unexpended balance, whether transferred to his successor in accordance with the provisions herein contained, or deposited with the Treasurer of the Islands.

SEC. 23. Every officer or agent is responsible to the Insular Government under his bond for payments of public funds or disposition of public property made by him, whether such payments or dispositions are made by direction of his superior officers or not, and the *fact of such direction* will not relieve him of responsibility, but the

officer directing an illegal payment or disposition of funds or property shall be first held for the amount thereof: *Provided, however*, That no settled account shall be reopened by the Auditor when every material fact was before him at the time of audit and settlement.

ACCOUNTS.

SEC. 24. All accounts of the Treasurer of the Islands and of the various officers and agents authorized to collect the revenues, receive moneys, and make disbursements, and all other accounts subject to examination and settlement by the Auditor, shall be with the "Government of the Philippine Islands," and all balances certified by the Auditor shall be certified as due to or from said Government, as the case may be: *Provided*, That in settlements of provincial or municipal accounts such settlements shall be made with the particular province or municipality to which the account pertains.

SEC. 25. Accounts of appropriations shall be kept so as to show the balances remaining undrawn and subject to withdrawal at any time. Appropriations shall not be confined to fiscal years, but shall be available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated, subject to such restriction as may be specifically imposed in the appropriation Act. The Auditor is authorized and directed to transfer at any time, from moneys appropriated for a specific purpose, to the unappropriated general fund, any balances standing to the credit of a Department, Bureau, or Office when the head of such Department, Bureau, or Office shall certify to the Auditor that the work or purpose for which the appropriation was made has been completed and that there are no outstanding obligations to be paid from such appropriation.

SEC. 26. Information of all orders of the Government, through its officers or agents, which may originate a claim or in any manner affect the settlement of any account, shall be transmitted to the Auditor by the officer issuing said order, under such regulations as the Auditor may prescribe.

SEC. 27. Every contract under which a payment may be made shall be submitted to the Auditor with the account to which such payment pertains. In the case of deeds to property purchased by the Government, the Auditor shall require an official certificate by the Court of Land Registration or other evidence satisfactory to the Governor-General that the title is in the Government.

SEC. 28. The Auditor shall, at convenient intervals, send an official notification in writing to each Bureau, Office, officer, or agent whose accounts have been settled in whole or in part, stating the cash balances found due thereon and certified and the charges or differences arising on such settlement by reason of disallowances, charges, or suspensions made by the Auditor, or from other causes, which statement of charges or differences shall be properly itemized. The reasons for disallowance, charge, or suspension of credit shall in all cases be stated. A charge or suspension which shall not be satisfactorily explained within ninety days after the deposit in the mails of notice to the officer concerned of such charge or suspension shall become a disallowance, unless the Auditor shall, in writing, extend the time for answer beyond ninety days.

SEC. 29. The Auditor, on account of fraud, collusion, error in calculation, or newly discovered material evidence, or when in his judgment the interests of the Government may seem to require it, is authorized, within three years after original settlement, to reopen any account previously settled by him or by a district auditor, and, after written notice to the person involved and after a reasonable time for the reply or appearance of said person, to certify thereon a new balance.

SEC. 30. Any officer or agent whose duty it is to collect and receive moneys arising from the revenues of the Insular Government, or moneys accruing to the same, of whatever kind, who shall fail to render complete accounts of such receipts to the Auditor or to transmit the same within five days after the expiration of the month to which they pertain, or shall neglect to render the same when requested to do so, or who, being accountable for moneys advanced him for purposes of disbursement, shall neglect to account therefor immediately upon receipt of the Auditor's written request, shall be subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by law, and the Auditor may request the Governor-General to direct prosecution under Act Numbered Seven hundred and forty-nine in any case which in his judgment may seem to require such action: *Provided*, That postal accounts of postmasters shall be rendered within five days after the close of each quarter.

SEC. 31. When suit is brought in any case of delinquency of an officer or agent accountable or responsible for public funds or property, a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Auditor or the Bureau or Office concerned, or both, certified by the Auditor under his seal, shall be admitted as evidence and judicial notice shall be taken thereof, and the court trying the case shall be authorized to grant judgment and award execution accordingly. All copies of bonds, contracts, or other papers relating to, or connected with, the settlement of any account between the Government and an individual, when certified by the Auditor under his seal to be true copies of the originals on file in his office, or that of the Bureau or Office concerned, or both, may be annexed to such transcripts, and shall have equal validity and be entitled to the same degree of credit which would be due to the original papers if produced and authenticated in court: *Provided*, That where suit is brought upon a bond or other instrument, and the answer of the defendant denies the execution of the same, and the defendant makes his motion to the court for the production of the same, verifying such answer and motion by his oath, the court may take the same into consideration, and, if it appears to be necessary for the attainment of justice, may require the production of the original bond, contract, or other papers specified on such affidavit.

SEC. 32. Upon the trial of any complaint or information against any person for misappropriation of public moneys or property, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Auditor or Bureau or Office concerned, or both, as provided by the preceding section, and a showing of any balance against such person shall be prima facie evidence of the misappropriation of the funds or property unaccounted for.

SEC. 33. Collections arising under the Internal Revenue Law, exclusive of the proceeds of cedula and municipal licenses and weights and measures under Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nineteen, shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury. The adjustment and payment of the per centum of such revenues which accrue to the city of Manila, the provinces, and municipalities in accordance with law shall be made by warrant upon the Treasurer issued by the Auditor or his duly designated subordinate: *Provided*, That collections of the proceeds of cedulas and municipal licenses imposed by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine and weights and measures under Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and nineteen in the city of Manila shall be deposited to the credit of the general fund of the city of Manila, and the auditor may direct, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the separation of revenues which accrue in part to the Insular Government and in part to provinces or municipalities and cause the deposit thereof in the treasury of the province concerned, any provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 34. All revenues accruing to the Moro Province shall be deposited directly in the treasury of the province and not in the Insular Treasury, and all disbursements which are required to be made from funds of the Moro Province shall be made directly from such funds, under appropriations of the legislative council, and section three of Act Numbered Eight hundred and thirty-three is hereby repealed. This section is not to be construed as removing the collectors of customs in the Moro Province from the administrative jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs of the Islands.

SEC. 35. The customs collection accounts of the Moro Province shall be examined and settled by the Insular Auditor, who shall certify his settlement to the district auditor assigned to the Moro Province.

SEC. 36. Any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the Auditor in the settlement of his account or claim may within one year take an appeal in writing to the Governor-General, which appeal shall specifically set forth the particular action of the Auditor to which exception is taken, with the reason and authorities relied on for reversing such decision. If the Governor-General shall confirm the action of the Auditor, he shall so indorse the appeal and transmit it to the Auditor, and the action shall thereupon be final and conclusive. Should the Governor-General fail to sustain the action of the Auditor, he shall forthwith transmit his grounds of disapproval to the Secretary of War, together with the appeal and the papers necessary to a proper understanding of the matter. The decision of the Secretary of War in such case shall be final and conclusive.

BONDS.

SEC. 37. In all cases where an Insular, provincial, or municipal officer or agent shall receive or have custody of funds or property in the discharge of his official duties he shall give bond to the Government of the Philippine Islands, for whom it may concern, for the faithful performance of his duties and the accounting for all funds or property which may come into his hands by virtue of his office; unless he be an officer of the Army or Navy of the United

States detailed for the duty, in which case no bond shall be required. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to fix the amount of such bond, to approve the same, and to retain it in his custody, except as provided in Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "Act Act creating the 'fidelity bond premium fund,' providing for assurance against losses, shortages, and defalcations by officers or employees accountable for public funds and public property, and for other purposes:" *Provided*, That with the approval of the Governor-General or head of Department, as the case may be, any of the officers so exempted may be required to give bond at the expense of the Government: *And provided further*, That in cases where the accountability or responsibility involved is less than five hundred pesos no bond need be required, in the discretion of the Auditor.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

SEC. 38. The Governor-General may designate banking institutions in the Philippine Islands as depositaries of the Insular, provincial, and municipal governments when there shall have been filed with him satisfactory evidence of their financial responsibility and such security as he shall require and approve. Such institutions may deposit their securities with the Insular Treasurer, or the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, in which latter event, if found satisfactory by the Secretary of War, he may approve the same, and designate such institutions as official depositaries and advise the Governor-General that such banking institutions have made deposits of bonds or other securities as security for the deposit of governmental funds, stating the amount of such bonds or securities so deposited, and that he has approved the same.

The Secretary of War may designate banking institutions in the United States as depositaries of the Government of the Philippine Islands, after they have filed in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, sufficient evidence of their sound financial condition and deposited bonds of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands or other security satisfactory to the Secretary of War in such amounts as may be designed by him; and no banking institution shall be designated a depositary of the Government of the Philippine Islands until the foregoing conditions have been complied with.

SEC. 39. Officers or agents of the Government or any of its subdivisions shall deposit funds placed in their hands for disbursement pursuant to appropriations only in such depositaries in the Philippine Islands as may be designated by the Insular Treasurer. When payment is made by check, its number shall be noted on the voucher to which it pertains. Such depositaries shall report to the Auditor at the close of each quarter, or oftener if he shall require it, the balances to the credit of all officers or agents as shown by their records. In every case where two years have elapsed since the rendition and settlement of the final account of an officer or agent and there remains a balance in any depositary to the credit of such officer or agent by reason of the nonpresentation of checks or otherwise, the Auditor shall require the said depositary to deposit the *said balance* with the Treasurer of the Islands, to be carried by the

Auditor to a permanent appropriation for "outstanding liabilities." No official check shall be paid after two years from the date of its issue. Collecting officers or agents shall deposit their funds in such depositaries as may be designated by the Insular Treasurer and in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 40. Whenever any original check or warrant is lost, stolen, or destroyed, issuing officers or agents are authorized, after the expiration of three months and within two years from the date of such check, to issue a duplicate check or warrant, and the Treasurer or designated depositaries of the Government are directed to pay such duplicate checks or warrants, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment and upon the execution of such bonds, with surety to indemnify the Government, as the Auditor and Treasurer shall jointly prescribe: *Provided*, That upon satisfactory evidence that the check or warrant has been destroyed or never reached the payee, the above-mentioned period of three months may be waived.

SEC. 41. In case the officer or agent by whom such lost, destroyed, or stolen original check was issued is dead or no longer in the service of the Philippine Islands, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to direct the Treasurer, or proper depositary, to transfer from the balance to the credit of such officer or agent to the account of "outstanding liabilities" the amount of such lost, destroyed, or stolen check and to state an account in favor of the owner of the original check for the amount thereof.

SEC. 42. The Treasurer and designated depositary shall, at the close of business on every thirtieth day of June, report to the Auditor the condition of every official account standing on their books, stating the name of each depositor, with his official designation, the total amount remaining on deposit to his credit, and the dates, respectively, of the last credit and the last debit made to each account; and each officer or agent shall make a like return of all checks issued by him and which may have been outstanding and unpaid for two years or more, stating fully in such report the name of the payee, for what purpose each check was given, the depositary on which drawn, the number of the voucher received therefor, the date, number, and amount for which it was drawn, and, when known, the residence of the payee.

SEC. 43. Whenever an officer or agent shall cease to act in an official capacity, he shall submit to the Auditor a statement of the public funds or trust funds received in his official capacity remaining to his credit in any depositary, and he shall submit a list of checks, with names of the payees and amounts, which he has drawn against the same which are still outstanding and unpaid.

SEC. 44. When an officer or agent becomes separated from the service through removal, resignation, or death, and in the settlement of his accounts it becomes necessary to transfer funds from his depositary account to the General Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands to charge the officer's or agent's account in the sum to be deposited in the Treasury, and to deposit the same therein as requested by the Auditor; and the written request of the Auditor for such action shall be sufficient authority for the Treasurer or the designated depositary to make such deductions and deposits.

SEC. 45. Any balance in any depositary to the official account of any officer or agent of the Government or any of its branches which shall not have been increased by any new deposits thereto or decreased by any check drawn thereon for the space of one year shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of "outstanding liabilities." The amount of such balance so transferred may be credited by the Auditor to the officer or agent in whose name it had stood on the books of the depositary if it appears that he is entitled to such credit.

SEC. 46. All claims arising on account of outstanding liabilities, as aforesaid, shall be filed with the Auditor, with the evidence pertaining thereto. If the Auditor shall find that such claim is valid and unpaid, he shall certify the amount due and cause to be issued a warrant on said certificate.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

SEC. 47. The Auditor shall keep the accounts of the money-order business separately and in such manner as to show the number and amount of money orders issued at each post-office, the number and amount paid, and the fees received. The Auditor shall certify quarterly the receipts as fees from the sale of money orders, and upon such certification the fees so collected shall be transferred to postal funds and taken up as postal receipts. Losses of money-order funds in transit, by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty, if credit be allowed therefor, shall be deducted from the fees collected before the quarterly transfer of such fees as postal receipts.

SEC. 48. Money-order accounts shall be rendered as often as required by the Auditor. Transfers of money from postal receipts to money-order funds, or vice versa, may be made by the postmaster, under such regulations as the Auditor may prescribe, when his receipts from the sale of money orders are insufficient to pay the orders drawn upon his office, or when the postal revenues are insufficient to meet immediately the authorized expenditures of his office.

LOSSES, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.

SEC. 49. Claims of officers or agents whose duty it is to collect, have the custody of, or account for public moneys or property, for losses of funds or property in transit, by fire, burglary, or other unavoidable casualty, shall be transmitted to the Auditor within one month after such loss occurs, with all available evidence in the same. If the Auditor shall find that the said funds or property were properly in the hands of such officer or agent, or were properly remitted, and that the loss resulted through no fault of said officer or agent, he may, with the written consent of the Governor-General, credit the account of such officer or agent with the amount of the loss: *Provided*, That in no case shall a credit in excess of two thousand pesos be given in this manner. Claims for losses in excess of two thousand pesos shall be submitted, through the Auditor and Governor-General, to the Philippine Legislature for relief through legislative enactment.

The officer or agent shall be liable for all losses resulting from any cause, except an act of God or the public enemy, unless relieved therefrom *as herein* provided.

SEC. 50. The Auditor may, with the written consent of the Governor-General, mitigate, remit, remove, compromise, release, or discharge any liability, in whole or in part, to the Insular Government, a provincial or a municipal government, in any matter before him, when in his judgment the interests of such government require it, except in cases provided for in the next preceding section, and subject to such further restrictions as may be provided by law: *Provided*, That no liability in excess of two thousand pesos shall be so mitigated, remitted, compromised, released, or discharged, but shall be submitted to the Philippine Legislature for relief through legislative enactment.

SEC. 51. The Auditor shall supervise the collection of all debts found to be due the Government in connection with his settlement and adjustment of accounts, through the usual civil and judicial channels, and request the Governor-General to direct the institution of any legal proceedings necessary to enforce the payment of such debts and the restitution of all amounts found to be due said Government in settlements made by him, with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of the Auditor's written demand, and he may direct the proper officer or agent to withhold from any officer, agent, or employee of the Government who is indebted to it any amount which may be due or which may become due to such officer, agent, or employee who fails to pay such indebtedness on demand. Indebtedness to the Government shall be construed to mean indebtedness to the Insular Government, to a provincial government, or to any municipal government, and whether for funds or property or both.

SEC. 52. Upon the separation from the service of any officer or agent by death or other cause, money due him or his estate by the Government for salary, leave, or any other reason, shall first be applied to the payment of any indebtedness of such officer or agent to the Insular or to any provincial or municipal government: *Provided*, That any salary, accrued leave, or other amount due to any officer or agent of the Government from any appropriation or other funds of the Government may be at any time withheld and applied to the payment of any indebtedness due the Insular Government or any provincial or municipal government of the Islands from such officer or agent.

SEC. 53. There shall be maintained, under the jurisdiction of the Insular Auditor, a corps consisting of such number of district auditors as may be provided for by law, and at such salaries as may be fixed in the appropriating Acts. Each district auditor shall examine and settle the accounts of the provincial and municipal treasurers or other officers or agents collecting and disbursing provincial and municipal funds within the district assigned to him, and shall likewise examine and settle all accounts of provincial or municipal property within his district. He shall be the examiner or agent of the Insular Auditor within his district, as provided in section seventy-two, and shall make such examinations of the Insular money or property accounts and render reports thereon as the Insular Auditor may direct. The district auditors shall be appointed by the Insular Auditor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 54. Each district auditor shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over the settlement of the provincial and municipal accounts within his district, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

SEC. 55. With the exception of the city of Manila, the Philippine Islands shall be divided into as many districts, consisting of one or more provinces, as may be fixed by the Insular Auditor. A district auditor shall be assigned to each district by the Insular Auditor: *Provided*, That the Insular Auditor may, if necessities require it, change the composition of the districts from time to time or assign one district auditor to two or more districts, and he may withdraw any of the district auditors as the exigencies of the service may demand, or transfer them to other assignments.

SEC. 56. It shall be the duty of the provincial board of each province to furnish the district auditor with suitable office space in the provincial building and with the necessary office supplies, furniture, and janitor service, the adequacy of all which the Insular Auditor shall determine. In the event of a failure of a province to supply such office space and service, the district auditor may, with the prior approval of the Insular Auditor, himself provide such necessities, and the cost thereof shall be a proper charge against the funds of the province concerned.

There shall be employed in each of the provinces a clerk not above the grade of Class A, who shall be appointed under civil service rules by the district auditor, with the approval of the Insular Auditor. Such clerks shall be under the direction of the district auditors and shall be paid from provincial funds and subject to the laws governing provincial employees with reference to expenses of transportation and per diems in lieu of subsistence. The Insular Auditor may in his discretion transfer such clerks from one province to another, as the exigencies of the service may require, or to the end that in the small provinces a clerk may not be permanently stationed, in which case the salary, per diems, and expenses of such clerk shall be apportioned between the provinces concerned in such manner as the Insular Auditor may deem to be equitable. In case of necessity for the permanent assignment of more than one clerk to a province or the payment of a salary for a clerk in excess of that herein provided, such assignment and salary shall have the prior approval of the Governor-General.

SEC. 57. The headquarters of each district auditor shall be at a place in his district to be established by the Insular Auditor, and while absent from such headquarters on official business he shall be entitled to such per diem and the actual and necessary cost of transportation as may be provided by law.

SEC. 58. Each district auditor shall certify the balances arising in the accounts settled by him to the Insular Auditor and to the proper provincial and municipal treasurer, in such form as the Insular Auditor may prescribe.

SEC. 59. A district auditor shall be ineligible for appointment as a provincial treasurer of any province within his district, except temporarily under the provisions of sections sixteen and twenty-one of Act Numbered Eighty-three, as amended, until one year shall have elapsed after he shall cease to be the auditor for the district in which the province is located.

SEC. 60. Every decision by a district auditor making or modifying an original construction of a statute shall be forthwith reported to the Insular Auditor, and items in any account affected by such decision shall be suspended and credit for payment thereof withheld

until the Insular Auditor shall approve, disapprove, or modify such decision and certify his action to the district auditor.

SEC. 61. Any person aggrieved by the action or a decision of a district auditor in the settlement of an account may within one year appeal in writing to the Insular Auditor, whose decision shall be final, except that a further appeal may be taken by the person aggrieved to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final and conclusive upon all concerned. In all cases of appeal all papers in the case shall be transmitted to the Insular Auditor for action or reference to the Governor-General, as the case may be.

SEC. 62. The Insular Auditor may revise, on his own motion, any settlement made by a district auditor and certify a new balance thereon, which balance shall be final and conclusive upon all parties, except that a party aggrieved may appeal as provided in section thirty-six of this Act. The Insular Auditor may require any account and accompanying vouchers to be forwarded to him for the purpose of such revision.

SEC. 63. In the application of this Act to provinces and municipalities other than the city of Manila the words "district auditor" shall be substituted for the word "Auditor" wherever such word appears in sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty-two hereof.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY.

SEC. 64. The Director, chief, or other designated head of a Bureau or Office of the Insular Government, or department under the municipal government of the city of Manila, the treasurer of a province, district, municipality, township, or other branch of the Government, shall be accountable for the custody, care, preservation, and proper use of all public property pertaining to his office acquired by purchase, transfer, assignment, gift, or by any other means; and each officer or agent aforesaid and his sureties, in the absence of due care or diligence on his part, shall be held responsible for the money value of said public property in case of loss, improper or unauthorized use, misappropriation, or unreasonable deterioration caused to said public property, whether in his actual possession or not.

SEC. 65. Whenever public property is in the possession or custody and control of an officer or agent other than the accountable officer or agent, the latter may require such officer or agent to keep such records and make such reports as he may deem necessary for his own protection and as provided by section six of this Act, and in the absence of due care and diligence on his part the officer or agent having possession or custody of public property, and his sureties, shall be held responsible for the money value of such public property in case of the improper or unauthorized use, misappropriation, or unreasonable deterioration caused to said property.

SEC. 66. When public property has become unserviceable from any cause, or is no longer needed for the public service, and upon the application of the accountable officer, it shall be inspected by a district auditor, or other duly designated officer or agent of the Bureau of Audits, and if found to be valueless or unsalable may be destroyed in the presence of the inspecting officer, and if found to be valuable shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder after advertise-

ment for not less than six days by printed notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the community where such property is to be sold, or by notices posted a like period in at least four public places, where there is no newspaper published: *Provided*, That on the authority of the respective heads of Department concerned, public property may be transferred at an appraised valuation between Bureaus, municipalities, or provinces: *And provided further*, That when in his discretion the public interests will be best served by such action, the Governor-General may authorize the sale of public property at private sale, subject to such restrictions as he may impose in each case.

SEC. 67. When public funds or property are shipped from one place to another and the consignee, whether an agent of the Government or otherwise, shall accomplish the bill of lading or receipt therefor without notation thereon of a shortage in or damage to the public property covered by such bill of lading, such consignee shall be held for the full amount and value of such public property in default of competent evidence to the contrary satisfactory to the Auditor, a district auditor, or other committee appointed under the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That evidence of the opening or tampering with any package of public property shall bind the carrier for any shortage or damage that may appear therein, and when notation is made upon the bill of lading or receipt of such evidence the burden of proof that the shortage or damage occurred after the shipment left the carrier's possession shall be upon such carrier.

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF DEATH OR OTHER INCAPACITATION.

SEC. 68. Whenever any officer or agent of the Insular Government responsible for public money or property for which another is accountable dies, absconds, or becomes incapacitated from any other reason, it shall be the duty of the district auditor within the district, with the consent of the proper accountable officer or agent, to take charge of the cash and property of such responsible officer or agent at once, to make an inventory thereof in the presence of one or more disinterested witnesses, and to notify the Insular Auditor forthwith, and to forward as soon thereafter as possible a duly signed and witnessed copy of the inventory taken. In the event that the proper accountable officer or agent can not at once be communicated with, the district auditor shall take charge of such cash and property without the prior consent or approval of the proper accountable officer or agent, but shall inform the latter immediately of the action taken by the quickest and most direct usual means of communication. The district auditor shall retain possession of such money and property until a duly designated successor or acting officer or agent arrives, whereupon he shall turn over to such officer or agent duly designated such money and property and take proper receipts therefor. The district auditor shall render on behalf of the deceased, absconding, or otherwise incapacitated officer or agent his final accounts and take credit therein for the money or property receipted for by his successor.

SEC. 69. Whenever any officer or agent who is accountable for public funds or public property dies, absconds, or becomes otherwise incapacitated for the performance of his duties, the Governor-General *or proper* head of Department, as the case may be, in the case

of Insular funds or property, the President of the Municipal Board of the city of Manila in the case of funds or property of that city, the Executive Secretary in the case of provincial funds or property, and the provincial treasurer in the case of municipal, township, or settlement funds or property, as the case may be, shall designate a person to take charge of such funds or property until a successor to such deceased, absconding, or otherwise incapacitated officer or agent is properly appointed and qualified, and shall appoint a committee of one or more persons to count the cash and make an inventory of the property for which such deceased, absconding, or otherwise incapacitated officer or agent was accountable, and determine the responsibility for any shortage in such funds or property. One copy of such inventory and of the report of the committee, duly certified, shall be filed with the Insular Auditor. In case such officer or agent was bonded, his sureties shall have the right to representation on such committee: *Provided*, That when an officer or agent responsible for public funds or property for which another is accountable dies, absconds, or becomes otherwise incapacitated, the officer or agent accountable for such funds or property intrusted to the care, custody, or use of such responsible officer or agent may appoint a committee as aforesaid, or take any other lawful measures for the protection of his interests: *And provided further*, That the findings of any committee appointed under the provisions of this section shall not be conclusive until they have the approval of the Insular Auditor or his duly authorized representative.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 70. The Governor-General, through his authorized agent or agents, shall make, as often as by him deemed advisable, an examination of the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, and a comparison of the results shown by the same, and also an examination and count of moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, and submit his report thereon to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 71. Wherever the term "appropriation" is used in this Act, the appropriations made by the Philippine Commission or other legislative body in the Philippine Islands authorized by the Congress of the United States of America are referred to; wherever the term "Government" is used in this Act, unless otherwise qualified, it shall be understood to mean the Government of the Philippine Islands; and wherever the term "officer" or "agent" is used in this Act, it shall be understood to mean an officer or agent of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the city of Manila, a provincial, municipal, township, settlement, or other government established under the laws of the Philippine Islands and shall specifically include any officer or enlisted man of the Army or Navy of the United States or any officer or agent of any other department or branch of the United States Government who is performing any duty of or for the Government of the Philippine Islands or any of its branches, whether by its authority or otherwise.

SEC. 72. All laws or parts of laws providing for traveling examiners, inspectors, special agents, or for other persons engaged in the examination of accounts, under whatever designation in any Department, Bureau, or Office, except that of the Auditor, are hereby

repealed. The Auditor shall have jurisdiction over all examinations of accounts in the offices of the various officers or agents collecting or disbursing funds of the Insular Government and of the provincial governments as provided in this Act, and shall have control over all officers or employees that may be provided for by law to make such office or field examinations of accounts, and all provisions of law in conflict with this section are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the Auditor is authorized to employ his examiners or agents in making such administrative investigations for the benefit of other Bureaus or Offices as such Bureaus or Offices may reasonably request.

SEC. 73. Acts Numbered Ninety, One hundred and forty-five, Two hundred and fifteen, Three hundred and twenty-eight, Nine hundred and nine, and Fourteen hundred and two of the Philippine Commission and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed; and all other Acts of the Philippine Commission or parts thereof which are in conflict with this Act are likewise hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect existing appointments made under prior Acts nor to require the rebonding of officials or employees except when the Governor-General or the Auditor shall so require.

SEC. 74. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 75. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1793.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three by providing a method for enforcing the collection of the land tax in the city of Manila.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"SEC. 73. Fifteen days after the tax shall become delinquent the city assessor and collector shall prepare and sign a certified copy of the records of his office, showing the persons delinquent in payment of their taxes and the amounts of tax and penalty respectively due from them. He shall proceed at once to seize the personal property of each delinquent, and, unless redeemed as hereinafter provided, to sell at public auction, either at the main entrance of the municipal building or at the place where such property is seized, as he shall determine, so much of the same as shall satisfy the tax, penalty, and cost of seizure and sale to the highest bidder for cash, after due advertisement by notice posted for ten days at the main entrance of the municipal building and at a public and conspicuous place in the barrio where the property was seized, stating the time, place, and *cause of sale*. The certified copy of the city assessor and collector's *record of delinquents* shall be his warrant for his proceedings, and

the purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property sold. Within two days after the sale the city assessor and collector shall make return of his proceedings and spread it upon his records. Any surplus resulting from the sale, over and above the tax, penalty, and costs, shall be returned to the taxpayer on account of whose delinquency the sale has been made.

"SEC. 74. The owner of the personal property seized may redeem the same from the collecting officer at any time after seizure and before sale by tendering to him the amount of the tax, the penalty, and the costs incurred up to the time of tender. The costs to be charged in making such seizure and sale shall only embrace the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the collecting officer or his deputy.

"SEC. 75. Taxes and penalties assessed against realty shall constitute a lien thereon, which lien shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances of any kind whatsoever; shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner, and can only be removed by the payment of the tax and penalty, with interest on both at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the delinquency. The lien for the taxes shall attach to the real property from the first day of January of the year in which the taxes are due.

"SEC. 76. In addition to the procedure prescribed in section seventy-five, the city assessor and collector may, upon the warrant of the certified record required in section seventy-three, within twenty days after delinquency, advertise the real estate of the delinquent for sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy all public taxes upon said property as above, and costs of sale, for a period of thirty days.

"This provision shall be retroactive so far as to apply to all taxes heretofore assessed but not collected.

"The advertisement shall be by posting a notice at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place in the barrio in which the real estate lies, and by publication once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in said city, if any there be. The advertisement shall contain a statement of the amount of the taxes and penalties so due and the time and place of sale, the name of the taxpayer against whom the taxes are levied, and a short description of the land to be sold. At any time before the day fixed for the sale the taxpayer may discontinue all proceedings by paying the taxes, penalties, and interest to the city assessor and collector. If he does not do so the sale shall proceed and shall be held either at the main entrance of the municipal building or on the premises to be sold, as the city assessor and collector may determine. Within five days after the sale the city assessor and collector shall make return of the proceedings and spread it on his records. The purchaser at the sale shall receive a certificate from the city assessor and collector from his records, showing the proceedings of the sale, describing the property sold, stating the name of the purchaser, and setting out the exact amount of all public taxes, penalties, and interest.

"SEC. 77. Within one year from the date of sale the delinquent taxpayer, or anyone for him, shall have the right of paying to the

city assessor and collector the amount of the public taxes, penalties, and interest thereon from the date of delinquency to the date of sale, together with interest on said purchase price at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of purchase to the date of redemption; and such payment shall entitle the person paying to the delivery of the certificate issued to the purchaser and a certificate from the city assessor and collector that he has thus redeemed the land, and the city assessor and collector shall forthwith pay over to the purchaser the amount by which such land has thus been redeemed, and the land thereafter shall be free from the lien of such taxes and penalties.

"SEC. 78. In case the taxpayer shall not redeem the land sold as above provided within one year from the date of sale, the city assessor and collector shall, as grantor, execute a deed in form and effect sufficient under the laws of the Islands to convey to the purchaser so much of the land against which the taxes have been assessed as has been sold, free from all liens of any kind whatsoever, and the deeds shall succinctly recite all the proceedings upon which the validity of the sale depends.

"SEC. 79. In case there is no bidder at the public sale of such land who offers a sum sufficient to pay the taxes, penalties, and costs, the city assessor and collector shall declare the land forfeited to the municipality, and shall make, within two days thereafter, a return of his proceedings and the forfeiture, which shall be spread upon the records of his office.

"SEC. 80. Within one year from the date of such forfeiture thus declared the taxpayer, or anyone for him, may redeem said land, as above provided in cases where the land is sold. But, if the land is not thus redeemed within the year, the forfeiture shall become absolute and the city assessor and collector shall execute a deed, similar in form and having the same effect as the deed required to be made by him in case of a sale, conveying the land to the municipality. The deed shall be recorded as required by law for other land titles and shall be filed with the municipal secretary, who shall enter it in his record of municipal property.

"SEC. 81. The assessment of a tax shall constitute a lawful indebtedness from the taxpayer to the municipality which may be enforced by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and this remedy shall be in addition to all the other remedies provided by law.

"SEC. 82. No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax assessed under this Act until the taxpayer shall have paid, under protest, the taxes assessed against him, nor shall any court declare any tax invalid by reason of irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officers charged with the assessment or collection of the taxes, or of a failure to perform their duties within the times herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer; nor shall any court declare any tax assessed under the provisions of this Act invalid except upon condition that the taxpayer shall pay the just amount of his tax as determined by the court in the pending proceeding.

"SEC. 83. No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity *of a tax* sale of land under this Act until the taxpayer shall have *paid into the court* the amount for which the land was sold, together

with interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum upon that sum from the date of sale to the time of instituting suit. The money so paid into court shall belong to the purchaser at the tax sale if the deed is declared invalid, and shall be returned to the depositor should he fail in his action.

"SEC. 84. No court shall declare any such sale invalid by reason of any irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officer charged with the duty of making the sale or by reason of failure by him to perform his duties within the time herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer.

"SEC. 85. Any officer charged with the duty of assessing real property who shall willfully omit from the tax lists real property which he knows to be lawfully taxable shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 86. Any officer charged with the duty of listing or collecting license or privilege taxes who shall willfully omit to list or collect the same or any part thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties provided in section eighty-five.

"SEC. 87. Any officer charged with any duty in connection with the assessment or collection of taxes who shall accept a bribe to influence his official action therein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties provided in section eighty-five.

"SEC. 88. Any person offering a bribe to an officer charged with any duty in connection with assessing or collecting taxes for the purpose of influencing his official action shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties provided in section eighty-five."

SEC. 2. Section fifty-six of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 56. The board of tax appeals shall meet on the second Monday in January of each year and shall hear all appeals duly transmitted to it, and shall decide the same forthwith. It shall have authority to cause to be amended the listing and valuation of the property in respect to which any complaint is made by order signed by the board or a majority thereof, and transmit it to the city assessor and collector, who shall amend the tax list in conformity with said order. It shall also have power to revise and correct, with the approval of the Executive Secretary first had, any and all erroneous or unjust assessments and valuations for taxation, and make a correct and just asessment, and state the true valuation in Philippine currency, in each case where it decides that the assessment previously made is erroneous or unjust. The list when so corrected shall be as lawful and valid for all purposes as though the assessment had been made within the time herein prescribed. Such reassessment and revaluation shall be made on due notice to the individual concerned and he shall be entitled to be heard by the board of tax appeals before any reassessment or revaluation is made. If he is dissatisfied with the action of the board of tax appeals he may appeal to the Executive Secretary, whose decision shall be final. The Executive Secretary may also, by direction of the Governor-General, on his own initiative, make such revision or revaluation as in his opinion the circumstances justify."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1794.]

AN ACT To regulate the granting of leaves of absence and other allowances to the private secretary to the Governor-General and the private secretaries to the members of the Philippine Commission in the same manner as if said private secretaries, as such, were members of the classified civil service.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The private secretary to the Governor-General and the private secretaries to the members of the Philippine Commission may, in the discretion of the Governor-General or proper commissioner, be granted the accrued and vacation leave and allowances in connection therewith provided by Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act for the regulation of the Philippine civil service," in the same manner as if said private secretaries, as such, were members of the classified civil service.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1795.]

AN ACT Authorizing the compensation of students in industrial and agricultural schools for work done therein outside of regular school hours and not connected with their regular school work.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, regular students in Insular industrial and agricultural schools may be employed outside of regular school hours upon work not connected with the regular school work of such students, with compensation at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, not exceeding thirty centavos per hour, payment of such compensation to be made from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Education. All moneys collected as the result of any such work shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts *of the* Bureau of Education.

SEC. 2. Under similar authority, and with the previous approval of the provincial board, regular students in any provincial industrial or agricultural school may be employed outside of regular school hours upon work not connected with the regular school work of such students, with compensation at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, not exceeding thirty centavos per hour, payment of such compensation to be made from the funds of the province in which said school is located. All moneys collected as the result of any such work shall be deposited in the provincial treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the province.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1796.]

AN ACT To amend section fourteen (*c*) of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven by increasing the duties of the Bureau of Navigation in regard to harbor improvements.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section fourteen (*c*) of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven, entitled "The Reorganization Act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*c*) The Bureau of Navigation, in addition to the duties and services required by this section, shall have charge and supervision of—

"1. The construction, maintenance, and operation of all vessels belonging to or under its charge;

"2. The illumination, inspection, superintendence, and construction of all light-houses and the lights and buildings pertaining thereto, and of all buoys, beacons, light vessels, seamarks, and their appurtenances, in the Philippine Islands;

"3. All navigable rivers, harbors, and other navigable waters in the Philippine Islands, except such as are by law assigned to the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, all improvements in connection therewith, including wharf, dock, pier, and bulkhead construction, and all other port works;

"4. All bridges on tide waters abutting on any construction work under the control of the Bureau of Navigation;

"5. The making or reclaiming of lands by dredging, filling, or otherwise;

"6. The erection of all structures connected with the improvement of facilities for loading or unloading vessels; and the said Bureau shall perform all other duties and render all other services

prescribed by law for the former Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation."

SEC. 2. Section three of Act Numbered Two hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An Act creating the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation," and Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An Act transferring to the office of the improvement of the port of Manila, which shall hereafter be known as the office of the port works, the duty of supervising the construction of the port works at Cebu and Iloilo, and for other purposes," are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1797.]

AN ACT Conferring upon officers of the United States Army, under certain circumstances, the powers of peace officers, and repealing Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and five.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. When detailed at the request of the Governor-General to guard civil prisoners, to aid the Director of Health of the Philippine Islands in the enforcement of sanitary regulations, municipal health ordinances, and health laws, or to aid other civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority, officers of the United States Army and officers of the Philippine Scouts in command of troops are hereby vested, while in the performance of such duties, with the powers of peace officers; and, when detailed at the request of the Governor-General, such officers, and soldiers and enlisted men under their command when acting under the orders of such officers, are hereby authorized to apprehend escaping prisoners, to make arrests for the violation of any sanitary regulation, health ordinance, or health law, to make arrests for disturbance of the public peace, and, when requested to do so by the Governor-General, to make arrests for the violation of any law and to bring the person or persons so arrested before the proper courts for trial.

SEC. 2. Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act conferring upon officers of the United States Army, under certain circumstances, the powers of peace officers," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1798.]

AN ACT To provide for the protection of animal life in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Philippine Islands to hunt, wound, take, or kill, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, or to purchase, offer, or expose for sale, transport, ship, or export, alive or dead:

(*a*) Any wild bird, other than a game bird. No part of the plumage, skin, or body of any such bird shall be sold or had in possession for sale: *Provided, however*, That the birds commonly known as eagles, hawks, owls, crows, *galancian*, and *mayas* shall not be included among the birds protected by this Act: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to prohibit the keeping of any bird for a domestic pet;

(*b*) Any goose, duck, rail, coot, mudhen, gallinule, shore bird, plover, surf bird, snipe, woodcock, sandpiper, tatler, curlew, wild chicken, pheasant, quail, pigeon, dove, hornbill, mound builder, or brush turkey, or such other game birds as shall hereafter be added to this list in case the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided, shall establish a close season for such birds or any of them;

(*c*) Any deer, musk deer, tamaraw, squirrel, or lemur, or such other mammal as shall hereafter be added to this list in case the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided, shall establish a close season for such mammals.

And it shall be unlawful for any person to take or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird protected by this Act or to have such nest or eggs in his or her possession except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, wound, take, or kill any of the birds or mammals protected by this Act in any other manner than by the use of a gun, spear, lance, or bow and arrow, and no person shall at any time lay or set any trap, snare, net, bird line, swivel gun, deer lick, pitfall, or any other contrivance or device whatever with intent to catch, take, or kill any of the birds or mammals protected by this Act, or make use of any artificial light, battery, or other deception or contrivance whatever with intent to attract or deceive any of the birds or mammals protected by this Act, except that decoys may be used in hunting game birds. The constructing or setting of a trap or snare adapted for taking or killing birds or mammals protected by this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence of such constructing and setting with intent to take or kill.

SEC. 3. The foregoing sections of this Act shall not apply to anyone who may hunt, wound, take, or kill any bird or mammal or who may take the eggs of any birds in order to secure food for himself or his family; nor to any person holding a permit conferring upon him the right to take birds, their nests or eggs, and mammals for

scientific or other purposes. A permit may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior to any properly accredited person of the age of fifteen years or upward permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs, and mammals for strictly scientific purposes only. Such a permit shall remain in force for a period of one year only from the date of issue and shall not be transferable. On proof that the holder of such a permit has killed any bird or mammal protected by this Act, or taken the nest or eggs of any such bird, for other than scientific purposes, he shall be subject to the same penalties as if he had no such permit: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the taking of so-called edible birds' nests under license duly issued in accordance with Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Secretary of the Interior may deem it necessary for the public interest to protect any fish, bird, or mammal he may, by an order, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, declare and publish a close season for any bird or mammal mentioned in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of section one of this Act, or for any fish, bird, or mammal for a period not to exceed five months in any one year. Such order may be applicable to the entire Philippine Islands or to any province or provinces specified therein, shall be issued at least two months before the commencement of such close season, and shall be published, for a period of three weeks before such order shall go into effect, in at least three daily papers in the city of Manila and in at least one daily paper published in the province or provinces specified in said order, if such there be, and a copy thereof shall be posted in the main entrance of the provincial building of such province or provinces.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any regulation or order of the Secretary of the Interior provided for in this Act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos for each fish, bird, or mammal unlawfully killed, taken, kept, shipped, possessed, or exported, or for each nest or egg taken or destroyed in violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. Any person giving information that has led to the conviction of any person under the provisions of this Act shall receive one-half of the fine imposed, and it shall be the duty of the court in rendering the judgment of conviction to ascertain and declare the name of the informant entitled to receive one-half of the fine imposed.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act contained or in the regulations made hereunder shall be understood to prohibit the hunting, wounding, taking, or killing of wild pig in any manner or at any season of the year.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1799.]

AN ACT Appropriating the balance of the Congressional relief fund in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated and any refunds which may accrue to said fund from allotments or appropriations heretofore made from the Congressional relief fund, with certain exceptions, for the manufacture of serum for use in the cure and prevention of animal diseases, and for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of quarantine stations throughout the islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The balance of the Congressional relief fund remaining in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with any refunds which may hereafter accrue to said fund from allotments or appropriations heretofore made, is hereby appropriated for expenditure under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture for the manufacture of serum for use in the cure and prevention of animal diseases and for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of quarantine stations throughout the Islands: *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to funds accruing from the repayment of loans made from the Congressional relief fund to provinces and municipalities, in accordance with Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

[No. 1800.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven by providing for the setting aside of communal forests for the benefit of municipalities, townships, and settlements.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Subsection (*b*) of section nine of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*b*) For the period of five years from the date of the passage of this Act any resident of the Philippine Islands may cut or take, or hire cut or taken, for himself from the public forests, without license and free of charge, such timber, other than timber of the first group, and such firewood, resins, other forest products, and stone or earth, as he may require for housebuilding, fencing, boat building, or other personal use of himself or his family. Timber thus cut without license shall not be sold nor shall it be exported from the province where cut, except as hereinafter authorized: *Provided*, That the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may set aside for the use of the inhabitants

of any municipality, township, or settlement a suitable tract of forest, which shall be known as a communal forest, and the privilege of cutting, taking, or hiring cut or taken from the public forest without license and free of charge such timber other than timber of the first group, and such firewood, resins, other forest products, and stone or earth, as any resident of the municipality may require for housebuilding, fencing, boat building, or other personal use of himself or his family, shall then be exercised only within the communal forest thus set aside. Such communal forests shall be on lands more suitable for forestry than for agriculture. They shall be administered by the Director of Forestry, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in such a way as to assure the people having rights therein of a continued supply of forest products necessary for their home use, and to this end the Director of Forestry may prescribe the species and sizes of trees that may be cut and the manner of removal of such trees or other forest products, stone, or earth. When there is no public forest land conveniently situated within the limits of a province to which any municipality, township, or settlement belongs, and when such public forest land exists in a neighboring province, it may be set aside as a communal forest for such municipality, township, or settlement, and timber cut in it without a license may then be exported from such communal forest to the municipality, township, or settlement in question. Exploitation of a communal forest for revenue shall be allowed only when the best interest of such forest demands cutting in excess of local needs. Such exploitation for revenue shall be carried on under license in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in public forests. On satisfactory showing that a resident of any municipality, township, or settlement for which a communal forest has been set aside will erect a house of strong materials the Director of Forestry may issue or cause to be issued to such resident a written permit for the cutting within such communal forest of the requisite amount of first-group timber without charge, and such cutting shall then be lawful. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of Forestry may issue rules for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph, and such rules may provide for the suspension or withdrawal from any person of the free-use privilege herein provided as a punishment for the violation of the Forest Act, as amended, the forest rules, or of the provisions of this paragraph and the rules promulgated hereunder.

"Dealers in forest products, stone, or earth taken from the public forests shall pay the charges prescribed in article fourteen of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen hundred and four,' on all such products taken by them. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is to sell timber or other forest products, stone, or earth shall be regarded as a dealer in such products within the meaning of this Act."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 12, 1907.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS, ETC., AND APPOINTMENTS.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1906—OCTOBER 31, 1907.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS AND EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

[September 16, 1906—October 31, 1907.]

GOVERNOR-GENERAL—PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 2, 1906.]

Whereas it is the sense of the Philippine Commission that the printing and distribution of the inaugural address delivered by the honorable the governor-general of these islands, on the occasion of his taking office as governor-general on September 20, 1906, will be of substantial and permanent benefit and encouragement to the commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of these islands and to the continuance of good government and order: Now, therefore,

Resolved, That the executive secretary be authorized and directed to have printed at the Bureau of Printing 2,000 copies in English and 4,000 copies in Spanish of said inaugural address, in pamphlet form, for distribution thereof under his direction to the general public of these islands, and especially through the channels of the provincial governments.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—LOAN TO PROVINCES OF CAGAYAN AND ISABELA FOR RELIEF OF INHABITANTS IN DISTRESS THROUGH DAMAGES CAUSED BY RECENT STORM.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 20, 1906.]

The president presented to the Commission delayed telegrams received from the provincial governors of Cagayan and Isabela advising of the damage done by the recent severe storm which passed over the Cagayan Valley and caused the Cagayan River to overflow its banks, destroying a great portion of the corn and rice crops and washing away a great many houses and a large quantity of stored tobacco. Request was made by both provincial governors for funds or provisions for the relief of people suffering from the results of the storm. In this connection the president called attention to the fact that the insular government has utilized practically all of its spare funds in returning land taxes to the provinces, and it would be impossible to meet calls of this kind from the general funds of the treasury, as requested by the provincial governors in question. He suggested, however, the advisibility of granting each of the two provinces the sum of ₱2,000, Philippine currency, from the unexpended balance of the Congressional relief fund. After consideration, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the governor-general be authorized to expend from the fund appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱2,000, Philippine currency, for the province of Cagayan and ₱2,000, Philippine currency, for the province of Isabela, to be expended by the provincial boards in the relief of the inhabitants of those provinces who are in actual distress by reason of the great damage caused by the recent storm in northern Luzon, either by the purchase of food for such inhabitants as may be in immediate need or by employing them in such public works as the provincial boards may deem best; and

Resolved further, That the expenditures thus authorized be made by the provincial treasurer of the province concerned upon resolution of the provincial board.

PUBLICATIONS—FUTURE MANNER OF ISSUE AND SALE PRICE OF THE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 22, 1906.]

Whereas on November 2, 1905, the Commission, by resolution, approved the issuance of the publications of the bureau of science in the form of a journal and fixed the annual subscription price of such journal, and later, by resolution, fixed the price of single copies and reprints but failed to fix the price of supplements and combined reprints of the journal; and

Whereas the director of the bureau of science now recommends, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, that next year the Journal of Science be issued in three sections; namely, one covering tropical medicine and biology, the second, general science, and the third, botany, the price for the first section to be ₱6 per year and for the other two ₱4 per year, respectively, the subscription price for the whole Journal to be ₱10 per year, or ₱1 per single copy; and

Whereas the arrangement suggested appears to be a desirable one; and

Whereas in the course of the growth of the Journal of Science it may be advisable from time to time to make other changes in the manner of publishing the Journal, and it appears that the same may well be left to the director of science, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the plan of the director of science that, beginning with the coming year, the Journal of Science be issued in three sections, the first at an annual subscription of ₱6 and the other two at annual subscriptions of ₱4, respectively, or the whole Journal at an annual subscription of ₱10, and that the price of single copies of each section be fixed at ₱1, be and is hereby approved; and

Resolved further, That the director of science, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, may make such changes from time to time in the manner of publishing the Journal of Science as he may deem proper, and, with the concurrence of the director of printing and the approval of the secretary of the interior, may fix the price of reprints, combined reprints, supplements, and additional sections of the Journal which it may be advisable to publish in the future, on the basis of the prices herein fixed for said Journal and the sections thereof; and

Resolved further, That the director of science may forward to present subscribers who may not renew their subscriptions by January 1, 1907, copies of one or the other of the sections above mentioned during a period of three months in order that such subscribers may have an opportunity to signify whether or not they desire to continue their subscriptions under the new arrangement, no charge to be made for the copies so forwarded in the case of persons who fail to renew their subscriptions.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—LOAN TO PROVINCE OF TAYABAS FOR RELIEF OF INHABITANTS OF BALER AND CASIGURAN SUFFERING FROM RESULTS OF RECENT STORM.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 24, 1906.]

The president presented to the Commission a telegram received from the provincial secretary of Tayabas advising of the damage done by a recent severe storm which passed over the towns of Baler and Casiguran and caused serious inundations, destroying houses and crops. Request was made for funds or provisions for the relief of people suffering from the results of the storm. The president suggested the advisability of granting the province of Tayabas similar relief to that granted recently to Cagayan and Isabela by appropriating the sum of ₱2,000 from the unexpended balance of the Congressional relief fund. After consideration, it was, on motion

Resolved, That the governor-general be authorized to expend from the fund appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱2,000 for the relief of distress in the municipalities of Casiguran and Baler in the province of Tayabas, said sum to be expended by the provincial board of Tayabas either in the purchase of food for such inhabitants as may be in immediate need or in employing them in such public works as the provincial board may deem best; and

Resolved further, That the expenditures thus authorized be made by the provincial treasurer of the province upon resolution of the provincial board.

CARABAOS—EXTENSION OF TIME TO ARTURO BERNIA FOR PAYMENT OF THIRD INSTALLMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 31, 1906.]

Commissioner Luzuriaga presented a request from Arturo Bernia, a resident of Floridablanca, Pampanga Province, requesting an extension of three months from October 27, 1906, in which to pay the third installment of the cost of 15 carabaos purchased from the insular government and offering to pay 6 per cent interest on the amount of said installment for the period of extension. Commissioner Luzuriaga stated that Mr. Bernia had already paid two installments, amounting to ₱1,090.10 on these carabaos and that the third installment amounted to ₱545.05, and recommended that in view of the

money stringency in the province at present, due to the failure of the last crops, the extension requested be granted: On motion, it was

Resolved, That the request of Arturo Bernia, of Floridablanca, Pampanga, for an extension of three months from October 27, 1906, for the payment of the third installment, amounting to ₱545.05 of the purchase price of 15 carabaos purchased by him from the insular government, be granted, the said amount, for the period of extension, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and to be paid by Mr. Bernia at the time of payment of the installment referred to.

CARABAOS—AUTHORIZING REFUND OF PURCHASE PRICE TO L. M. HERAS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 31, 1906.]

Commissioner Luzuriaga presented for consideration a petition received from L. M. Heras for the return of ₱34 from the insular government paid by him for one carabao calf purchased from the government and which died from injuries received en route from Burias Island shortly after its delivery to him: On motion, it was

Resolved, That the purchasing agent be authorized and directed to return to L. M. Heras the sum of ₱34 paid by him for the purchase of one carabao calf from the insular government and which died in his possession as the result of injuries sustained during the voyage from Burias Island to the place of delivery.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED INHABITANTS OF CAGAYAN VALLEY.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 5, 1906.]

On motion, *Resolved*, that the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriation made by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱5,000, Philippine currency, to be expended by the provincial board of Cagayan in the furnishing of further relief to the inhabitants of the province who are suffering from hunger and lack of shelter due to the overflow of the Cagayan River, either by the purchase of food for such inhabitants as may be in immediate need or by employing them in such public works as the provincial board may deem best; and

Resolved further, That the expenditures be made by the provincial treasurer of the province upon resolutions of the provincial board.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 5, 1906.]

On motion, *Resolved*, That the governor-general be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriation made by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱2,000, Philip-

pine currency, to be expended by the provincial board of Isabela in the furnishing of further relief to the inhabitants of the province who are in actual distress as a result of the recent severe storm in northern Luzon, either by the purchase of food for such inhabitants as may be in immediate need or by employing them in such public works as the provincial board may deem best; and

Resolved further, That the expenditures be made by the provincial treasurer of the province upon resolutions of the provincial board.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES—ALLOWING ACCRUED LEAVE AND TRAVELING EXPENSES BEFORE COMPLETION OF TWO YEARS' SERVICE WHEN SEPARATED FROM THE SERVICE THROUGH NO FAULT.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 7, 1906.]

Commissioner Shuster presented a communication from the director of printing to the effect that Charles A. Vail was appointed in the bureau of printing as a linotype machinist on February 15, 1905, at a salary of ₱3,600 per annum, but that, at the present time, in the interests of economy, it is practicable and desirable to abolish his position, recommending, however, in justice to Mr. Vail, that he be allowed all accrued leave earned by him for the time served, and the expenses incurred by him, as well as half pay, while traveling from the United States to his station in Manila, the provisions of paragraph (*a*), section 2, and paragraph (*a*), section 9, of act No. 1040, to the contrary notwithstanding.

An examination of the record showed that this case was analogous to the case of Mrs. Bertha M. Barrick, who, by resolution of the Commission dated December 7, 1905, was allowed accrued leave, although she had not completed two years' service at the time of her separation, and to the case of Capt. Philip Leblond, who was allowed traveling expenses incurred by him returning from the United States to the Philippine Islands from leave of absence, although he had not rendered two years' additional service as required by section 2 of act No. 1040.

After consideration, on motion, it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that where a regularly appointed employee of the permanent service is separated therefrom because of death, lack of work, or abolishment of his position, and through no fault of his own, he should be allowed such accrued leave as he may have earned for the time served, and the traveling expenses incurred by him, as well as half pay earned en route from the United States to the Philippine Islands, which would have been payable had he been permitted to render two years' service required by paragraph (*a*), section 2, and paragraph (*a*), section 9 of act No. 1040, and that, therefore, the allowance to Mr. Vail of the accrued leave earned for the time that he has served, to be computed by the bureau of civil service, and the traveling expenses incurred by him, as well as half pay, while en route from the United States to the Philippine Islands, the amount of which will be determined by the insular auditor, be, and is hereby, approved.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—PAYMENT OF LAND TAX UPON LAND OF SEÑOR VICENTE LOPEZ FOR 1903.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 14, 1906.]

Whereas a certain parcel of land in the municipality of Orani, Province of Bataan, was tendered the insular government in the year 1903 by Señor Vicente Lopez for use in the pasture of carabaos then being imported by the insular government, and, while no charge was to be made for the use of said land, Señor Lopez claims that he had a verbal agreement with the Hon. William H. Taft, then civil governor, that the property was to be exempted from the land tax upon the same then due and in arrears; and

Whereas while there is no record of such agreement having been made and therefore the insular government can not recognize the claim of Señor Lopez, nevertheless in view of the fact that the land was actually used by the insular government for the purposes mentioned and of the fact that Señor Lopez's insistence upon the point makes it appear probable that Governor Taft contemplated asking the Commission to give Señor Lopez some compensation for the use of his land; and

Whereas the exemption of the land from taxation for three years, as requested by Señor Lopez, would result in the payment by the government of a very high rental in view of the fact that the land was occupied less than a year, but the release of the land from taxation for the year 1903, in which it was used, would be a reasonable and equitable compensation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, without acknowledging any obligation upon the part of the insular government, the governor-general is hereby authorized to expend from the funds appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund, the sum of ₱130.18, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying the land tax upon said land of Señor Vincente Lopez for the year 1903, together with the penalty and interest thereon.

CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES—TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE TO BE TAKEN WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER SEPARATION FROM THE SERVICE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 14, 1906.]

The recorder presented a communication from the second assistant executive secretary inclosing an application from Mr. Albert E. Somersille, formerly an employee of the provincial government of Albay, who resigned his position on August 31, 1906, after more than three years' continuous service, and is therefore entitled to return transportation to the United States at government expense, less $50 United States currency. It appeared, however, that Mr. Somersille did not desire to use this transportation at present, but merely filed his request in order that he might preserve his right to receive such transportation when ready to use it. The second

assistant executive secretary suggested that this raised the question whether or not the Commission, by its resolution of February 14, 1905, deciding that applications of this kind by resigning employees should be "filed" within six months after resignation, intended to mean that transportation could be furnished at government expense at any subsequent time, possibly several years removed, provided the application was made within six months after resignation, or whether it was the intention of the Commission that applications should not only be filed, but the transportation granted the employee as well, within six months after resignation: It was, on motion,

Resolved, That the second assistant executive secretary be informed that the intention of the Commission in its resolution of February 14, 1905, was that transportation should not only be applied for within six months from the date of separation from the service, but actually taken within that time.

PUBLICATIONS—AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO ARRANGE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING IN ONE OF THE VISAYAN NEWSPAPERS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 14, 1906.]

After a discussion of the question of the payments now made by the government monthly to certain of the Manila newspapers and the advisability of publishing the laws and resolutions of the Commission and notices and advertising matter of the government of general interest in a newspaper established in some other part of the islands with a good circulation: On motion, it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that it is unnecessary to authorize the publication at the expense of the government of notices, laws, resolutions, advertising, etc., of the government in any additional newspaper in Manila, for the reason that the publication thereof in three American newspapers and three Filipino newspapers as at present is sufficient to give the necessary information to the inhabitants of Manila and vicinity, but it is deemed advisable to consider the publication of such notices, etc., in one of the Visayan papers, "El Tiempo" preferred on account of its large circulation; and be it

Resolved further, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to take this matter up with the newspaper "El Tiempo" and inform such newspaper that the government is willing to authorize the payment thereto of ₱150 per month on condition that it will publish all laws and such resolutions and government advertising of general interest, except ordinances, notices, and advertising matter of the city of Manila, as may be forwarded to it for publication by the executive secretary, and in the event that said newspaper accepts this proposition the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to make such agreement with the said newspaper as may be necessary to accomplish the end desired.

PUBLICATIONS; PAYMENT TO "EL GRITO DEL PUEBLO" FOR PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING DISCONTINUED.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 14, 1906.]

The president stated that his attention had been called to the fact that the daily paper "El Grito del Pueblo," for advertising in which the insular government is paying at the rate of ₱300 per month, has been published very irregularly for a month or more, Mr. Pascual H. Poblete, the director, claiming that he has been unable to secure the paper required for his daily edition.

After consideration by the Commission, on motion, it was—

Resolved, That the payment of the sum of ₱300 per month to "El Grito del Pueblo" for the publication of laws, orders, and advertising of the insular government and the government of the city of Manila, in accordance with resolutions of the Commission of August 26, 1903, and January 3, 1906, be discontinued from October 31, 1906.

PUBLICATION—AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO ARRANGE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING IN THE "VIDA FILIPINA."

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 18, 1906.]

The president called attention to the resolution of the Commission of December 14, 1906, discontinuing the monthly payment of ₱300 to the newspaper "El Grito del Pueblo" for the publication of laws, orders, and advertising of the insular government and the government of the city of Manila, by reason of the fact that said newspaper was not published regularly and therefore was not rendering to the government the service for which it was paid, and suggested that in order to maintain so far as possible the present circulation through the press of information which it is necessary for the public to have authority be given for the publication in some other newspaper in Manila of the information heretofore published in the newspaper "El Grito del Pueblo."

After consideration, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to take the matter up with the newspaper "Vida Filipina" and inform said newspaper that the government is willing to authorize the payment thereto of ₱150 per month on condition that it will publish all laws and such resolutions and government advertising of general interest, except ordinances, notices, and advertising matter of the city of Manila, as may be forwarded to it for publication by the executive secretary, and in the event that the said newspaper accepts this proposition the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to make such agreement with the director thereof as may be necessary to accomplish the end desired.

MORO PROVINCE—EXTENSION OF THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER VI OF THE PUBLIC LAND ACT TO—EXCEPTION.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of December 29, 1906.]

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of section 78 of act No. 926, known as the public-land act, the provisions of Chapter VI of said act, save and except subsection 6 of section 54 thereof, are hereby extended over and put in force throughout the whole of the Moro Province.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of January 5, 1907.]

Whereas the municipalities of the province of Cagayan have been swept by a most unprecedented flood throughout the valley of the Cagayan River and its tributaries, with the result that not only have private properties been devastated but municipal school buildings destroyed or seriously damaged; and

Whereas after a careful study of the financial situation of these municipal governments, the secretary of public instruction finds that by reason of the extraordinary conditions resulting from the catastrophe hereinbefore mentioned it will be impossible for the work of primary instruction to be continued in the public schools of the municipalities of the province of Cagayan unless assistance be given, this notwithstanding the reorganization of the police and other municipal services upon a basis of expense which is unquestionably the minimum consistent with public safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to transfer to the provincial government of Cagayan the sum of ₱15,000 Philippine currency from moneys appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund, to be distributed in the discretion of the provincial board among the municipal governments of that province for expenditure in the payment of salaries of municipal teachers in the public schools and for no other purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR COMPLETION OF DIKE, PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of January 24, 1907.]

Whereas the sum of ₱16,000 made available by resolution of the Commission of May 1, 1906, for the construction of the Tarlac dike is insufficient for the completion of said project, by reason (1) of the failure of the people to pay their subscriptions made toward the carrying on of the work; (2) of the failure of the promise of the people to furnish "capatazes" for the supervision of the work without charge and to furnish labor at 30 centavos a day, the laborers

declining to work at that rate after the project was started; (3) of the failure to furnish piles at a sufficiently low price, and the consequent failure of the contribution that was expected of the Tabacalera Company; and (4) of the damage done by the typhoon of May 18, 1906, which swept away and rendered useless a portion of the work already completed; and

Whereas there is necessity for the immediate continuation of this work during the present dry season: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the funds provided by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱29,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the completion of the dike in the municipality of Tarlac, province of Tarlac, from the site of the old government building to a point 600 feet beyond the conjunction of the Tarlac-Victoria road with the Tarlac Railway station road; and

Resolved further, That the money hereby made available shall be paid to the provincial treasurer of Tarlac, who shall, upon presentation of proper vouchers approved by the district engineer, pay all bills for services rendered and material furnished for the construction of said dike; and

Resolved further, That the director of public works shall have general supervision of the construction herein provided for, and the district engineer shall have immediate charge of the work of construction.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF INHABITANTS OF SAN ISIDRO, NEUVA ECIJA.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 11, 1907.]

Whereas a disastrous fire occurred at San Isidro, Neuva Ecija, on January 30, 1907, rendering homeless and destitute about 300 persons; and

Whereas the provincial governor of Neuva Ecija has come to Manila and has verbally requested an allotment of ₱500 from insular funds for the relief of destitution in San Isidro: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be and hereby is authorized to expend out of the funds appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱500 for the relief of persons who have become homeless and destitute on account of the conflagration which occurred at San Isidro, Neuva Ecija, January 30, 1907, the provincial board of that province to be in charge of the distribution of said relief.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF VOLUNTEERS OF DAGAMI, LEYTE, INJURED IN LINE OF DUTY, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 13, 1907.]

Whereas certain volunteers of the municipality of Dagami, province of Leyte, have been killed or wounded in line of duty while assisting in the maintenance of order, by being accidentally fired into by the troops whom they were assisting; and

Whereas the families of the unfortunate men are in distress as a result of this casualty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the funds appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱500 to assist the aforesaid volunteers or their families, the said amount to be expended by Col. W. C. Rivers, assistant director of constabulary, after consultation with the provincial governor of Leyte.

PUBLICATIONS—SALE PRICE OF VOLUME III, PHILIPPINE REPORTS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 15, 1907.]

On motion, *Resolved*, That pursuant to the provisions of section 26 (*d*) of act No. 1407, the sale price of Volume III, Philippine Reports, English and Spanish editions, is hereby fixed at ₱10 per volume, said price to include the cost of postage.

SISAL—PURCHASE FROM HAWAIIAN EXPERIMENT STATION BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 15, 1907.]

Resolved, That the director of agriculture be, and is hereby, authorized to place an order with the Hawaiian Experiment Station for 500,000 pole plants of Hawaiian sisal, and to expend for the purchase, packing, cartage, freight, and labor in connection with the same not to exceed the sum of ₱2,750 from any funds heretofore appropriated for the bureau of agriculture; and that the committee on appropriations be, and is hereby, directed to include provision in the next appropriation bill for the confirmation of this authorization and for the reimbursement of the funds drawn on for this purpose, should the same be necessary.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF PERSONS RENDERED DESTITUTE BY FIRES IN CULASI, PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 21, 1907.]

Whereas the town of Culasi, province of Antique, was visited by conflagrations on February 16 and 18, 1907, which destroyed 142 houses and left homeless and destitute a large number of families; and

Whereas the governor of the province has telegraphed for assistance from the insular government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend out of the fund appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱500 for the relief of persons who have become homeless and destitute on account of the conflagrations which occurred at Culasi, Antique, February 16 and 18, 1907, as stated above, the provincial board of that province to be in charge of the distribution of said relief.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF RICE PURCHASED FOR RELIEF OF INHABITANTS OF CULASI, ANTIQUE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 26, 1907.]

On motion, *Resolved*, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend out of funds appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱100 for the purpose of enabling the province of Antique to secure transportation for the rice purchased with the ₱500, authorized by resolution of the Commission of February 21, 1907, for the relief of persons left homeless and destitute by the conflagrations which occurred at Culasi, Antique, on February 16 and 18, 1907, the same to be expended under the direction of the provincial board.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF OF INHABITANTS OF DINALUPIHAN, BATAAN.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of February 28, 1907.]

Whereas the town of Dinalupihan, province of Bataan, was visited by a conflagration on January 8, 1907, which destroyed 70 houses and left homeless and destitute a large number of families; and

Whereas the provincial board of said province has requested assistance from the insular government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend out of the fund appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱500 for the relief of persons who have become homeless and destitute on account of the conflagration which occurred at Dinalupihan, Bataan, on January 8, 1907, as stated above, the provincial board of that province to be in charge of the distribution of such relief.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—TRANSPORTATION OF BAGGAGE AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE ON TRANSFER OF STATION.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of March 12, 1907.]

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that officers and employees of the government when transferred by competent authority from one station to another permanent station should be allowed to have transported at government expense extra baggage, to include household effects, not to exceed a total of 500 pounds, and that officers or employees traveling from one point to another on official business in the course of their duties, or temporarily assigned to duty in another than a permanent station, shall be allowed to have transported at government expense only such amount of "personal baggage" as has heretofore been allowed by the insular auditor.

INSURANCE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of March 12, 1907.]

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that the government should insure its own property; and that the committee on appropriations be and is hereby directed to prepare and submit an esti-

mate of the amount of premiums at ordinary insurance rates obtainable on all government property, real and personal, and submit the same in connection with the next regular annual appropriation bill, the moneys which may be appropriated for this purpose under such bill to be placed to the credit of a special fund to be invested and held to replace any property of the government of the Philippine Islands which may be damaged or destroyed; and

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the city of Manila for its information and for such action with reference to city property as the municipal board may deem advisable.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM CONFLAGRATIONS IN ILOILO.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of April 24, 1907.]

Whereas a disastrous fire has occurred in the city of Iloilo, as a result of which more than 700 houses have been burned and 7,000 people rendered homeless: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to direct the provincial board of Iloilo to use the sum of ₱10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from any funds available from appropriations for the province, for the relief of the sufferers from the recent conflagrations in Iloilo; and that the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to reimburse the province from the Congressional relief fund for the money so used.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—APPROVAL OF ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RELIEVING DISTRESS OF CERTAIN VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN DAGAMI, LEYTE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of April 24, 1907.]

Resolved, That the action of the governor-general in authorizing the use of the balance remaining from the ₱500 set aside from the Congressional relief fund for the relief of volunteers of the municipality of Dagami, Leyte, for the purpose of relieving distress of other volunteers and families of volunteers in said province be, and is hereby, approved.

PUBLICATIONS—SELLING PRICE OF VOLUME V, PUBLIC LAWS, SPANISH EDITION.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of April 24, 1907.]

Resolved, That the selling price, including postage, of Volume V, Public Laws, Spanish edition, be and is hereby fixed as follows: Full sheep, ₱8; half sheep, ₱7; paper bound, ₱4.

PUBLICATIONS—SELLING PRICE OF OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of April 24, 1907.]

Resolved, That the director of printing is hereby authorized to sell the 1907 official roster of officers and employees in the civil service of the Philippine Islands upon the payment of ₱4.50 Philippine currency, for each copy bound in cloth, and ₱3 Philippine currency, for each copy bound in paper, postage prepaid.

PUBLICATIONS—SALE PRICE OF VOLUMES OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS OF 1906.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of April 30, 1907.]

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (*d*), section 26, of act No. 1407, the director of printing be, and is hereby, authorized to sell volumes of the Executive Orders and Proclamations of 1906, with paper binding, at ₱1 per copy, and with half-Russia binding at ₱2.50 per copy, said prices to include postage and registry charges.

PUBLICATIONS—SALE PRICE OF VOLUME IV, PHILIPPINE REPORTS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of May 3, 1907.]

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of section 26 (*d*) of act No. 1407, the sale price of Volume IV, Philippine Reports, English and Spanish editions, is hereby fixed at ₱10 per volume, said price to include postage and registry charges.

COMMITTEE ON THE COMPILATION AND CODIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of May 9, 1907.]

Whereas the laws of the Philippine Commission, numbering more than 1,600, and covering a period of six and one-half years, have not been compiled and codified; and

Whereas a thorough compilation and codification of said laws, of the acts of the Congress of the United States in force in these islands, and of the former Spanish legislation and general orders of the military government which are still in force appear to be advisable and necessary for the convenience of the people of these islands: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee for such purpose be and is hereby appointed, to consist of the following persons: Hon. W. Morgan Shuster, secretary of public instruction, chairman; Judge Charles S. Lobingier, court of first instance, vice-chairman; Judge W. L. Goldsborough, court of land registration, second vice-chairman; Judge Ignacio Villamor, court of first instance; Judge Percy M. Moir, court of first instance; Sr. Carlos Ledesma; Charles A. Lowe, esq.; Mr. George R. Harvey, assistant attorney-general, and Frederick C. Fisher, esq.;

Resolved further, That said committee shall compile and, if possible within the time allowed, shall codify all the laws of the Philippine Islands up to and including June 30, 1907, omitting such as have been repealed, abrogated, declared unconstitutional by the courts, or otherwise rendered nugatory or obsolete, omitting all private, special, and temporary and local acts or laws which do not constitute a part of the general and permanent legislation of these islands, and arranging all the laws of the islands in force on said date in topical and logical order, according to the most approved standards of scientific legal classification, and in accordance with the general plan submitted in the report of Judge Charles S. Lobingier to the governor-general under date of April 6, 1907.

The committee shall have no power to change the substance of any existing law, but may submit to the Philippine Commission a revision of the phraseology of said laws, if necessary, in order to secure greater accuracy, simplicity or conciseness of expression, or greater harmony and consistency in said laws. All such changes of phraseology made by the committee shall be clearly indicated in its report.

The committee is further authorized to recommend any changes in the substance of said laws which its investigations may show to be necessary or desirable;

Resolved further, That the early completion of the compilation and codification of said laws being deemed essential, the members of the committee herein mentioned shall devote thereto at least seven hours daily on all regular working days unless absent for reasons satisfactory to the chairman. The committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, or in his absence or inability to preside, at the call of the vice-chairman, and in the absence of the chairman and the vice-chairman, at the call of the second vice-chairman thereof;

Resolved further, That the members of the committee not officers of the government, except in the case of the member performing translation work under special contract, whose compensation shall be ₱2,000, in accordance with the terms of said contract subsequently to be entered into, shall receive a per diem of ₱25 while actually engaged in this work; that the attorney-general be, and is hereby, authorized to direct the detail of one stenographer for service with the committee; and that the committee is authorized to employ, if necessary, one typewriter at not exceeding ₱150 per month, subject to civil-service laws and regulations, to assist in this work; and

Resolved further, That the expenses of the committee for the remainder of the current fiscal year, including such preliminary printing as may be approved by the secretary of public instruction not exceeding ₱1,000 in cost, shall be paid from any funds on hand heretofore appropriated for the executive bureau; and that the committee on appropriations be, and is hereby, directed to include in the next regular appropriation bill the necessary provision for the confirmation of this resolution.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—RELIEF OF INHABITANTS OF IMUS, CAVITE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of May 18, 1907.]

Whereas the town of Imus, province of Cavite, was visited by a conflagration on May 9, 1907, which rendered a considerable number of persons homeless and destitute; and

Whereas the provincial board of said province has requested assistance from the insular government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend, out of the funds appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund, the sum of ₱500 for the immediate relief of persons who have become homeless and destitute on account of the conflagration which occurred in Imus, Cavite, on May 9, 1907, as stated above, the provincial board of said province to be in charge of the distribution of such relief.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—RELIEF OF INHABITANTS OF LOON, BOHOL.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of June 27, 1907.]

Whereas the provincial governor of Bohol reported by telegram of May 27, 1907, the fact that a portion of the municipality of Loon had been destroyed by fire, including the municipal presidencia, schoolhouses and their contents, and 47 houses belonging to private persons, stating that the town of Loon is extremely poor, being one of those destroyed during the revolution; that the people of Tagbilaran were rendering such assistance as was within their power, and requested that the insular government extend financial aid; and

Whereas the governor-general on May 29, 1907, in the absence of a quorum of the Commission, deemed necessary the allowance of immediate relief to the extent of ₱500, which amount is that allowed in a recent previous case of a somewhat similar character: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of the governor-general be, and is hereby, confirmed, and the sum of ₱500 of the Congressional relief fund appropriated by act No. 1406 be, and is hereby, made available for expenditure in the discretion of the provincial board of Bohol for the relief of the municipal government of Loon and private persons whose property was destroyed by fire on the occasion in question; and the insular auditor is requested to place said amount to the credit of the provincial treasurer of Bohol with the insular treasurer.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTION IN SAN ISIDRO TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCE FOR USE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of July 8, 1907.]

Whereas the Commission by resolution dated February 9, 1907, alloted from Congressional relief fund appropriated by act No. 1406 the sum of ₱500, to be used by the provincial board of Nueva Ecija in the relief of destitution in San Isidro, occasioned by a conflagration which rendered homeless about 300 persons; and

Whereas the provincial board, after expending such amount as in its opinion was necessary, has on hand a balance of ₱370, which the board requests be transferred to the province: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in view of the purpose for which the appropriation was made by Congress of the funds in question and the fact that immediate necessities of the fire sufferers in this instance have been met, no better material relief may be afforded the people of the islands than by improvement of highways over which must pass to markets agricultural products, and the unexpended balance of ₱370 in this case is hereby made available for use in the construction and repair of bridges and roads in the province of Nueva Ecija, in the discretion of the provincial board.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXTRA BAGGAGE UPON CHANGE OF STATION.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 7, 1907.]

Resolved, That the resolution of the Commission of March 12, 1907, to the effect that officers and employees of the government, when transferred by competent authority from one station to another permanent station, should be allowed to have transported at government expense extra baggage, to include household effects, not to exceed a total of 500 pounds, be amended by inserting the word "avoirdupois" after the words "500 pounds" in the sixth line thereof.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND—PURCHASE OF ANIMALS BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission of October 9, 1907.]

Resolved, That any unexpended balance of the sum made available from the Congressional relief fund by resolution of June 13, 1905, be, and the same is hereby, made available for expenditure by the Bureau of Agriculture for the purchase of animals.

APPROPRIATION FOR RESTRICTION OF SPREAD OF ANTHRAX IN CATTLE IN LEPANTO-BONTOC.

[Extract from minutes of proceedings of the Philippine Commission of October 12, 1907.]

Referring to the resolution of the Commission of August 12, 1907, authorizing Commissioner Worcester to give proper directions for the restriction of the spread of anthrax, which had been found in certain of the cattle of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc, Commissioner Worcester recommended that the sum of ₱2,500 be made available for the prosecution of the work.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend, out of the funds appropriated by act No. 1406 from the Congressional relief fund, the sum of ₱2,500 for the restriction of the spread of anthrax, discovered in cattle of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc, the disbursement of said sum to be made as may be directed by the secretary of the interior.

SERUM FOR CURE OF ANIMAL DISEASES—QUARANTINE STATIONS.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission, October 12, 1907.]

On motion, *Resolved*, That the governor-general be, and is hereby, authorized to expend the balance of the Congressional relief fund heretofore appropriated and available for expenditure under his direction, together with any refunds which may accrue to said fund from allotments heretofore made, for the manufacture of serum for

use in the cure and prevention of animal diseases and for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of quarantine stations throughout the islands: *Provided*, That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to funds accruing from the repayment of loans made from the Congressional relief fund to provinces and municipalities in accordance with act No. 1666.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

[Excerpt from minutes of the Commission, October 23, 1907.]

Resolved, That the following be, and the same are hereby, temporarily constituted as standing committees of the Philippine Commission, to which, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, all matters shall be referred, as follows:

1. Those pertaining to the executive bureau, to the president of the Commission;
2. Those pertaining to the department of the interior, to the Commissioner acting as secretary of the interior;
3. Those pertaining to the department of commerce and police, to the Commissioner acting as secretary of commerce and police;
4. Those pertaining to the department of finance and justice, to the Commissioner acting as secretary of finance and justice;
5. Those pertaining to the department of public instruction, to the Commissioner acting as secretary of public instruction;
6. Those matters touching upon appropriations and for which appropriations will be required, to a committee on appropriations, to be composed of three members appointed by the president of the Commission: *Provided, however*, That should there be established a joint committee of both branches of the Philippine legislature for the consideration, among other things, of appropriations, reference of all such matters shall be had to such joint committee;
7. Those matters relating to rules, to a committee of three to be appointed by the president of the Commission;
8. Those matters relating to municipal and provincial governments, to a committee of three to be appointed by the president of the Commission;
9. Those matters relating to taxation and revenue, to a committee of three to be appointed by the president of the Commission;
10. Those matters relating to non-Christian tribes, to a committee of three to be appointed by the president of the Commission; and

Resolved further, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent by the secretary to the committee on rules, therein established, for report and recommendation as to the permanent standing committees which should be established by the Commission and the members who should compose them.

APPOINTMENTS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1906, TO OCTOBER 31, 1907.

Appointments made by the governor-general, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission.

INSULAR SERVICE.

Tomás Arguelles, member of the advisory board for the district of Sampaloc, January 5; resignation.

José T. Paterno, member of the advisory board for the district of Santa Cruz, February 2; resignation.

José R. Infante, member of the advisory board for the district of Ermita, February 2; resignation.

John T. Macleod, member of the jury for the Rizal monument, February 1; designation.

William E. Parsons, member of the jury for the Rizal monument, February 4; designation.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Frank W. Carpenter, assistant executive secretary, July 1; appointment.

Frank W. Carpenter, acting executive secretary, August 19; designation.

Robert M. Shearer, special agent, September 1; appointment.

Manuel M. Miranda acting chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, October 7; designation.

BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE.

José E. Alemany, acting director of civil service, December 15; designation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

James L. McGeary, assistant director of the weather bureau, October 19; resignation.

Juan Comellas, assistant director of the weather bureau, October 20; appointment.

Marcus C. Terry, district health officer, San Fernando, Pampanga, October 26; resignation.

John D. Long, assistant director of health, November 15; resignation.

Dr. W. E. Musgrave, professor of clinical medicine of the Philippine Medical School, December 6; appointment.

Mariano Vivencio del Rosario, assistant professor of chemistry of the Philippine Medical School, December 6; appointment.

Dr. Benjamin L. Burdette, district health officer, December 4, 1906: appointment.

Dr. Victoriano Crisologo, district health officer, December 18, 1906; appointment.

Dr. Paul C. Freer, professor of chemistry, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

Dr. Ariston Bautista Lin, professor of history of medicine, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, professor of hygiene and public health, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

Dr. José Albert, professor of medical jurisprudence, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

Dr. Harry T. Marshall, professor of pathology, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

Dr. John R. McDill, professor of surgery, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine, Philippine Medical School, September 28, 1906; appointment.

H. N. Whitford, acting director of forestry, December 19, 1906; designation.

Miguel Saderra Maso, acting director of the weather bureau, December 28; designation.

Dr. George L. Bunnell, district health officer, December 20, 1906; resignation.

Zach M. Laughlin, district health officer, February 12; appointment.

James P. Monaghan, assistant director of the weather bureau, March 14; resignation.

José Corenas, assistant director of the weather bureau, March 14; appointment.

Dr. George E. Nesom, director of agriculture, August 1; appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

Barry Baldwin, member of postal savings bank investment board, November 7; appointment.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Fisk, director of port works, October 25; resignation.

Col. Mark L. Hersey, assistant director of constabulary, October 27; appointment vice Capt. David J. Baker, jr., relieved.

Col. William C. Rivers, assistant director of constabulary, October 26; appointment vice Capt. William S. Scott, relieved.

Lieut. Wildurr Willing, U. S. Army, light-house engineer, January 5; appointment.

Harry H. Bandholtz, acting director of constabulary, April 14; designation.

Harry H. Bandholtz, director of constabulary, June 30; appointment.

Herman Hall, colonel and assistant director of constabulary, July 3; appointment.

Peter Borseth, colonel and assistant director, bureau of constabulary, August 23; appointment.

Thomas I. Mair, lieutenant-colonel and assistant director, bureau of constabulary, August 23; appointment.

Edward W. Griffith, lieutenant-colonel and assistant director, bureau of constabulary, August 23; appointment.

Charles H. Kendall, assistant director of public works, bureau of public works, September 27; resignation.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

Juan Medina, assistant attorney, bureau of justice, November 1; appointment.

George R. Colton, insular collector of customs, appointment effective upon date of acceptance.

Percy M. Moir, judge of the court of first instance for the mountain district, January 24; appointment.

J. Y. Hamilton, acting assistant insular treasurer, April 13; appointment.

George R. Harvey, acting attorney-general, July 1; designation.

Henry C. Bates, judge of first instance for the ninth judicial district, August 6; resignation.

Percy M. Moir, judge of the court of first instance for the third judicial district, August 1; designation.

William F. Norris, judge of the court of first instance, Tacloban and Catbalogan, August 1; designation.

William F. Norris, judge of the court of first instance for the ninth judicial district, August 6; appointment.

John S. Powell judge of the court of first instance, Atimonan, Tayabas, August 1; designation.

James M. Ross, judge of the court of first instance for the twelfth judicial district, August 6; appointment.

Juan Sumulong, judge of the court of first instance at large, August 6; appointment.

James Ross, judge of the court of first instance, Borongan, Samar, August 16; designation.

Ramon Avanceña, judge of first instance, Mambajao, Camiguin Island, Cagayan de Misamis, September 2; designation.

Juan Sumulong, judge of first instance, Manila, to perform duties on September 6; designation.

Charles H. Smith, judge of first instance, Sorsogon, fifteenth judicial district, September 12; designation.

Rafael Corpus, assistant attorney, bureau of justice, October 1; appointment.

José C. Abreu, judge of court of first instance, fifteenth judicial district, to perform duties at Calivo, Capiz, October 5; designation.

Percy M. Moir, judge of first instance of the mountain district, to perform duties at Puerto Princesa and Cuyo, Palawan, October 28; designation.

Dionisio Chanco, judge of first instance, second judicial district, to perform duties at Bangued, subprovince of Abra, October 30; designation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Paul C. Freer, professor of chemistry, Philippine Medical School, effective December 20, 1906; appointment.

M. Oliver Semmes, chaplain of the Iwahig penal settlement, December 22; appointment.

Dr. Ariston Bautista Lin, member of the board of control, Philippine Medical School, December 26, 1906; appointment.

E. E. Fisher, acting agent for the education of Filipino students in the United States, December 21, 1906; designation.

Dr. Fernando G. Calderón, professor of history of medicine, Philippine Medical School, January 22; appointment.

J. F. Edmiston, director of cold storage, February 23; resignation.

Antonio Hernandez, externe in clinical medicine, Philippine Medical School, July 1; appointment.

Francisco Castañeda, externe in obstetrics, Philippine Medical School, July 1; appointment.

Florentino Herrera, externe in obstetrics, Philippine Medical School, July 1; appointment.

Dr. Philip K. Gilman, assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology, Philippine Medical School, June 11, 1907; appointment.

Dr. E. H. Ruediger, associate professor of bacteriology and pathology, Philippine Medical School, July 20; appointment.

Dr. F. W. Dudley, associate professor of surgery, Philippine Medical School, July 20; appointment.

Pedro de Icasiano, externe in surgery, Philippine Medical School, July 1; appointment.

Salvador Vivencio del Rosario, instructor in hygiene, Philippine Medical School, October 30; appointment.

CITY OF MANILA.

Jesse George, first assistant prosecuting attorney, November 1; appointment.

Clement L. Bouvé, second assistant prosecuting attorney, November 1; appointment.

Salvador Zaragosa, third assistant prosecuting attorney, November 1; appointment.

Manuel Camus, assistant city attorney, November 1; appointment.

Claudio Gabriel, register of deeds, October 31; resignation.

Joaquin Jaramillo, register of deeds, November 1; appointment.

Edmond Block, assistant city attorney, October 31; resignation.

José McMicking, acting sheriff, December 1; designation.

José M. Quintero, justice of the peace, January 1; appointment.

Pedro Ricafort, justice of the peace, January 1; office abolished.

Ricardo Aguado, member of the advisory board for the district of Ermita, February 11; appointment.

Dr. Ariston Bautista, member of the advisory board for the district of Quiapo, February 15; appointment.

Juan Tuason, member of the advisory board for the district of Sampaloc, February 15; appointment.

Arcadio Arellano, member of the advisory board for the district of Santa Cruz, February 15; appointment.

Aguedo Velarde, examiner of titles, February 18; resignation.

Rafael Corpus, examiner of titles, February 18; appointment.

Pedro Ricafort, auxiliary justice of the peace, July 1; appointment.

Jesse George, acting prosecuting attorney, May 1; designation.
Aylett R. Cotton, prosecuting attorney, July 23; resignation.
Jesse George, prosecuting attorney, July 23; appointment.
Ariston Bautista, member of advisory board, July 24; resignation.
Ramon B. Genato, member of advisory board, July 24; appointment.
Charles A. Low, temporary judge of the municipal court, July 31; designation.
Diego Gloria, first assistant prosecuting attorney, August 8; appointment.
J. M. Liddell, judge of the municipal court, September 20; resignation.
Charles A. Low, temporary judge of the municipal court, September 20; designation.
Rafael Corpus, examiner of titles, September 30; resignation.

CENTRAL EQUALIZING BOARD.

Julio Agcaoili, member, May 1; appointment.
Eduardo Feito, member, May 1; appointment.
Pablo Tecson, member, May 1; appointment.
Enrique Brias, member, May 9; appointment.
Enrique Brias, member, resignation effective upon qualification of successor.
Julio Agcaoili, member, July 26; resignation.
Tomas Argüelles, member, July 17; appointment.

SUPREME COURT.

David Lewis Cobb, reporter of the decisions, August 1; appointment.

PROVINCES.

AGUSAN.

Frederick Johnson, governor, August 20; appointment.
Frederick Lewis, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Bukidnon, August 20; appointment.
Jose de la Rama, fiscal, October 1; appointment.
Lot D. Lockwood, provincial treasurer, Agusan, October 7; appointment.

ALBAY.

Juan Vysintuan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guinobatan, August 27; appointment revoked.
Jesus Anson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guinobatan, August 27; appointment.
Florentino Leonardo, justice of the peace, Bato, October 5; appointment.
Emeterio Lopez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ligao, October 30; resignation.
Simeon Riosa, justice of the peace, Caramoan, December 14; resignation.
Bonifacio Magdaraog, justice of the peace, Caramoan, December 14; appointment.
Camilo Rubio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caramoan, December 14; appointment.
Vicente Tuason, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ligao December 20; appointment.
Luis Thomas, member of provincial board, December 29, 1906; appointment.
Angel Roco, justice of the peace, Albay, February 5; resignation.
Felix Samson, justice of the peace, Albay, February 15; appointment.
Clarence MacDonald, acting provincial treasurer, March 27; designation.
Juan de la Providencia, justice of the peace, Calolbon, March 14; resignation.
Mariano Solano, justice of the peace, Calolbon, March 14; appointment.
Pedro Clemeña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiwi, March 14; resignation.
Bernardo Tuason, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiwi, March 14; appointment.
Enrique Villareal, justice of the peace, Guinobatan, April 30; resignation.
Macario Mercader, justice of the peace, Guinobatan, April 30; appointment.
Felix Samson, justice of the peace, Albay, April 30; appointment revoked.
Albert E. Somersille, justice of the peace, Albay, April 30; appointment.
Macario Mercader, justice of the peace, Malilipot, April 30; resignation.
Hermogenes Lorenzo, justice of the peace, Malilipot, April 30; appointment.

Ciriaco Loyola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malilipot, April 30; appointment.
Eduardo de Vera, justice of the peace, Pandan, May 6; resignation.
José de Vera, justice of the peace, Pandan, May 6; appointment.
Ignacio Lianko, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tabaco, May 29; resignation.
Ciriaco Loyola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malilipot, June 28; appointment revoked.
Eustaquio Joson, lieutenant-governor of subprovince of Catanduanes, July 6; resignation.
Felipe Usero, lieutenant-governor, Catanduanes, July 31; appointment.
Juan Cabrera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pandan, August 15; resignation.
Julian Ubalde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Virac, August 30; resignation.
Vicente Martillano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Rapu-Rapu, October 4; resignation.
Rufino Martinez, justice of the peace, Libog, October 22; resignation.

AMBOS CAMARINES.

Santiago Guevara, member of the provincial board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.
Engracio B. Imperial, member of the provincial board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.
Manuel Rey, member of provincial board, January 4; appointment.
Salustiano F. Imperial, justice of the peace, Lagonoy, March 16; relieved.
Frank Klar, acting provincial treasurer, March 27; designation.
Pedro Esmeralda, justice of the peace, Lagonoy, April 30; appointment.
Sotero Platon, justice of the peace, Minalabac, May 22; removal.
Francisco Eco, justice of the peace, Paracale, April 30; appointment.
Agripino García, justice of the peace, Siruma, June 8; resignation.
Fulgencio Contreras, fiscal, June 30; resignation.
Manuel Rey, member of provincial board, July 12; resignation.
Felix Canuto, member of provincial board, July 12; appointment.
Baldomero Imperial, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baao, July 20; resignation.
Pablo Buena, auxiliary justice of the peace, Labo, July 25; resignation.
Eusebio Serrano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baao, August 19; appointment.
Agripino Varde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bato, August 20; resignation.
Felix Grageda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bato, August 23; appointment.
Maximino Fraxedes, justice of the peace, Bula, August 16; resignation.
Francisco Velez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Daet, August 19; resignation.
Rafael Sierra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Daet, August 19; appointment.
Mariano Tolentino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gainza, August 29; resignation.
Juan Amador, auxiliary justice of the peace, Goa, August 27; resignation.
Glicerio Villaluz, justice of the peace, Labo, August 30; resignation.
Domingo Suarez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gainza, September 2; appointment.
Damian Español, justice of the peace, Labo, September 2; appointment.
Damian Guzman, auxiliary justice of the peace, Labo, September 2; appointment.
Engracio Imperial, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nueva Caceres, September 5; resignation.
Manuel Imperial, auxiliary justice of the peace, San José, September 4; resignation.
Juan Chaves, justice of the peace, Siruma, September 2; appointment.
Cayetano V. Salinas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iriga, September 18; resignation.
Timoteo Velasco, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, September 16; removal.
Genaro Azcarraga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Buhi, September 25; resignation.
Rafael Serra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Daet, September 23; resignation.
Tomas Alfonso, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, September 20; appointment.
Cipriano Filarca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calabanga, October 4; resignation.

José N. Clemente, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tigaon, October 2; resignation.
Tomas Flordeliza, provincial fiscal, October 24; designation.
Francisco Eco, justice of the peace, Paracale, October 28; resignation.

ANTIQUE.

José Fontanilla, member of board of tax appeals, October 8; resignation.
Sixto Quilino, member of board of tax appeals, October 6; appointment.
Pedro V. Jimenez, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Simon Barcelo, justice of the peace, Bugason, December 14; appointment declined.
Juan Santarromana, justice of the peace, Bugason, December 14; appointment.
Pedro Orquia, justice of the peace, San Remigio, December 14; appointment declined.
Manuel Abanto, justice of the peace, San Remigio, December 14; appointment.
Bernardino Mendoza, justice of the peace, Tibiao, December 14; appointment.
Simplicio Montalvo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tibiao, December 14; appointment.
Pedro V. Jimenez, member of provincial board, May 2; resignation.
Martin Iglesias, member of provincial board, May 2; appointment.
Manuel Palacios, justice of the peace, Culasi, May 20; resignation.
Rafael Apayart, auxiliary justice of the peace, Patnongon, April 30; resignation.
Mariano Salvani, auxiliary justice of the peace, Patnongon, April 30; appointment.
Mariano Kabayo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bugasong, April 30; resignation.
Francisco Tatoy, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bugasong, April 30; appointment.
Juan Sangco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Valderrama, June 6; resignation.
José Fontanilla, justice of the peace, Sibalom, July 11; resignation.
José Alolod, auxiliary justice of the peace, Culasi, September 3; resignation.
Tomas Insular, justice of the peace, Dao, September 3; resignation.
Eulalio Nietes, justice of the peace, San José de Buenavista, September 5; resignation.
Ramon L. Parcon, justice of the peace, Culasi, September 16; appointment.
Fortunato Abiera, justice of the peace, Dao, September 16; appointment.
Juan Vitudio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Valderrama, September 16; appointment.
Ciriaco Ereña, justice of the peace, San José de Buenavista, September 20; appointment.
Catalino Ferranco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pandan, September 27; resignation.
José Yglesias, auxiliary justice of the peace, San José de Buenavista, September 20; resignation.
Isidro Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, San José de Buenavista, September 20; appointment.

BATAAN.

Antonio Yazon, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Claro Pascual, justice of the peace, Orani, December 15; resignation
Maximo Sioco, justice of the peace, Orani, December 15; appointment.
Luis Gonzales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Abucay, January 3; resignation.
Apolinar Gutierrez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Abucay, January 11; appointment.
Esteban Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Orion, June 18; resignation.
Dionisio F. Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Orion, August 19; appointment.
Isabelo Silva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balanga, September 11; resignation.
Francisco Santamaria, provincial fiscal, September 24; designation.
Francisco Santa Maria, fiscal, October 1; appointment.
Victor Macalincag, justice of the peace, Dinalupihan, October 17; removal.

BATANGAS.

William N. Bish, acting provincial treasurer, October 1; designation revoked.
Charles E. Winey, acting provincial treasurer, October 1; designation.
Florencio R. Caedo, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Vicente Paz Rillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balayan, December 14; appointment declined.
Juan Bahia y Leaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balayan, December 14; appointment.
Juan Reyes, justice of the peace, Ibaan, December 14; resignation.
Zusano Montalvo, justice of the peace, Ibaan, December 14; appointment.
Celestino Gutierrez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loboo, December 14; appointment declined.
Fernando Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loboo, December 14; appointment.
Francisco Lejano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nasugbu, December 14; appointment declined.
Marcelo Ermita, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nasugbu, December 14; appointment.
Vicente Caraig, justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, December 14; relieved.
Higino de Villa, justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, December 14; appointment.
Mariano Admana, justice of the peace, Calaca, January 26; relieved.
Enrico Malabanan, justice of the peace, Lemery, January 21; appointment.
Ruperto Venturanza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lemery, January 21; appointment.
Antonio Goyena, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, January 21; appointment.
Edilberto Malabanan, justice of the peace, Talisay, January 21; appointment.
Apolinar Laurel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisay, January 21; appointment.
Eugenio Aranas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, March 20; resignation.
Tomas Cuevas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, March 20; appointment.
Manuel Dedal, justice of the peace, Calaca, April 30; appointment.
Manuel Dedal, justice of the peace, Calaca, July 29; resignation.
Petronilo Macatangay, justice of the peace, Calaca, July 29; appointment.
Ramon Mangubat, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calaca, July 29; appointment.
Ruperto Venturanza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lemery, August 7; resignation.
Francisco Quinio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibaan, September 7; resignation.
Cipriano Buenviaje, justice of the peace, Bauan, September 16; resignation.
Tomas Cuevas, justice of the peace, Bauan, September 16; appointment.
Vicente Cordero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauan, September 16; appointment.
Joaquin Trillanes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibaan, September 16; appointment.
Ruperto Venturanza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lemery, September 16; resignation.
Doroteo I. Medina, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lemery, September 16; appointment.
Higino de Villa, justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, September 19; resignation.
Antonio Goyena, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, September 16; resignation.
Arsenio de Guzman, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, September 16; appointment.
Vicente Mendoza, justice of the peace, Taal, September 18; appointment.
Florentino Collantes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanauan, September 16; resignation.
Ladislao Tapia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanauan, September 16; appointment.
Sofio Alandy, provincial fiscal, September 24; designation.
Teodoro H. Olgado, justice of the peace, Lipa, October 1; resignation.

Santos Lopez, justice of the peace, San Juan de Bocboc, September 25; appointment.
Benito Arcega, justice of the peace, Nasugbu, October 8; resignation.
Benito Africa, justice of the peace, Lipa, October 11; appointment.

BENGUET.

John O. Wagner, acting provincial governor, December 17; designation.
C. W. Olson, acting provincial treasurer, March 12; designation.
C. W. Olson, treasurer, April 25; appointment.

BOHOL.

Claudio Ramirez, member of the provincial board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.
Timoteo Oppus, member of provincial board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.
Pablo D. Daral, justice of the peace, Albuquerque, November 1; appointment.
Carlos Tungol, auxiliary justice of the peace, Albuquerque, November 1; appointment.
Pablo Castro, justice of the peace, Anda, November 1; appointment.
Lucio Felisarta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Anda, November 1; appointment.
Pedro Omila, justice of the peace, Antequera, November 1; appointment.
Anacleto Balabis, auxiliary justice of the peace, Antequera, November 1; appointment.
Timoteo Oppus, justice of the peace, Baclayon, November 1; appointment.
Ricardo Loza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baclayon, November 1; appointment.
Manuel Diamante, justice of the peace, Balilihan, November 1; appointment.
Francisco Racho, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balilihan, November 1; appointment.
Antonio Tiongco, justice of the peace, Batuan, November 1; appointment.
Apolonio Sumapong, auxiliary justice of the peace, Batuan, November 1; appointment.
Marcial Baquial, justice of the peace, Bilar, November 1; appointment.
Isidro Anub, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bilar, November 1; appointment.
Manuel Miñosa, justice of the peace, Calape, November 1; appointment.
Fernando Bismonte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calape, November 1; appointment.
Ceferino Aparici, justice of the peace, Candijay, November 1; appointment.
Patricio G. Cubelo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candijay, November 1; appointment.
Luis Bayao, justice of the peace, Carmen, November 1; appointment.
Modesto Luengas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Carmen, November 1; appointment.
Leocadio Mahinay, justice of the peace, Corella, November 1; appointment.
Macario Sinahon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Corella, November 1; appointment.
Emiliano Campos, justice of the peace, Cortes, November 1; appointment.
Eugenio Hangad, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cortes, November 1; appointment.
Telesforo Loquillano, justice of the peace, Dauis, November 1; appointment.
Severino Calrin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dauis, November 1; appointment.
Juliano Magdales, justice of the peace, Dimiao, November 1; appointment.
Catalino Sale, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimiao, November 1; appointment.
José Baza, justice of the peace, Duero, November 1; appointment.
Benigno Sale, auxiliary justice of the peace, Duero, November 1; appointment.
Juan Cadiz, justice of the peace, Garcia-Hernandez, November 1; appointment.
Gabriel Ranario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Garcia-Hernandez, November 1; appointment.
Alipio Libres, justice of the peace, Guindulman, November 1; appointment.
Isidro Ranario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guindulman, November 1; appointment.
Hermogenes Torrefranca, justice of the peace, Inabanga, November 1; appointment.

Irieno Torres, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inabanga, November 1; appointment.

Pastor Abrasi, justice of the peace, Jagna, November 1; appointment.

Demetrio Gabiola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jagna, November 1; appointment.

Santiago Rosagaran, justice of the peace, Jetafe, November 1; appointment.

Maximo Torreon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jetafe, November 1; appointment.

Nicolás Clarin, justice of the peace, Loay, November 1; appointment.

Ambrosio Sandubal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loay, November 1; appointment.

Gregorio Rayo, justice of the peace, Loboc, November 1; appointment.

Desiderio Berhay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loboc, November 1; appointment.

Marcelo Sabaricos, justice of the peace, Loon, November 1; appointment.

Victoriano Mejorada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loon, November 1; appointment.

Tomas Botil, justice of the peace, Mabini, November 1; appointment.

Leopoldo Bernales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mabini, November 1; appointment.

Jacinto Valles, justice of the peace, Maribojoc, November 1; appointment.

Timoteo Forenas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Maribojoc, November 1; appointment.

Albino Arcamo, justice of the peace, Panglao, November 1; appointment.

Liberato Estoquia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panglao, November 1; appointment.

Florencio Guatno, justice of the peace, Sevilla, November 1; appointment.

Juan Baquial, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sevilla, November 1; appointment.

Quintin Parojinog, justice of the peace, Sierra-Bullones, November 1; appointment.

Macario Atup, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sierra-Bullones, November 1; appointment.

Fernando Rocha, justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, November 1; appointment.

Miguel Parras, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, November 1; appointment.

Eufemio Mumar, justice of the peace, Talibon, November 1; appointment.

Rosendo E. Alonso, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talibon, November 1; appointment.

Antonio Cahilog, justice of the peace, Valencia, November 1; appointment.

Luciano Lagahit, auxiliary justice of the peace, Valencia, November 1; appointment.

Pastor Abrau, justice of the peace, Jagna, November 1, 1906; appointment.

Alejandro Pastor, justice of the peace, Tubigon, December 12; appointment.

Macario Lumain, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tubigon, December 12; appointment.

Ruperto Gabiola, justice of the peace, Ubay, December 12; appointment.

Nicanor Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ubay, December 12; appointment.

Macario Sarmiento, member of provincial board; appointment effective January 1, 1907.

Manuel Diamante, justice of the peace, Balilihan, January 11; resignation.

Macario Sarmiento, member of provincial board, February 5; appointment canceled.

Manuel Miñoza, justice of the peace, Calape, February 5; resignation.

Manuel Miñoza, member of provincial board, February 5; appointment.

John W. Hunter, provincial treasurer, February 27; appointment.

Bonifacio Calope, justice of the peace, Balilihan, June 29; appointment.

Dionisio de la Serna, justice of the peace Calape, June 29; appointment.

Fernando Rocha, justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, June 29; resignation.

Servando Matiga, justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, June 29; appointment.

Eugenio Hangad, justice of the peace, Cortes, August 6; resignation.

Leopoldo A. Bernales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mabini, August 27; resignation.

Ambrosio Sandoval, auxiliary justice of the peace, Laoay, September 6; resignation.

Ruperto Gabiola, justice of the peace, Ubay, September 6; resignation.

Gregorio Rayo, justice of the peace, Loboc, September 21; resignation.
Miguel Parras, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagbilaran, September 28; resignation.
Luis Bagao, justice of the peace, Carmen, October 2; resignation.
Demetrio Cabiola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jagna, October 10; resignation.
Catalino Caseñas, justice of the peace, Jagna, October 17; resignation.
Manuel Miñosa, member of provincial board, October 28; resignation.

BULACAN.

Nemesio Delfin Santiago, auxiliary justice of the peace, Polo, October 18; appointment revoked.
Melecio Hernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Polo, October 18; appointment.
Pedro Gallardo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, November 9; resignation.
Mateo Mendoza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, November 9; appointment.
Miguel Siojo, justice of the peace, San Miguel, December 13; relieved.
Hermógenes Reyes, member of provincial board, January 11; appointment.
Basil G. Butler, acting provincial treasurer, January 25; designation.
Basil G. Butler, acting provincial treasurer, January 1; designation.
Hermógenes Reyes, member of provincial board, February 18; resignation.
Lucio Maniquis, justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 15; appointment.
Dámaso Sempio, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 15; resignation.
Rafael David, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 15; appointment.
Domingo Tomacruz, justice of the peace, Hagonoy, February 27; appointment.
Buenaventura Nazario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hagonoy, February 27; appointment.
Ambrosio Delgado, member of provincial board, July 16; appointment.
Inocencio M. Delgado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paombong, July 20; resignation.
Felix Cabasal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paombong, July 20; appointment.
Alfonso Nuke, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calumpit, August 6; resignation.
Vicente Torres, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calumpit, September 20; appointment.
Epifanio de los Santos, fiscal, October 1; appointment.
Carlos Morelos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bulacan, October 7; resignation.
Silvino Lopez Jesus, justice of the peace, Calumpit, October 10; resignation.
Rafael David, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Miguel, October 10; resignation.

CAGAYAN.

Crescencio V. Masigan, register of deeds, September 15; office abolished; duties performed by provincial treasurer.
Teodoro Valeria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, October 18; appointment revoked.
Hipolito Madamba, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, October 18; appointment.
Pio Fajardo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Basco, October 20; resignation.
Santiago Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Claveria, October 18; resignation.
Vicente Tasis, auxiliary justice of the peace, Claveria, October 18; appointment.
Antonio Carag, member of provincial board, November 16; appointment.
Juan C. Castillejos, justice of the peace, Basco, November 15; resignation.
Vicente Barsana, justice of the peace, Basco, December 14; appointment.
Harry S. Hodgson, acting provincial treasurer, March 4; relieved.
Thomas R. Manus, acting provincial treasurer, March 4; designation.
Thomas R. Manus, acting treasurer, May 15; designation.
Blas Villamor, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Apayao, May 14; appointment.
Manuel Littaua, justice of the peace, Camalaniugan, May 16; removal.
Mariano Canillas, justice of the peace, Alcala, June 11; resignation.

Hipolito Madamba, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, June 7; resignation.
Vicente Babaran, justice of the peace, Enrile, June 8; resignation.
Pablo Guzman, governor, July 3; resignation.
Antonio Carag, governor, July 3; appointment.
George P. Banner, treasurer, July 2; appointment.
Gabriel Lasam, justice of the peace, Solana, July 10; resignation.
Esteban Quinto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuguegarao, July 11; resignation.
Federico Comin, justice of the peace, Mauanan, July 18; resignation.
Tomas Pacion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Piat, July 29; resignation.
Agustin Peñaflor, justice of the peace, Iguig, August 15; resignation.
Constantino Lasam, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gattaran, September 5; resignation.
Luis Aguilar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lal-lo, September 6; resignation.
Dalmacio Guillermo, justice of the peace, Peña Blanca, September 6; resignation.
Fructuoso Santo Tomas, justice of the peace, Piat, September 7; resignation.
Tomas Penetrante, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iguig, September 10; resignation.
Antonio Carag, justice of the peace, Tuao, September 28; resignation.
Vicente Nepomuceno, October 1; appointment.

CAPIZ.

Juan Fagtanac, justice of the peace, Dumalag, December 11; relieved.
Marciano Borromeo Yusay, provincial fiscal, January 1; appointment.
José Altavas, member of provincial board, January 4; appointment.
Martin Fabregar, justice of the peace, Dumalag, January 21; appointment.
Hermogenes Kapunan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jamindan, January 25; resignation.
Gabriel Lumaqui, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jamindan, January 21; appointment.
Damaso Faeldonea, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dumalag, February 27; appointment.
Juan Andaya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mambusao, February 27; resignation.
Diego Ticar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mambusao, February 27; appointment.
José Altavas, member of the provincial board, March 13; resignation.
George P. Banner, provincial treasurer, March 19; appointment.
José Hernandez, member of provincial board, March 19; appointment.
Aquilino Villagarcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iuisan, March 25; resignation.
Alejandro Balgos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panay, April 13; resignation.
Fabio Pelayo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibahay, April 26; resignation.
Catalino Solidum, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibahay, May 13; appointment.
Francisco Andrada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iuisan, May 6; appointment.
Luis Yrada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malinao, May 6; resignation.
Doroteo Imperial, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malinao, May 6; appointment.
Juan Oquendo, justice of the peace, New Washington, May 13; resignation.
Ramon Fuentes, justice of the peace, New Washington, May 13; appointment.
Filemon Legaspi, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panay, May 13; appointment.
Juan Delfin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panitan, June 8; resignation.
Natalio Pasis, justice of the peace, Pilar, July 1; resignation.
Francisco Sanz, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Romblon, July 9; appointment.
Joseph W. Crow, acting treasurer, July 11; designation.
Vicente Magallanes, justice of the peace, Nabas, July 12; resignation.
Antonio Belo, justice of the peace, Panay, June 29; resignation.
Santiago Bellosillo, justice of the peace, Panay, June 29; appointment.
Longinos Peralta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dao, August 29; resignation.

Manuel Rabino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cajidiocan, October 4; resignation.

Tiburcio Dadivas, justice of the peace, Panitan, October 29; resignation.

CAVITE.

Wenceslao Viniegra, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco de Malabon, December 14; resignation.

Domingo Colmenar, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco, de Malabon, December 14; appointment.

Agrifino Javier, justice of the peace, Bacoor, December 20; appointment.

Elias Guinto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacoor, December 20; appointment.

Catalino Nicolas, member of provincial board, December 29, 1906; appointment.

Eugenio Arnedo, register of deeds, July 3; resignation.

Francisco Santamaria, examiner of titles, July 13; designation.

Daniel Tirona, register of deeds, July 13; designation.

Emiliano T. Tirona, auxiliary justice of the peace, August 7; resignation.

Braulio Alejo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Naic, August 7; resignation.

Nazario Belmonte, justice of the peace, Santa, August 8; resignation.

Catalino Nicolas, member of the provincial board, August 31; resignation.

Anastasio Pingson, member of provincial board, September 13; designation.

Valentin Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cavite, September 20; appointment.

Domingo Colmenar, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco de Malabon, September 27; resignation.

Manuel Angeles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Corregidor, October 4; temporary disqualification.

Pantaleon Garcia, justice of the peace, Imus, October 8; resignation.

Pedro Laviña, justice of the peace, Silang, October 4; resignation.

José M. Angulo, justice of the peace, Noveleta, October 3; resignation.

Maximino Trias, justice of the peace, Noveleta, October 3; appointment.

Simeon Toledo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco de Malabon, October 1; appointment.

Francisco Santa Maria, fiscal, October 1; appointment.

Numeriano Salazar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Indang, October 11; resignation.

Constancio Topacio, justice of the peace, Imus, October 11; appointment.

Antonio Ramos, justice of the peace, Silang, October 5; appointment.

CEBU.

Tranquilino Ruiz, justice of the peace, Alegria, January 21; appointment.

Carlos Tomaquinto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alegria, January 21; appointment.

Simeon Nengasca, justice of the peace, Aloguinsan, January 21; appointment.

Salvador Parás, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aloguinsan, January 21; appointment.

Felix Noel, justice of the peace, Asturias, January 21; appointment.

Severino Sevilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Asturias, January 21; appointment.

Ananias Pio, justice of the peace, Balamban, January 21; appointment.

Filomeno Narvios, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balamban, January 21; appointment.

Juan Villarreal, justice of the peace, Boljo-on, January 21; appointment.

Victoriano Villanueva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Boljo-on, January 21; appointment.

Adriano Enriquez, justice of the peace, Carcar, January 21; appointment.

Leocadio Marcenilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Carcar, January 21; appointment.

Marcelo Semense, justice of the peace, Catmon, January 21; appointment.

Simplicio Nuñeza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catmon, January 21; appointment.

Gregorio Bajarias, justice of the peace, Dalaguete, January 21; appointment.

Hilarion Buenconsejo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dalaguete, January 21; *appointment.*

Augustin Tito, justice of the peace, Danao, January 21; appointment.

Gervasio Gandiongco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Danao, January 21; appointment.

Vicente Segovia, justice of the peace, Dumanjug, January 21; appointment.

Eladio Alpuerto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dumanjug, January 21; appointment.

Gabino Cingco, justice of the peace, Malabuyoc, January 21; appointment.

Pedro Limbaga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malabuyoc, January 21; appointment.

Marcelino Echaves, justice of the peace, Mandaue, January 21; appointment.

Andres Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mandaue, January 21; appointment.

Victor Tumalac, justice of the peace, Medellin, January 21; appointment.

Arsenio Climaco, member of the provincial board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.

Dionisio Jakosalem, member of the provincial board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.

Dionisio Jakosalem, member of board of tax appeals, November 26; resignation.

Dionisio Jakosalem, member of provincial board, November 19; appointment.

Tomas Alonso, member of board of tax appeals, December 13; appointment.

Lorenzo Albarracin, justice of the peace, Argao, December 18; appointment.

Cornelio Minosa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Argao, December 18; appointment.

Esteban Gonzaga, justice of the peace, Badian, December 18; appointment.

Eugenio Divinagracia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badian, December 18; appointment.

Fortunato Villaseran, justice of the peace, Bantayan, December 18; appointment.

Felizberto Escario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bantayan, December 18; appointment.

Miguel Abad, justice of the peace, Barili, December 18; appointment.

Mariano Abad del Pilar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Barili, December 18; appointment.

José Briz, justice of the peace, Bogo, December 18; appointment.

Teodorico Rodriguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bogo, December 18; appointment.

Ciriaco Distora, justice of the peace, Borbon, December 18; appointment.

Florentino Montebon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Borbon, December 18; appointment.

Fabio Buot, justice of the peace, Carmen, December 18; appointment.

Juan Singson, justice of the peace, Cebu, December 18; appointment.

José Vaño, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cebu, December 18; appointment.

Mariano Cirico, justice of the peace, Ginatilan, December 18; appointment.

Esteban Ybo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ginatilan, December 18; appointment.

Marcelo Pilapil, justice of the peace, Liloan, December 18; appointment.

Rafael Jumapao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Liloan, December 18; appointment.

Antorico Cañares, justice of the peace, Minglanilla, December 18; appointment.

José Lim, auxiliary justice of the peace, Minglanilla, December 18; appointment.

Aurelia, Pareja, justice of the peace, Opon, December 18; appointment.

Silvino Cusip, auxiliary justice of the peace, Opon, December 18; appointment.

Vicente Mansueto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Medellin, January 21; appointment.

Melecio Lambo, justice of the peace, Moalbual, January 21; appointment.

Brigido Gaco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Moalbual, January 21; appointment.

Filomeno Chiong, justice of the peace, Naga, January 21; appointment.

Vicente Tolentino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Naga, January 21; appointment.

Andres Completo, justice of the peace, Oslob, January 21; appointment.

Andres Luna, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oslob, January 21; appointment.

Hugo Torres, justice of the peace, Pilar, January 21; appointment.

Teodorico Nepomuceno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pilar, January 21; appointment.

Martin Cerna, justice of the peace, Pinamungajan, January 21; appointment.

Francisco Enriquez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pinamungajan, January 21; appointment.

Elias Rosal, justice of the peace, Samboan, January 21; appointment.

Julio Mascardo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Samboan, January 21; appointment.

Simeon Olofernes, justice of the peace, San Francisco, January 21; appointment.

Mateo Campus, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Francisco, January 21; appointment.

Vicente Abad, justice of the peace, San Remigio, January 21; appointment.

Victorio Sinuning, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Remigio, January 21; appointment.

Joaquin Ilustrisimo, justice of the peace, Sibonga, January 21; appointment.

Rufino Reynes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sibonga, January 21; appointment.

Carlos Arpon, justice of the peace, Tabogon, January 21; appointment.

Vicente Berenguel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tabogon, January 21; appointment.

Luis Hermosa, justice of the peace, Talisay, January 21; appointment.

Gaspar Gerali, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisay, January 21; appointment.

Bonifacio Alburo, justice of the peace, Toledo, January 21; appointment.

José Rodriguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Toledo, January 21; appointment.

Higino Brigoli, justice of the peace, Tuburan, January 21; appointment.

Tivez Gallardo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuburan, January 21; appointment.

Lucas Martinez, justice of the peace, Tudela, January 21; appointment.

Isidro Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tudela, January 21; appointment.

Simeon Nengasca, justice of the peace, Aloguisan, July 10; resignation.

Sergio Osmeña, governor, July 24; resignation.

Eugene Garnett, acting governor, July 24; designation.

Dionisio Jakosalem, provincial governor, July 31; designation.

Leoncio Alburo, member of the provincial board, July 31; designation.

Pacifico V. Gonzaga, justice of the peace, Badian, August 20; resignation.

Fabio Buot, justice of the peace, Carmen, October 3; resignation.

Marcelo Pilapil, justice of the peace, Liloan, October 3; resignation.

Valentin Cerna, justice of the peace, Pinamungajan, October 3; resignation.

Gervasio P. Gandiongko, auxiliary justice of the peace, Danao, October 7; resignation.

Victor Tumulac, justice of the peace, Medellin, October 9; resignation.

Higino R. Brigoli, justice of the peace, Tuburan, October 7; resignation.

Bernardo Basan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Carmen, October 30; resignation.

ILOILO.

Sabas Solinap, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, October 18; appointment revoked.

Alejo Alingio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, October 18; appointment.

Juan de Leon, member of provincial board, December 29; appointment.

F. M. Cull, acting provincial treasurer ,January 21; designation canceled.

W. W. Barclay, acting provincial treasurer, January 21; designation.

Leoncio Melocoton, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, January 19; resignation.

Manuel Casten, justice of the peace, Buenavista, January 18; relieved.

Ignacio Ramos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oton, January 25; resignation.

Sinforoso Cadiz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oton, January 21; appointment.

Francisco Diocson, justice of the peace, Arevalo, February 21; resignation.

Cornelio Chaves, justice of the peace, Arevalo, February 21; appointment.

Pablo Varona, auxiliary justice of the peace, Arevalo, February 21; appointment.

Cristeto Gonora, justice of the peace, Buenavista, February 21; appointment.
Francisco Gotera, justice of the peace, Guimbal, April 18; resignation.
Charles C. McLain, treasurer, April 30; removal.
Juan de Leon, member of provincial board, June 14, resignation.
José Lopez Vito, member of the provincial board, June 28; appointment.
Exequiel Estepar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Passi, June 26; resignation.
Miguel Gomarino, justice of the peace, Guimbal, June 29; appointment.
Nicolas Cambronero, justice of the peace, Leon, August 21; resignation.
Fred. L. Wilson, treasurer, August 30; appointment.
Cornelio Chaves, justice of the peace, Arevalo, September 3; resignation.
Norberto Girado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guimbal, September 4; resignation.
Gregorio Pedrola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabatuan, October 2; resignation.
Raymundo Canillas, justice of the peace, Leon, September 25; appointment.
Fernando Avanceña, justice of the peace, Arevalo, October 1; appointment.

ILOILO.

Ruperto Montinola, fiscal, October 31; resignation.

ILOCOS NORTE.

Baldomero P. Evangelista, justice of the peace, Laoag, December 1; resignation.
Pancracio Adiarte, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Celestino Peralta, acting provincial secretary, December 15; designation.
Antonio Adiarte, justice of the peace, Laoag, December 14; appointment.
Casimiro Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Batac, January 11; appointment canceled.
Fernando Quiaoit, auxiliary justice of the peace, Batac, January 11; appointment.
Daniel Apostol, justice of the peace, Batac, March 22; resignation.
Fernando Quiaoit, justice of the peace, Batac, April 30; appointment.
Sabas S. Ventura, auxiliary justice of the peace, Batac, April 30; appointment.
Antonio Diaz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paoay, June 25; resignation.
Ciriaco Aguirre, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasuquin, June 25; resignation.
Domingo Caluya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Piddig, September 2; resignation.
Canuto Madamba, auxiliary justice of the peace, Piddig, September 2; appointment.
Antonio Garalde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangui, September 10; resignation.
Andres Lazo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacarra, September 26; resignation.
Policarpo Soriano, provincial fiscal, October 3; resignation.
Juan Aguda, 2°, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasuaquin, October 1; appointment.
Manuel Aquino, justice of the peace, Piddig, October 10; removal.
Esteban Lagasca, justice of the peace, Piddig, October 11; appointment.
Timoteo Rabago, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangui, October 1; appointment.
Marcos Navarro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paoay, October 1; appointment.

ILOCOS SUR.

Leonard G. Dawson, acting provincial treasurer, December 27; designation.
Cornelio Querubin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bucay, January 3; resignation.
Andres Bernardez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bucay, January 3; appointment.
Mariano Torrijos, justice of the peace, Bangued, February 12; appointment.
Claude D. Upington, provincial treasurer, February 27; appointment.
Rufino Viloria, justice of the peace, Narvacan, March 11; appointment.
Julian Bernal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Narvacan, March 11; appointment.
Ramon G. Tolentino, justice of the peace, Magsingal, March 25; resignation.

Vicente Singson Encarnación, fiscal, March 19; resignation.
Luis Encarnación, fiscal, March 19; appointment.
Juan Valera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangued, March 19; appointment.
Elias Guerrero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lapog, April 26; resignation.
Angel Talavera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, May 13; resignation.
Mariano Aquino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lapog, May 6; appointment.
Leon Guerrero, justice of the peace, Magsingal, April 30; appointment.
Justo Tolentino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Magsingal, April 30; appointment.
Pedro Festejo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Lucia, May 6; resignation.
Claro Ridad, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Lucia, May 6; appointment.
Cosme Manzano, justice of the peace, Tagudin, June 14; resignation.
José M. Valle, register of deeds, July 8; resignation.
Fernando Ferrer, register of deeds, July 15; designation.
Luis Encarnación, examiner of titles, July 15; designation.
León T. Cordero, justice of the peace, Narvacan, February 4; resignation.
Buenaventura Belmonte, justice of the peace, Santa, August 14; appointment.
Hilarion Yadao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sinait, August 23; resignation.
Rosauro Agbayani, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sinait, August 23; appointment.
Tomas Advincula, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa, August 26; appointment.
Sotero Serrano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Vigan, August 28; resignation.
Elias P. Abaya, justice of the peace, Vigan, September 3; resignation.
Andres Bernardez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bucay, September 10; resignation.
Tranquilino Batoon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bucay, September 12; appointment.
Esteban Paredes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, September 20; appointment.
Severino Sebastian, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, September 27; resignation.
Anacleto Calip, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santiago, September 27; resignation.
Gregorio Miranda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santiago, October 1; appointment.
Valeriano Lalin, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, October 29; resignation.

ISABELA.

Irineo Komoseng, justice of the peace, Ilagan, October 29; resignation.
Marciano Salinas, justice of the peace, Ilagan, December 15; appointment.
Alberto Paggao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ilagan, December 15; appointment.
Luis F. Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, December 14; appointment declined.
Valeriano Esguerra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, December 14; appointment.
Domingo Damatan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cauayan, January 30; resignation.
Miguel Unsen, provincial treasurer, February 27; appointment.
Tomás Gollayan, member of provincial board, March 15; appointment.
Antonio Caulan, justice of the peace, Palanan, March 29; appointment.
Marciano Salinas, justice of the peace, Ilagan, September 3; resignation.
Vicente Nepomuceno, fiscal, October 1; appointment.
Juan Amistad, justice of the peace, Tumauini, October 4; resignation.

LA LAGUNA.

Numeriano Bonifacio, member of board of tax appeals, October 2; resignation.
German Magpily, member of board of tax appeals, October 1; appointment.
Marcos Paulino, member of provincial board, November 16; appointment.
Thomas Embry, justice of the peace, Los Baños, December 14; resignation.
Juan Cordova, justice of the peace, Los Baños, December 14; appointment.
Nicasio C. Villegas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Los Baños, December 14; resignation.

Mariano Marfori, auxiliary justice of the peace, Los Baños, December 14; appointment.

Crispin Oben, justice of the peace, Pagsanjan, January 19; resignation.

Francisco Amante, justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, January 21; appointment.

Anastasio Olivares, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, January 21; appointment.

Juan F. Alvarez, justice of the peace, San Pablo, February 15; resignation.

Segundo Abrera, justice of the peace, San Pablo, February 15; appointment.

Juan Quesada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paete, April 30; resignation.

Manuel Madrigal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paete, April 30; appointment.

Sinforoso Gomez, justice of the peace, Pagsanjan, April 30; appointment.

Felix Dollosa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Majayjay, April 30; resignation.

Andres Tuviera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Majayjay, April 30; appointment.

Basilio Aguinaldo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, April 30; resignation.

David Zaballa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, April 30; appointment.

Mariano G. Oliva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calauan, June 8; resignation.

Mariano Marfori, auxiliary justice of the peace, Los Baños, June 19; resignation.

Francisco Amante, justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, June 18; resignation.

Higinio Benitez, fiscal, July 15; resignation.

Oscar Soriano, fiscal, July 16; appointment.

Andres Galena, justice of the peace, Lumban, October 2; resignation.

Anastasio T. Olivares, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, October 2; resignation.

Marcos Badiola, justice of the peace, Lilio, October 4; resignation.

Fausto Daduroy, justice of the peace, Lumban, October 3; appointment.

Abraham de Guia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pangil, October 11; resignation.

Cirilo Guevara, justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, October 4; appointment.

Perfecto Dimaguila, justice of the peace, Lilio, October 5; appointment.

Manuel Madrigal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paete, October 25; resignation.

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

W. F. Hale, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Kalinga, May 14; appointment.

Juan Dacio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagudin, July 12; resignation.

Walter F. Hale, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Amburayan, September 3; designation.

Eulalio Valdes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagudin, September 12; appointment.

LEYTE.

Rafael Martinez, member of board of tax appeals, October 3; resignation.

Valeriano Velarde, member of board of tax appeals, October 3; appointment.

Pablo Dapitan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Almeria, October 18; appointment, vice Felix Victorioso, who has declined the appointment.

Joaquin Canals, justice of the peace, Baybay, October 18; appointment, vice Domingo Torres, who has declined the appointment.

Ricardo Ponce, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baybay, October 18; appointment, vice Joaquin Canals, appointed justice of the peace.

Vicente Navales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inopacan, October 18; appointment, vice Feliciano Bismar, resigned.

Emilio Velasco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Naval, October 18; appointment.

Anastasio Veloso, justice of the peace, San Ricardo, October 18; appointment, vice Eugenio Torralba, deceased.

Mariano Cabilte, justice of the peace, Sogod, October 18; appointment.

Gregorio Leviste, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sogod, October 18; appointment.
Dionisio Zabalsa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hilongos, December 5; appointment revoked.
Francisco Enage y Abella, member of provincial board, February 12; appointment.
Catalino Tarcela, auxiliary justice of the peace, Abuyog, March 1; appointment revoked.
Espiridion Verra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Abuyog, March 11; appointment.
Patricio Peñas, justice of the peace, Barugo, June 29; resignation.
José Avestruz Astorga, justice of the peace, Barugo, June 29; appointment.
Felipe Suarez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Inopacan, June 29; appointment.
Manuel Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palompon, July 15; resignation.
Edward H. Jennings, acting governor, July 18; designation.
Eleuterio Pil, auxiliary justice of the peace, Matalom, July 18; appointment.
Vicente Diaz, provincial governor, Tacloban, August 7; designation.
Francisco Enage y Abella, member of provincial board, September 9; resignation.
Cornelio Manalo, justice of the peace, Alangalang, September 12; resignation.
Domingo de Veyra, justice of the peace, Alangalang, September 12; appointment.
Eugenio Brillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tacloban, September 18; resignation.
Eduardo Enage, auxiliary justice of the peace, Maasin, September 23; resignation.
Estanislao Piczon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hindang, October 1; resignation.
Silverio Zamora, justice of the peace, Ormoc, October 10; resignation.
Ricardo Ponce de Leon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baybay, October 24; resignation.
Pedro A. Pacaña, justice of the peace, Caibiran, October 18; resignation.
Simeon Bardillon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dagami, October 22; resignation.
Inocentes Villafior, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinunanga, October 22; resignation.
Godofredo Lago, auxiliary justice of the peace, Leyte, October 23; resignation.
Ruperto Oddo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Isidro, October 22; resignation.
Antonio T. Lopez, justice of the peace, Tolosa, October 24; resignation.
Carlos Victorino, justice of the peace, Ormoc, October 11; appointment.

MINDORO.

William O. Smith, acting supervisor-treasurer, December 5; relieved.
Fred Goble, acting supervisor-treasurer, December 5; designation.
Sofio Alandy, fiscal, October 1; appointment.

MISAMIS.

Nicolas Capistrano, member of provincial board, January 1, 1907; appointment.
Apolinar Cabibil, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oroquieta, January 18; resignation.
Pedro Rodrigo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oroquieta, January 21; appointment.
Nicolas Capistrano, member of provincial board, May 7; resignation.
Anselmo Bernad, justice of the peace, Misamis, June 14; resignation.
Francisco Soriano, fiscal, June 27; resignation.
José de la Rama, fiscal, July 13; appointment.
William M. Gracey, acting treasurer, July 25; designation.
William M. Gracey, provincial treasurer, July 31; appointment.
Celedonio R. Gonzales, justice of the peace, Misamis, August 23; appointment.
Tiburcio K. Soriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Misamis, August 23; appointment.
Tomas Pecho, justice of the peace, Dinagat, August 12; removal.
Jose de la Rama, fiscal, October 1; appointment.
Ponciano Maturan, justice of the peace, Jimenez, October 4; resignation.

Arcadio Pader, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisayan, October 23; resignation.

Martin Uabe, auxiliary justice of the peace, Initao, October 31; resignation.

Manuel Magno, justice of the peace, Jimenez, October 5; appointment.

Felix Aranas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mambajao, October 25; resignation.

MOBO.

Richard Campbell, attorney, appointment effective upon Attorney John E. Springer's assumption of the duties of the office of judge of the court of first instance for the fourteenth judicial district.

Ignacio Ortuoste, justice of the peace, Cotabato, September 22; resignation.

A. McClellan, justice of the peace, Padada; appointment effective from date of qualification.

José Francisco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Parang; appointment effective from date of qualification.

E. A. Harwart, justice of the peace, Margosa Tubig, December 6; resignation.

Dalmacio Papa, justice of the peace, Cotabato, December 14; appointment.

Richard Campbell, acting examiner of titles, December 20, 1906; designation.

J. M. Browne, justice of the peace, Lamitan, January 3; appointment canceled.

Lieut. Harold H. Johnson, P. C., justice of the peace, Tucuran, January 16; appointment canceled.

Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, U. S. Army, justice of the peace, Malabang, February 4; resignation.

Karl D. Klemm, justice of the peace, Malabang, February 27; appointment.

Florentino L. Reyes, justice of the peace, Dapitan, June 3; resignation.

Sixto Hamoy, justice of the peace, Dapitan, June 3; appointment.

Damaso Suazo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Davao, June 3; resignation.

Ricardo Pelayo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Davao, June 3; appointment.

James M. Love, jr., justice of the peace, Lanao, July 20; resignation.

L. J. Mygatt, justice of the peace, Parang, July 16; resignation.

Jesse Gaston, justice of the peace, Dansalan, Lanao district, August 19; appointment.

Perfecto Antonio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mati, August 14; resignation.

Ignacio Masankay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mati, August 14; appointment.

NUEVA ECIJA.

Juan Enriquez, justice of the peace, Talavera, November 24; relieved.

Petronilo Reyes, justice of the peace, Talavera, December 14; appointment.

Francisco Morales y Magat, member of provincial board, February 12; appointment.

Santiago Lucero, provincial fiscal, February 15; appointment.

Nicolas del Rosario, justice of the peace, Cabanatuan, March 20; resignation.

Antonio Jimenez, justice of the peace, Cabanatuan, March 20; appointment.

Tomas Maddela, acting secretary-treasurer, July 6; designation.

Isauro Gabaldon, governor; resignation effective on qualification of successor.

Marcelino Roque, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aliaga, June 29; resignation.

Felino Cajocom, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aliaga, June 29; appointment.

Juan Nilo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Licab, June 29; resignation.

Eusebio Cabanding, auxiliary justice of the peace, Licab, June 29; appointment.

Sixto Viterbo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talavera, July 12; resignation.

Manuel Tinio, governor, July 15; appointment.

Juan Valino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talavera, July 18; appointment.

Irineo de Guzman, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabanatuan, July 29, resignation.

Catalino Yap, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabanatuan, July 29; appointment.

José Villajuan, justice of the peace, Pantabangan, August 9; resignation.

Francisco Villajuan, justice of the peace, Pantabangan, August 9; appointment.

Buenaventura Tabing, justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, September 9; resignation.

Paulo Medina, justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, September 9; appointment.

Regino Vigilia, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, September 12; resignation.

Andres de Ocampo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, September 12; appointment.

Felino Cajucom, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aliaga, September 20; appointment revoked.

José Moreno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aliaga, September 20; appointment.

Santiago Lucero, fiscal, October 1; appointment.

Andres de Ocampo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Juan de Guimba, October 4; resignation.

Francisco Morelos y Magat, member of the provincial board, October 19; resignation.

Benito Natividad, member of the provincial board, October 19; resignation.

NUEVA VISCAYA.

Levi E. Case, justice of the peace, Quiangan, August 23; appointment.

Capt. Levi E. Case, acting provincial governor, October 9; designation.

Tomas Maddela, secretary-treasurer, November 1; designation.

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

José Robles, justice of the peace, Binalbagan, October 18; appointment, vice Severo Abeto, who has declined the appointment.

Ramon de la Paz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binalbagan, October 18; appointment, vice Alipio Gernalin, who has declined the appointment.

Dimas Lagtapon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinigaran, October 18; appointment, vice Ramon Gorres, who has declined the appointment.

Isabelo Labaro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Murcia, October 18; appointment, vice Ceferino Domingo Lim, resigned.

Felix Montinola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Saravia, October 19; resignation.

Ines Alcala, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sararia, October 19; appointment.

Sinforoso Arceo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Victorias, October 18; appointment, vice Gervasio Ascalon, who has declined the appointment.

Leandro Locsin, member of provincial board, December 6; appointment.

Dimas Lagtapon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinigaran, February 13; appointment canceled.

Roque Hontiveros, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinigaran, February 13; appointment.

Cornelio de la Rama, justice of the peace, Murcia, February 15; resignation.

Catalino Sales, justice of the peace, Murcia, February 15; appointment.

Isabelo Lavaro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Murcia, February 15; appointment canceled.

José Benares, auxiliary justice of the peace, Murcia, February 15; appointment.

Ines Alcala, auxiliary justice of the peace, Saravia, February 13; appointment canceled.

Justo Cuaycong, auxiliary justice of the peace, Saravia, February 13; appointment.

Julio Hernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Silay, February 19; resignation.

Julius S. Reis, provincial treasurer, March 31; resignation.

Edward A. McCreary, provincial treasurer, March 27; appointment.

Mariano Hilado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Silay, March 20; appointment.

Vicente S. Locsin, justice of the peace, La Carlota, March 19; resignation.

Angel Araneta, justice of the peace, La Carlota, March 19; appointment.

Marcelo Baldera, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Carlota, March 19; appointment.

Silverio Vicente, justice of the peace, San Carlos, April 17; relieved.

José V. L. Gonzaga, justice of the peace, Bacolod, July 31; resignation.

José Villadelgado, justice of the peace, Bacolod, July 31; appointment.

Julian Segovia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bago, September 3; resignation.

Filemon Corral, auxiliary justice of the peace, Villadolid, October 21; resignation.

ORIENTAL NEGROS.

Jesus Montenegro, justice of the peace, Ayuquitam, October 22; appointment.

Prudencio Villamil, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ayuquitam, October 22; appointment.

Lorenzo Ausejo, justice of the peace, Bacong, October 22; appointment.

Melchor Tale, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacong, October 22; appointment.

Emilio Teves, justice of the peace, Bais, October 22; appointment.

Antonio Siguenza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bais, October 22; appointment.

Benito Elnar, justice of the peace, Dauin, October 22, appointment.

Tiburcio Elumir, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dauin, October 22; appointment.

José Saavedra, justice of the peace, Dumaguete, October 22; appointment.

Froilan Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dumaguete, October 22; appointment.

Henry Gardener, justice of the peace, Guijulngan, October 22; appointment.

Augustin Soledad, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guijulngan, October 22; appointment.

Harry Lee Brown, justice of the peace, Larena, October 22; appointment.

Dionisio Samson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Larena, October 22; appointment.

José Zacarias, justice of the peace, Lazi, October 22; appointment.

Canuto Miquiabes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lazi, October 22; appointment.

Catalino Mariño, justice of the peace, Luzuriaga, October 22; appointment.

Antonio Jumanug, auxiliary justice of the peace, Luzuriaga, October 22; appointment.

Juan Gadeane, justice of the peace, Siaton, October 22; appointment.

Antonio Ragudo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Siaton, October 22; appointment.

Lupo Cavilte, justice of the peace, Siquijor, October 22; appointment.

Eutiquio Cortes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Siquijor, October 22; appointment.

Felix Barot, justice of the peace, Tanjay, October 22; appointment.

Francisco Romero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanjay, October 22; appointment.

Benito Sanchez, justice of the peace, Tayasan, October 22; appointment.

Filomeno Balsabes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayasan, October 22; appointment.

Juan Edrial, justice of the peace, Tolong, October 22; appointment.

Cipriano Fontbuena, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tolong, October 22; appointment.

Ramon Cuadra, acting provincial secretary, December 17; designation.

Felix Montenegro, member of provincial board, January 1, 1907; appointment.

Leopoldo Rovira, register of deeds, January 23; resignation.

Conrado Barrios, provincial fiscal, February 5; appointment.

Edward A. McCreary, register of deeds, February 6; designation.

Conrado Barrios, examiner of titles, February 6; designation.

Carl T. Nygren, provincial treasurer, March 28; appointment.

Lorenzo Ausejo, justice of the peace, Bacong, March 19; resignation.

Melchor Tale, justice of the peace, Bacong, March 19; appointment.

Juan Veruasa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacong, March 19; appointment.

Francisco Romero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanjay, March 19; appointment revoked.

Cayetano Agir, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanjay, March 19; appointment.

Gonzaga Gonzalez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tolong, May 13; appointment.

Melchor Tale, justice of the peace, Bacong, October 3; resignation.

Juan Gadiani, justice of the peace, Siaton, October 3; resignation.

Benito Sanchez, justice of the peace, Tayasan, October 2; resignation.

Juan Edrial, justice of the peace, Tolong, October 3; resignation.

Benito Elnar, justice of the peace, Dauin, October 7; resignation.

PAMPANGA.

Lope Manankil, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Luis, August 27; resignation.
Marcelino Trinidad, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Luis, August 27; appointment.
Filomeno Leon y Santos, justice of the peace, Angeles, August 27; appointment.
Irineo Abad Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Angeles, August 27; appointment.
Teodoro Morales, justice of the peace, Mabalacat, November 1; appointment.
Fred L. Wilson, provincial treasurer, January 1, 1907; appointment.
Ceferino Joven, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Irineo Abad Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Angeles, December 14; appointment declined.
José Punsalan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Angeles, December 14; appointment.
Marcelino Aguas, justice of the peace, San Fernando, January 25; resignation.
Enrique Macapinlac, justice of the peace, San Fernando, January 21; appointment.
Martiniano Veloso, provincial fiscal, February 15; appointment.
Ramon R. Custodio, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, March 11; resignation.
Teofilo Carpio, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, March 11; appointment.
Zacarias Jimenez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mangaldan, March 29; appointment.
Emilio Dominguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mabalacat, April 24; resignation.
Mariano Punsalang, auxiliary justice of the peace, Apalit, July 2; resignation.
Isidro Vargas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Apalit, July 2; appointment.
Clark James, acting provincial treasurer, August 31; designation.
William W. Barclay, treasurer, September 3; appointment.
Leoncio de Castro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mabalacat, September 2; appointment.
Marcelino Trinidad, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Luis, September 6; resignation.
Mariano Sabado, justice of the peace, Macabebe, September 10; removal.
Diego D. Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candaba, September 20; resignation.
Gregorio Alabado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Candaba, September 20; appointment.
Tiburcio Mercado, justice of the peace, Apalit, October 3; resignation.
Tomas Lasatin, justice of the peace, Mexico, September 30; resignation.
José M. Punsalan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Angeles, October 7; resignation.
Tomas Pacia, justice of the peace, Macabebe, September 30; appointment.
Eduardo Gutierrez David, justice of the peace, Bacolor, October 2; resignation.
Mariano Buyson, justice of the peace, Bacolor, October 2; appointment.
Juan Garcia y Lampa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacolor, October 2; appointment.
Teodoro Morales, justice of the peace, Mabalacat, October 24; disqualification.
Pedro Abad Santos, justice of the peace, San Fernando, October 4; appointment.

PALAWAN.

Marcus Sternberger, deputy of provincial treasurer, September 4; designation.
John T. Clark, secretary-treasurer, appointment effective upon qualification.
Juan Limanag, justice of the peace, Puerto Princesa, October 22; resignation.
Gervasio Buncag, justice of the peace, Cagayancillo, February 1; resignation.

PANGASINAN.

Ignacio Canto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Salasa, November 22; resignation.
Catalino Palisco, member of provincial board, January 1, 1907; appointment.
Mariano Castelo, justice of the peace, Bani, December 14; appointment.

Domingo Ferrer, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Carlos, December 14; resignation.
Vicente Cuevara, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Carlos, December 14; appointment.
Macario Fortich, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fabian, December 26; resignation.
José V. Sison, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fabian, December 26; appointment.
Macario Fortich, justice of the peace, Alava, January 5; appointment.
Macario Rocavo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alava, January 5; appointment.
Emiliano Madrid, justice of the peace, Aguilar, January 5; appointment.
Pedro Quimson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aguilar, January 5; appointment.
Simplicio Sansano, justice of the peace, Balungao, January 5; appointment.
Pascual Dasin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balungao, January 5; appointment.
Filomeno Dioferio, justice of the peace, Natividad, January 5; appointment.
Aureo C. Ylarde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Natividad, January 5; appointment.
Agripino Espino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Salasa, January 5; appointment.
Angel Ungson, justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, January 5; appointment.
Aniceto Ocampo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, January 5; appointment.
Pablo Mejia, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, January 5; appointment.
Eugenio Monar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, January 5; appointment.
Lamberto M. Guzman, justice of the peace, San Manuel, January 5; appointment.
Cristino Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Manuel, January 5; appointment.
Segundo Estaris, justice of the peace, San Jacinto, January 5; appointment.
Juan Ligera, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jacinto, January 5; appointment.
Anastasio Austria, justice of the peace, Urbiztondo, January 5; appointment.
Filomeno Tamondong, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urbiztondo, January 5; appointment.
Catalino Palisoc, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lingayen, January 17; resignation.
Primitivo Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urdaneta, February 27; resignation.
Benito Belmonte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urdaneta, February 27; appointment.
Juan Biason, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mangaldan, March 25; resignation.
Aquilino Banaag, justice of the peace, San Carlos, April 30; resignation.
Catalino J. Palisoc, member of provincial board, May 3; resignation.
Pablo Mejia, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, May 6; resignation.
Nazario del Castillo, member of provincial board, May 13; appointment.
Justo Camero, justice of the peace, Anda, May 6; resignation.
Narciso Pecson, justice of the peace, Anda, May 6; appointment.
Antonio Ungson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lingayen, May 6; appointment.
Pascual Bandong, justice of the peace, San Carlos, May 13; appointment.
Claro Ramirez, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Quintin, May 6; appointment.
Jacinto Braga, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Isidro, June 11; resignation.
Cristino Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Manuel, June 11; resignation.
Deogracias Reyes, justice of the peace, Dagupan, June 18; resignation.
Angel Unson, justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, June 18; resignation.
Gregorio Baradi, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bani, July 12; resignation.
Marcelo Quebral, justice of the peace, Dagupan, June 29; appointment.
Felix Boyero, justice of the peace, Rosales, June 29; resignation.
Pascual Canonizado, justice of the peace, Rosales, June 29; appointment.
Cirilo Braganza, justice of the peace, San Isidro, July 2; resignation.
Romualdo Baraan, justice of the peace, San Isidro, July 2; appointment.

Pedro Padillo, justice of the peace, Santa Maria, June 29; appointment.
Florencio Santamaria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Manaoag, July 19; resignation.
Juan Orlino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bani, July 29; appointment.
Alejandro Garcia, justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, July 29; appointment.
Braulio Evangelista, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Nicolas, August 15; resignation.
Valeriano Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Anda, August 14; appointment.
Pablo Tiong, auxiliary justice of the peace, Manaoag, August 23; appointment.
Timoteo Ancheta, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Manuel, August 14; appointment.
Tomas Tampuya, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Nicolas, August 19; appointment.
Benito Decena, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bautista, September 21; resignation.
Eugenio Munar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, October 2; resignation.

RIZAL.

José Tupas, member of provincial board, appointment effective January 1, 1907.
Felipe Gomez, member of provincial board, January 1, 1907; appointment.
José Tupas, member of provincial board, December 18, 1906; appointment revoked.
Doroteo Cordero, justice of the peace, Caloocan, February 12; appointment.
Pedro Cope, justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, February 27; resignation.
Eusebio Arpilleda, justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, February 27; appointment.
Bartolomé Revilla, fiscal, July 5; resignation.
Eugenio Arnedo, fiscal, July 8; appointment.
Antonio Mateo, justice of the peace, Morong, June 29; appointment.
Honesto Gonzaga, justice of the peace, Taytay, June 29; resignation.
Isaac Garcia, justice of the peace, Taytay, June 29; appointment.
Telesforo Casas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasig, July 20; resignation.
Gregorio C. Concepcion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Taguig, July 31; resignation.
Cipriano Rivera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malabon, August 14; appointment.
Mariano Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasay, August 14; resignation.
Benito Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasay, August 14; appointment.
Fortunato José, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasig, August 23; appointment.
Espiridion Vital, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binangonan, September 9; resignation.
Cayetano San Agustin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binangonan, September 9; appointment.
Melecio Saludes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caloocan, September 9; resignation.
Pedro Mendiola, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caloocan, September 9; appointment.
Arturo Dancel, governor, September 30; resignation.
José Tupas, governor, October 1; appointment.
Eugenio Arnedo, provincial fiscal, October 2; resignation.
Cayetano Sanagustin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binangonan, October 1; resignation.
Julio S. Mateo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, September 28; resignation.
Pastor Asunc on, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanay, October 7; resignation.

ROMBLON.

Hall H. Ewing, acting provincial governor, September 6; designation.
Pablo Madrilejos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badajoz, December 14; resignation.
Pedro Monteza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Badajoz, December 14; appointment.
Ignacio Tirol, auxiliary justice of the peace, Looc, December 14; resignation.

Lucas Marcelo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Looc, December 14; appointment.
Marciano Borromeo Yusay, provincial fiscal, January 1; appointment.
Francisco Sanz, member of provincial board, January 4; appointment.
Pablo Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Romblon, March 19; resignation.
Bonifacio Madrilejos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Romblon, March 19; appointment.
Andres Martinez, justice of the peace, Looc, April 22; relieved.

SAMAR.

Isidro Singson, justice of the peace, Catarman, October 18; appointment, vice Ramon Mendiola, not qualified.
Lope Unay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Catarman, October 18; appointment, vice Green Hatton, who has declined the appointment.
Anselmo Guantic, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gandara, October 18; appointment.
Gomez Montames, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oras, October 18; appointment.
Vicente Jazmines, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Claro Guevara, member of board of tax appeals, January 5; appointment.
Claro Abelgas, justice of the peace, Borongan, February 12; appointment.
Cirilo Andag, auxiliary justice of the peace, Borongan, February 13; appointment canceled.
Mateo Quemada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Borongan, February 13; appointment.
Arthur G. Whittier, provincial treasurer, February 26; resignation.
Harry S. Hodgson, provincial treasurer, February 27; appointment.
George Curry, governor, May 20; resignation.
John B. Murphy, governor, May 21; appointment.
Esperidión R. Paredes, justice of the peace, Bobon, June 29; appointment.
Bernardino Evangelista, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bobon, June 29; appointment.
Damian Pomasen, justice of the peace, Dolores, June 29; appointment.
Paulo Crisologo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dolores, June 29; appointment.
Enrique Lagrimas, justice of the peace, Laoang, July 19; resignation.
Bonifacio Peñaflor, justice of the peace, San Antonio, June 29; appointment.
Geronimo Graga, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Antonio, June 29; appointment.
Antones Pombo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Julian, June 29; appointment.
Licerio Adedillo, justice of the peace, Sulat, June 29; appointment.
Simeon Operario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sulat, June 29; appointment.
Basilio Felices, justice of the peace, Tarangnan, June 29; appointment.
Clemente Merida, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarangnan, June 29; appointment.
Anastacio Pido, justice of the peace, Calbayog, June 29; resignation.
Rafael Munoz, justice of the peace, Calbayog, June 29; appointment.
Simon Tan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbayog, June 29; appointment revoked.
Leopoldo Rono, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbayog, June 29; appointment.
Isidro Singson, justice of the peace, Catarman, June 29; resignation.
Hilarion Daza, justice of the peace, Catarman, June 29; appointment.
Mariano Jazmin, justice of the peace, Pambujan, June 29; resignation.
Pedro de la Cruz, justice of the peace, Pambujan, June 29; appointment.
E. G. Carey, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pambujan, June 29; appointment revoked.
Lorenzo Grancairo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pambujan, June 29; appointment.
Espiridion Zeta, justice of the peace, Santa Rita, July 20; appointment.
Marcelo Lacambra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, July 20; appointment.
Vicente Jazmines, member of provincial board, September 26; resignation.
Ramon Munoz, member of provincial board, September 26; designation.
Paulo Ramirez, justice of the peace, Santo Nino, September 20; resignation.
Basilio Tafalla, justice of the peace, Santo Nino, September 20; appointment.

Pedro Abanador, justice of the peace, Balangiga, October 2; resignation.
Lazaro Cuyco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lavezares, October 10; resignation.
Lucio Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lavezares, October 10, appointment.
Melecio Almazan, justice of the peace, Allen, October 21; resignation.
Placido Z. Tabunda, justice of the peace, Basey, October 24; resignation.
Apolinario Macabasag, justice of the peace, Guiuan, October 2; resignation.
José Basa, justice of the peace, Guiuan, October 2; appointment.
Joaquin Adigue, justice of the peace, Taft, October 23; resignation.
Ciriaco Ras, justice of the peace, Oquendo, October 28; resignation.
Roman Ergo, justice of the peace, Palapag, October 29; resignation.
Fernando Opinion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palapag, October 29; resignation.

SORSOGON.

Ciriaco Lebitana, auxiliary justice of the peace, Castilla, August 30; appointment.
Cirilo Jimenez, member of provincial board, December 12; appointment.
Aguedo Victor, justice of the peace, Mandaon, January 25; resignation.
Perfecto Asuero, justice of the peace, Mandaon, January 21; appointment.
R. S. Van Valkenburg, acting provincial treasurer, March 14; designation.
Cirilo Jiminez, justice of the peace, Bacon, March 16; resignation.
Vicente de Vera, justice of the peace, Sorsogon, April 17; resignation.
Andres Gimeno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bulan, May 8; removal.
Bernabe Flores, justice of the peace, Sorsogon, April 30; appointment.
José Largo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimasalang, May 6; resignation.
Mateo Almario, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimasalang, May 6; appointment.
Victoriano Mori, auxiliary justice of the peace, Placer, April 30; resignation.
Miguel Cartagena, auxiliary justice of the peace, Placer, April 30; appointment.
Isabelo Barredo, justice of the peace, San Pascual, May 13; appointment.
Ciriaco Gonzales, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pascual, May 13; appointment.
Ciriaco Lebitania, auxiliary justice of the peace, Castilla, June 6; resignation.
Ramon Marcaida, auxiliary justice of the peace, Uson, August 15; resignation.
Marcos Acuesta, justice of the peace, Cataingan, August 30; resignation.
Cirilo Jimenez, member of provincial board, September 4; resignation.
Bernabe Flores, member of provincial board, September 4; designation.
Getulio Escurel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gubat, September 5; resignation.
Eugenio Obsum, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sorsogon, September 6; resignation.
Lino Alindogan, justice of the peace, Juban, September 13; resignation.
Apolinar Judit, auxiliary justice of the peace, Magallanes, October 2; resignation.
Antonio Rosero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Masbate, October 2; resignation.

SORSOGON—SUBPROVINCE OF MASBATE.

Joaquin M. Bayot y Zurbito, lieutenant-governor, September 29; resignation.
Isabelo Burdeus, lieutenant-governor, October 6; appointment.
Valentin Caperiña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aroroy, October 2; appointment revoked.
Eugenio Andaya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aroroy, October 2; appointment.
Januario Letada, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jacinto, October 2; appointment revoked.
Juan Cantillet, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jacinto, October 2; appointment.

SURIGAO.

Francisco Soriano, provincial fiscal, Misamis and Surigao, October 1; *appointment.*
Felix Farolan, acting provincial secretary, September 21; designation.

Anselmo Reyes, member of provincial board, January 4; appointment.
Isidro Montilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Butuan, January 11; appointment canceled.
Fortolino Conde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Butuan, January 11; appointment.
Fernando Nazareno, justice of the peace, Hinatuan, January 11; appointment canceled.
Modesto Raura, justice of the peace, Hinatuan, January 11; appointment.
Simeon E. Trillo, justice of the peace, Butuan, May 24; removal.
Romualdo Flores, justice of the peace, Talacogon, May 6; appointment revoked.
Antero Osin, justice of the peace, Talacogon, May 6; appointment.
Anselmo Reyes, member of provincial board, June 18; resignation.
Francisco Soriano, fiscal, June 27; resignation.
José de la Rama, fiscal, July 13; appointment.
Hilarion Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tandag, September 28; resignation.
José de la Rama, fiscal, October 1; appointment.
Trinidad Salas, justice of the peace, Gigaquit, October 28; resignation.

TARLAC.

Melecio Cojuangco, member of provincial board; appointment effective January 1, 1907.
Santiago Lucero, provincial fiscal, February 15; appointment.
José Peña, auxiliary justice of the peace, Camiling, February 27; resignation.
Tranquilino Pagarigan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Camiling, February 27; appointment.
Miguel Catajan, justice of the peace, La Paz, March 19; appointment.
Moyses de Jesus, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, March 19; appointment.
Victoriano Tañedo, justice of the peace, Tarlac, April 9; relieved.
Pablo M. Timbol, auxiliary justice of the peace, Concepción, April 30; resignation.
Martin Punu, auxiliary justice of the peace, Concepción, April 30; appointment.
Ponciano Bundalian, justice of the peace, Tarlac, April 30; appointment.
Ambrosio Rigor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Victoria, June 15; resignation.
Melecio Cojuangco, member of provincial board, July 5; resignation.
Silvino Isla, member of provincial board, July 8; appointment.
Miguel Katahan, justice of the peace, La Paz, June 29; resignation.
Silvestre Talon, justice of the peace, La Paz, June 29; appointment.
Felipe Duque, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paniqui, June 29; resignation.
Silvino Coramen, auxiliary justice of the peace, Paniqui, June 29, appointment.
Juan Aquino, justice of the peace, Pura, July 2; resignation.
Basilio Santiago, justice of the peace, Pura, July 2; appointment.
Mariano Cancio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pura, July 2; resignation.
Serapio Tejada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pura, July 2; appointment.
Anastasio de Jesus, auxiliary justice of the peace, Victoria, June 20; appointment.
Modesto Yumul, justice of the peace, Concepción, July 2; appointment.
Martin Punu, auxiliary justice of the peace, Concepción, July 2; appointment revoked.
Rufino Lulu, auxiliary justice of the peace, Concepción, July 2; appointment.
Moises de Jesus, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, August 7; resignation.
Engracio Castañeda, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Pax, August 7; appointment.
Sinfroso San Pedro, acting provincial treasurer, August 31; designation.
Isidro Herrera, member of the provincial board, August 28; resignation.
Silvestre Talon, justice of the peace, La Paz, September 18; resignation.
Alfredo Martinez, justice of the peace, La Paz, September 20; appointment.
Santiago Lucero, fiscal, October 1; appointment.

TAYABAS.

Juan Nieva, member of board of tax appeals, October 8; resignation.
Juan Carmona, member of board of tax appeals, October 5; appointment.
Pedro Victoria, justice of the peace, Gumaca, October 5; appointment.

Domingo Lopez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayabas, December 20; appointment canceled.
Vicente Ragudo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayabas, December 20; appointment.
Pedro Cantos, justice of the peace, Tiaong, February 27; resignationa.
Eulalio Abania, justice of the peace, Tiaong, February 27; appointment.
Pedro Mercado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alabat, April 30; resignation.
Emilio Sanchez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alabat, April 30; appointment.
José Barcelona, justice of the peace, Lucena, May 6; resignation.
Gabriel Cord, justice of the peace, Lucena, May 6; appointment.
Sancho Aguirre, justice of the peace, Mulanay, May 13; resignation.
Alejandro Tesalona, justice of the peace, Mulanay, May 13; appointment.
Mamerto Ojeda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mulanay, May 13; appointment.
Apolonio Girang, justice of the peace, Sampaloc, May 13; appointment.
Vivencio Lorenzo, justice of the peace, Pitogo, May 13; resignation.
Casimiro Manuel, justice of the peace, Pitogo, May 13; appointment.
Eulalio Jimenez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, June 14; resignation.
Evaristo Maneja, justice of the peace, Torrijos, June 19; resignation.
James B. Green, acting governor, July 18; designation.
Alfredo de Castro, provincial governor, August 1; designation.
Juan Nieva, lieutenant-governor, subprovince of Marinduque, August 14; appointment.
Maximo Palomares, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz; August 19; appointment.
Lazaro Roldan, justice of the peace, Torrijos, August 19; appointment.
Primitivo San Agustin, justice of the peace, Tayabas, September 4; resignation.
Tomas R. Umali, member of provincial board, September 10; designation.
Agustin Caparros, justice of the peace, Alabat, September 21; resignation.
Narciso Alifio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Boac, September 18; resignation.
Vicente Ragudo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayabas, September 18; resignation.
Eulalio Abania, justice of the peace, Tiaon, September 21; resignation.
Domingo Arce, justice of the peace, Alabat, September 25; appointment.
Eulalio Abania, justice of the peace, Tiaon, September 25; resignation.
Eulalio Recto, justice of the peace, Tiaon, September 25; appointment.
Vicente Atienza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiaon, September 25; resignation.
Pedro Masancay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiaon, September 25; appointment.
Luciano Mapaye, justice of the peace, Atimonan, October 4; resignation.
Bonifacio Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pagbilao, October, 30; removal.

LA UNION.

Andres Asprer, member of provincial board, January 1, 1907; appointment.
Carlos Maglaya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aringay, June 10; resignation.
Joaquin Baltazar, fiscal, June 27; appointment.
Andres Asprer, member of provincial board, July 11; resignation.
Juan Floresca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauang, July 11; resignation.
Pio Ancheta, member of provincial board, July 17; appointment.
Calixto Calica, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bauang, July 29; appointment.
Pedro Masancay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiaon, September 25; appointment.
Silverio Hernandez, justice of the peace, Bacnotan, September 26; resignation.
Pio Perlas, justice of the peace, Bacnotan, September 30; appointment.
Tranquilino Orden, justice of the peace, Balaoan, October 17; resignation.

ZAMBALES.

W. A. Williams, acting member of the provincial board, October 13; *designation.*
Juan Rodriguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Marcelino, October 18; *resignation.*

Alfonso Manuel, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Marcelino, October 18; appointment.
Gabriel Alba, provincial governor, vice Juan Manday, deceased.
Leonardo F. Barreto, justice of the peace, Subic, December 26; resignation.
José Imperial, justice of the peace, Subic, December 26; appointment.
Vicente Camara, member of provincial board, January 4; appointment.
José Orozco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Botolan, April 30; resignation.
Juliano Crispin, auxiliary justice of the peace, Botolan, April 30; appointment.
Simeon Villanueva, justice of the peace, San Narciso, May 6; resignation.
Simeon Marañon, justice of the peace, San Narciso, May 6; appointment.
Antonio Barretto, justice of the peace, Botolan, June 29; resignation.
Francisco Lesaca, justice of the peace, Botolan, June 29; appointment.
José Imperial, justice of the peace, Subig, August 19; resignation.
José Orozco, justice of the peace, Subig, August 19; appointment.
Vicente Camara, member of provincial board, September 26; resignation.
Epifanio A. Raymundo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Olongapo, September 24; resignation.

LIST OF NOTARIES PUBLIC IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907.

CITY OF MANILA.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Thos. D. Aitken		Dec. 31, 1908
Justo Alonso		Do.
José Arnaiz		Do.
Leodegario Azarraga		Do.
Enrique Barrera y Caldes		Do.
Enrique N. Barretto		Do.
Hartford Beaumont		Do.
Amos G. Bellis		Do.
J. F. Boomer		Do.
Pablo Borbon		Do.
W. H. Bishop		Do.
G. E. Campbell		Do.
Manuel Camus		Do.
Fernando de la Cantera		Do.
Marcelo Caringal		Do.
Juan Cervania		Do.
Myron H. Chandler		Do.
Antonio Constantino		Do.
Nazario Constantino		Do.
Rafael Corpus		Do.
Leon W. Denison		Do.
Florencio G. Diez		Do.
Ramon Diokno		Do.
Francisco Dominguez		Do.
Alfredo Egea		Do.
Mariano Escueta		Do.
F. C. Fisher		Do.
Thomas R. Flack		Do.
Paul F. Foss		Do.
Charles H. Fullaway		Do.
Claudio Gabriel		Do.
A. R. Gard		Do.
Manuel G. Gavieres		Do.
José Generoso		Do.
Teodoro Gonzalez		Do.
J. Courtney Hixson		Do.
Cayetano Hipolito		Do.
Vicente Ilustre		Do.
Frank B. Ingersoll		Do.
Trinidad Icasiano		Do.
Alfred B. Jones		Do.
Gerónimo José		Do.
Gregorio E. José		Do.
Thomas E. Kepner		Do.
Gabriel La O		Do.
Eugenio de Lara		Do.
W. H. Lawrence		Do.
Mariano Legaspi		Do.
Miguel de Leon		Do.
Mariano P. Leuterio		Do.
José Lopez y Lizó		Do.
Charles A. Low		Do.
Hipólito Magsalin		Do.
Fernando Manikis		Do.
Valentin Manlapus		Do.
Basilio R. Mapa		Do.
José M. de Marcaida		Do.
Fermin Mariano		Do.
Emilio Martinez Llanos		Do.
Herbert D. Gale		Do.
Geo. N. Hurd		Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

CITY OF MANILA—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
José M. Memije		Dec. 31, 1908
Mariano Monroy		Do.
Roberto Moreno		Do.
John J. Mueller		Do.
Ramon Muyot		Do.
C. W. Ney		Do.
Jesús Obieta		Do.
C. W. O'Brien		Do.
Antonio M. Opisso		Do.
Pedro G. Paraiso		Do.
Juan M. Paterno		Do.
James J. Peterson		Do.
Aniceto Reyes		Do.
Claro Reyes		Do.
Modesto Reyes		Do.
Pacifico Reyes		Do.
Santiago D. Reyes		Do.
Eulogio Ricafort		Do.
Pedro Ricafort		Do.
William Robertson		Do.
Francisco de P. Rodreda		Do.
Joaquin Rodriguez Serra		Do.
José M. Rosado		Do.
Arcadio del Rosario		Do.
Ramon del Rosario		Do.
Robert C. Round		Do.
Buenaventura Reyes		Do.
Luciano de la Rosa		Do.
Alejandro Saenz		Do.
Ramon Salinas		Do.
Melecio Saludes		Do.
Matias Sanchez		Do.
José Santiago		Do.
Ambrosio Santos		Do.
Vicente Santos		Do.
Antonio Sanz		Do.
Catalino Sevilla		Do.
Francisco Sevilla		Do.
Chas. A. Smith		Do.
Eber G. Smith		Do.
G. L. Solignac		Do.
Josué Soncuya		Do.
Oscar Soriano		Do.
Ramon Sotelo		Do.
Malcolm D. Stuart		Do.
José Syyap		Do.
Luis. P. Torres		Do.
Manuel Torres		Do.
Emiliano Tria Tirona		Do.
Tomas M. Tuason		Do.
W. M. Tutherly		Do.
Frederick G. Waite		Do.
Thomas Cary Welch		Do.
D. R. Williams		Do.
Jos. N. Wolfson		Do.
Wallace L. Wright		Do.
Ramon Zaldarriaga		Do.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

Felix Samson	Albay	Dec. 31, 1908
Mariano Serrano	do	Do.
Francisco Duca	Bacacay	Dec. 31, 1907
Mariano Barateta	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Potenciano Vergara	Bato	Dec. 31, 1907
Deogracias Belmonte	Calolbon	Do.
Domingo Samson	Camalig	Dec. 31, 1908
Isidoro Alejo	Daraga	Dec. 31, 1907
Tomás Lorayes	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Martin Ofrasio	Guinobatan	Do.
Ceferino M. Villareal	do	Do.
Enrique Villareal	do	Do.
Gervacio Macalla	Jovellar	Dec. 31, 1907
Robert E. Manly	Legaspi	Do.
Geo. L. Armstrong	do	Do.
Bronte M. Aitkins	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Leonard S. Goddard	do	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Eugenio de Leoz	Legaspi	Dec. 31, 1908
Eduardo Martínez	Libog	Dec. 31, 1907
Pedro Sapalicio	Libon	Do.
Felix Maronilla	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Paulino Pulvinar	Ligao	Dec. 31, 1907
Francisco Querol	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Potenciano Villareal	Malinao	Dec. 31, 1907
Mariano Arteta	Manito	Do.
Luis Romano	Oas	Dec. 31, 1908
Pascual Sierra	do	Do.
Marcelo Recuenco	do	Do.
José de Vera	Pandan	Dec. 31, 1907
Joaquin Sarte	Polangui	Do.
Cipriano Elona	Rapu-Rapu	Dec. 31, 1908
Arthur S. Allan	Tabaco	Dec. 31, 1907
Mariano Riosa	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Domingo C. Diaz	do	Do.
José Riosa	Tiwi	Do.
Silvino Brimbuela	Virac	Dec. 31, 1907
Juan Aguilar	Viga	Do.

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

Felix Grajeda	Bato	Dec. 31, 1908
Eustaquio Villablanca	Caramoan	Do.
Ignacio Fernandez	Daet	Do.
Ramon Pimentel	do	Do.
Charles W. Carson	do	Jan. 1, 1908
José N. Garchitorena	Goa	Dec. 31, 1908
Adriano Pajarillo	Indan	Do.
Domingo de la Puente	Iriga	Do.
Pablo Buena	Labo	Do.
Esteban Mendoza	Lagonoy	Do.
Antonio Peredo	Libmanan	Do.
Juan Foliente	Nabua	Jan. 1, 1909
Tomás Flordeliza	N. Caceres	Dec. 31, 1908
Silverio Cecilio	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Francisco Eco	Paracale	Dec. 31, 1908
Pablo Venida	do	Do.
Feliz Canuto	Pili	Do.
Juan A. Garchitorena	Sagnay	Do.
Lamberto San Felipe	do	Do.
Juan Carrascoso	Buhi	Do.
Higino Rodriguez	San José	Do.
Merchor Macalalad	San Vicente	Do.
Pedro Perez	Tigaon	Do.
José Robles	Tinambac	Do.
Reymundo Miranda	Pamplona	Do.

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

Mariano Dioso	Culasi	Jan. 1, 1909
Ramón Villareal	Laua-an	Jan. 1, 1908
Pedro Gella	Pandan	Jan. 1, 1909
Ramón Manzanilla	Patnongon	Do.
Nicolás Tomas	S. José de Buenavista	Do.
Nicolás Tordecillas	Sibalom	Do.
Erasmo Tolentino	Tibiao	Do.

PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

Leonardo Ganzon	Abucay	Jan. 1, 1909
Exequiel Robles	Bagac	Do.
Hermógenes Marco	Balanga	Do.
Isabelo H. del Pilar	do	Do.
Sixto R. Hipolito	Dinalupihan	Do.
Hermógenes Tantiangco	do	Do.
Paulino Socco	do	Do.
Victor Macalincag	do	Do.
Pedro Yaneza	Mariveles	Do.
Ramón Duran	Moron	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BATAAN—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Irineo Zialcita	Orani	Jan. 1,1909
Crispulo Consunji	do	Do.
Dionisio Reyes	Orion	Do.
Pedro Tuason	do	Do.
Guillermo Tiambing	do	Do.
Porifirio Rivera	do	Do.
Teodoro San José	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

Vicente Almanzor	Bálayan	Dec. 31,1908
Julian Calzado	do	Do.
Lorenzo Ermita	do	Do.
Francisco Macalaguim	do	Do.
Melecio Arceo	Batangas	Do.
Francisco Arda	do	Do.
Primitivo Calao	do	Do.
Ramón Canet	do	Do.
Sisenando Ferriols	do	Do.
Agapito Hilario	do	Do.
Lee Rogers	do	Do.
Máximo Sarmiento	do	Do.
Wenceslao Trinidad	do	Do.
Eugenio Aranas	Bauan	Do.
Tomás Cuevas	do	Do.
José M. Cusi	do	Do.
Isabelo de Gracia	do	Do.
Luciano Tunaya	do	Do.
Enrique Halili	do	Do.
Agripino Agoncillo	Calaca	Do.
Manuel Macatangay	do	Do.
Marcelino Cuevas	Cuenca	Do.
Angel Perez	Ibaan	Do.
Telesforo Semira	do	Do.
Gilberto H. Banaua	Lemery	Do.
Perpetuo Joya	do	Do.
Agaton Leonor	do	Do.
Doroteo I. Medina	do	Do.
Enrico Malabanan	do	Do.
Benito Africa	Lipa	Do.
Marciano Arguelles	do	Do.
Gregorio Catigbac	do	Do.
José A. Luz	do	Do.
Vicente Roxas	do	Do.
Francisco Alix	Nasugbú	Do.
Leon Magtibay	Rosario	Do.
Isabelo Zuño	do	Do.
Pablo Hocbo	San José	Do.
Melecio Bolaños	San Juan de Bocboc	Do.
Timoteo Coronel	do	Do.
Jacinto Meer	Santo Tomás	Do.
Juan Muñoz	do	Do.
Raymundo Almanzor	Taal	Do.
Cornelio Mendoza	do	Do.
Francisco Malabanan	Talisay	Do.
Nepomuceno Malabanan	do	Do.
Potenciano Villegas	do	Do.
Cayetano Laurena	Tanauan	Do.
José Trinidad	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

Vincente Balpiedad	Baguio	Jan. 1,1909
George L. Chauvin	do	Jan. 1,1908
George H. Guerdrum	do	Oct. 26,1908

PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

Manuel Espiritu	Loay	Jan. 1,1908
Miguel Parras	Tagbilaran	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BULACAN.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Simon Ramos	Angat	Jan. 1,1909
Melilton Infantado	....do	Do.
Gonzalo Reyes	Baliuag	Do.
Gregorio Ramos	....do	Do.
Joaquin Concha	....do	Do.
Leon Prado	....do	Do.
Juan H. del Pilar	Bocaue	Do.
Ambrosio Delgado	Bulacán	Do.
Francisco Mendoza	Calumpit	Do.
Valentin Tanjutco	Hagonoy	Do.
Buenaventura Nazario	....do	Do.
Sotero Bulaong	Malolos	Do.
Juan Reyes	....do	Do.
Victorino Gatmaitan	....do	Do.
Paulino Reyes	....do	Do.
Ignacio Aniag	....do	Do.
Dalmacio Ferrer	Meycauayan	Do.
Joaquin Villarica	....do	Do.
Ambrosio Marasigan	Paombong	Do.
Albino Borlongan	....do	Do.
Melecio Hernandez	Polo	Do.
Severo Valenzuela	....do	Do.
Felicisimo Bernardino	....do	Do.
Pedro G. Gonzalez	Quingua	Do.
Santiago de Castro	....do	Do.
Vicente Pineda	....do	Do.
Miguel Siojo	San Miguel	Do.
Pedro Samaniego	....do	Do.
Mariano de Jesus	Santa Maria	Do.

PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN.

Emilio Gannaban	Alcala	Jan. 1,1908
Juan Morales Baculi	Amulung	Do.
Fermin Macanaya	Aparri	Do.
Alejandro Alvarado	....do	Do.
Lucas Gonzalo	....do	Jan. 1,1909
Vicente Barsana	Basco	Jan. 1,1908
Tomás Crisostomo	Camalaniugan	Do.
Máximo Frés	Claveria	Do.
Juan Bayucan	Gattaran	Jan. 1,1909
Severino Austriaco	Lal-lo	Jan. 1,1908
W. M. Hawkins	Piat	Do.
Victorino Cumagun	Tuguegarao	Do.
Thos. R. Manus	....do	Do.
Cliff C. Young	....do	Do.

PROVINCE OF CAPIZ.

Flaviano Sitjar	Buruanga	Jan. 1,1908
Gregorio Fuentes	Calibo	Do.
Felix Kimpo	....do	Jan. 1,1909
Pedro Dorado	Capiz	Do.
Rafael Lozada	....do	Do.
José Laserna Barrios	....do	Do.
Fermin Habana	Dao	Jan. 1,1908
Fabio Pelayo	Ibajay	Do.
Ismael Imperial	Malinao	Jan. 1,1909
Francisco Villareal	Mambusao	Jan. 1,1908
Pedro Latalinda	....do	Jan. 1,1909
Simplicio de los Reyes	Nabas	Jan. 1,1908
Máximo M. Meñez	New Washington	Jan. 1,1909
Simplicio Bitoon	Panay	Jan. 1,1908
Juan Delfin	Panitan	Do.
Alfonso Miraflores	Taft	Do.
Arcadio Ibabao	....do	Do.
Tomás Artus	Tapas	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
José Escover	Alfonso	Jan. 1, 1909
Raymundo Jeciel	....do	Do.
Pedro Malinis	Bacoor	Do.
Elias Guinto	....do	Do.
Januario Loyola	Carmona	Do.
José R. de S. Agustin	Cavite	Do.
Valentin Santos	....do	Do.
Teofilo Viado	....do	Do.
José Salamanca	....do	Do.
Ramon Mendoza	....do	Do.
Anastasio Pinzon	....do	Do.
Adriano Arcedera	....do	Do.
Pedro Fragante	....do	Do.
Zacarias Torres	....do	Do.
José I. Pinzon	....do	Do.
Andres T. Tirona	Imus	Do.
Fernando Diocno	Indang	Do.
Fidel Narvaez	Maragondon	Do.
Blas Cena	Nàic	Do.
Ciriaco Nazareno	....do	Do.
Claudio T. Tirona	Noveleta	Do.
Andres Villanueva	....do	Do.
Faustino Odvina	....do	Do.
Hugo Arca	San Francisco de Malabon	Do.
Domingo Colmenar	....do	Do.
Florencio Joya	....do	Do.
Simeon Soriano	....do	Do.
José Kiamzon	Silang	Do.
Engracio Salazar	....do	Do.
Benito Dolorfino	....do	Do.

PROVINCE OF CEBU.

Anselmo Sañiel	Argao	Jan. 1, 1909
Procopio Causin	Barili	Do.
Victorino de la Viña	Bogo	Do.
Florencio Villareal	Boljo-on	Do.
Epifanio Alfafara	Carcar	Do.
Guillermo Bragat	Catmon	Do.
Martin M. Levering	Cebu	Jan. 2, 1909
José A. Clarin	....do	Jan. 1, 1909
Joaquin H. Junquera	....do	Do.
Felix Sevilla y Macan	....do	Do.
Carlos A. Salvador	....do	Do.
Raymundo Enrique	....do	Jan. 2, 1909
Gregorio Corro	Daan Bantayan	Jan. 1, 1909
Tomás Lao	Danao	Dec. 31, 1908
Vicente Segovia	Dumanjug	Jan. 1, 1909
Carlos B. Tomaquin	Malabuyoc	Do.
José Lim	Minglanilla	Do.
Eugenio Apóstol	....do	Do.
Lucio Ruiz	Oslob	Do.
Basilio Canoy	San Fernando	Do.
Angel Casas	San Remigio	Do.
Ruñno Reynes	Sibonga	Do.
Micael Tabotabo	Tuburan	Do.
Tives Gallardo	....do	Do.

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

Simeon Mandac	Batac	Dec. 31, 1908
Joaquin Madamba	Dingras	Do.
Eduardo F. Alba	....do	Do.
David Cleto	Laoag	Dec. 31, 1907
Isaias G. Clemente	....do	Dec. 31, 1908
Iñigo Bitanga	San Miguel	Dec. 31, 1907

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

Simeon Serrano	Cabugao	Dec. 31, 1907
Gregorio Navarro	Narvacan	Do.
P. S. O'Reilly	Vigan	Do.
Rosario Singson	....do	Do.
Severo Rivas	....do	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Marciano Guanko	Arevalo	Dec. 31, 1908
Protestato Malunda	Balasan	Do.
Felix E. Tarrosa	Banate	Jan. 1, 1909
Francisco Balladares	do	Do.
Latino Bañearia	do	Do.
Urbano Dolar	Barotac Nuevo	Dec. 31, 1908
Demetrio Salazar	Buenavista	Do.
Numeriano Alejo	do	Do.
Isidoro Montaño	Cabatuan	Do.
Claro F. Omaña	do	Do.
Venancio Jalon	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Andrés Torreblanca	Guimbal	Dec. 31, 1908
Amando Avanceña	Iloilo	Dec. 31, 1907
Robt. B. Sabin	do	Do.
Juan de Leon	do	Do.
José de la Rama	do	Do.
W. E. Goode	do	Do.
Paulino Borra	do	Do.
Martin Muller	do	Do.
Ceferino Jiz de Ortega	do	Do.
Tiburcio Saenz	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Crisógono Jerreos	do	Do.
José M. Arroyo	do	Do.
Florencio Tarrosa	do	Do.
Aguedo Layson	do	Do.
Damiano Saclauso	do	Do.
José Atadero	do	Do.
José Lopez Vito	do	Do.
Hugo S. Militar	do	Do.
Ramon N. Orozco	do	Do.
E. C. Crick	do	Jan. 1, 1909
José M. Taleon	do	Do.
Cándido Galor	do	Do.
Edilberto Roldan	do	Do.
Ulpiano C. Vergara	do	Do.
Frederico Soler	do	Do.
Cirilo Mapa	do	Do.
Gregorio Yulo	do	Do.
Melecio Montinola	do	Do.
Roque López	do	Do.
Anastasio Villanueva	do	Do.
Doroteo Jereos	do	Do.
Nicolás Jalandoni	do	Do.
J. Benton Clausen	do	Do.
John Boardman, jr	do	Do.
Frank E. Green	do	Do.
J. R. Lewis	do	Do.
Salvador Lizarraga	do	Do.
Martin Tirador	Janiuay	Dec. 31, 1908
Pablo Cartagena	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Crispulo Martinez	Leon	Dec. 31, 1908
Anselmo Nacionales	Miagao	Do.
Feliciano Quidato	do	Do.
Evaristo Zulueta	Oton	Do.
Remigio Novera	do	Do.
Valentin Poral	Pototan	Do.
Bernabé Palacios	do	Do.
Doroteo Ticzón	do	Do.
Ceferino Palabrica	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Ambrosio González	do	Do.
Agustin Piccio	do	Do.
Tomás Sanico	do	Do.
Julian Suelo	Santa Barbara	Dec. 31, 1908
Federico Garcia	do	Do.
Vicente Benedicto	do	Do.
Sabas Solináp	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Daniel Teruel	Sara	Dec. 31, 1907
Arturo de Barceló	do	Do.
Doroteo Villahermosa	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Antero Tamayo	do	Do.
Florencio Taleón	Tigbauan	Do.
Lorenzo Torrilla	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

Aurelio Medel	Ilagan	Jan. 1, 1909

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Pascual Salandanan	Biñan	Jan. 1, 1909
Clemente Carrillo	do	Do.
Felipe del Callar	Cabuyao	Do.
Dominador Delfino	do	Do.
Pablo Hedreyda	Calamba	Do.
Pantaleón Quintero	do	Do.
Ramón Santos	do	Do.
Juan Rillo	do	Do.
Abundio David	do	Do.
Domingo Ramos	Calauan	Do.
Gavino Limcaco	do	Do.
Felipe Mondragón	do	Do.
José Esmilla	Lilio	Do.
Pedro Lavarez	do	Do.
Francisco L. Cruz	Los Baños	Do.
Fernando Quisumbing	do	Do.
Pascual G. Estrada	do	Do.
Basilio Alcántara	Luisiana	Do.
Manuel Tiatco	do	Do.
Ceferino Benitez	do	Do.
Pedro Ibañez	do	Do.
Alejandro Sanchez	Lumban	Do.
Andrés Galema	do	Do.
Mariano Reyes	Mabitac	Do.
Francisco P. Ordoño	Majayjay	Do.
Antonio Escobar	do	Do.
Desiderio Espinosa	do	Do.
Pio Goza	do	Do.
Victorio Crisostomo	Magdalena	Do.
Antonino Guevara	San Pedro Tunasan	Do.
Cecilio Arguelles	Nagcarlan	Do.
Mariano Manalang	do	Do.
Silvestre Suiza	do	Do.
Fortunato Banaag	do	Do.
Vivencio Zolaivar	do	Do.
José Baisas	Paete	Do.
Dámaso A. Esteban	do	Do.
Restituto Egwaras	do	Do.
Pedro A. Sabio	do	Do.
Lorenzo San Luis	Pagsanjan	Do.
Elías Lavadia	do	Do.
Antonio Fabricante	Pangil	Do.
Francisco M. Paterno	do	Do.
Andrés Salazar	do	Do.
Paulino Reyes	do	Do.
Santiago Adre	do	Do.
Catalino Alberto	do	Do.
Roman Martinez	do	Do.
Juan Gonzalez	do	Do.
Fausto Arévalo	do	Do.
Vicente R. Ruíz	Pila	Do.
Lucio Morales	do	Do.
Juan N. Noroña	do	Do.
Anastasio Fule	San Pablo	Do.
José Laserna	do	Do.
Inocentes Martinez	do	Do.
Segundo Abrera	do	Do.
Rufino Flores	do	Do.
Nicólas Ramos	do	Do.
Luis Greñas	do	Do.
Florencio Hernandez	do	Do.
Severino de Guía	do	Do.
Andrés Cornista	do	Do.
Teopisto Alfonzo	do	Do.
Nicasio Capule	do	Do.
José Piñon	do	Do.
Jacinto Peñaflor	do	Do.
Marcos Paulino	do	Do.
Pedro Natividad	Santa Cruz	Do.
Proceso Máximo	do	Do.
Numeriano Bonifacio	do	Do.
Marcelino Valdéz	do	Do.
Manuel Rivera	do	Do.
Patricio Purificación	do	Do.
Manuel Perez	do	Do.
Gregorio Ortañez	do	Do.
Antonio Legaspi	do	Do.
Nicasio José	do	Do.
Teodoro Kalambakal	do	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Julian F. Piñon	Santa Cruz	Jan. 1,1909
Manuel Gonzales	do	Do.
Crisanto de la Fuente	do	Do.
Florencio Manalo	do	Do.
Gaudencio Tesoro	do	Do.
Mariano Endrinal	Santa Rosa	Do.
Aquilino Carvallo	do	Do.
Bonifacio Pagtachan	Siniloan	Do.

PROVINCE OF LA UNION.

Tomás Villanueva	Agoo	Dec. 31,1907
Pio Perlas	Bacnotan	Do.
Tranquilino Orden	Balaoan	Do.
Valentin Ostrea	do	Do.
Esteban Floirendo	Bauang	Do.
Marcos Madarang	Naguilian	Do.
Pio Ancheta	San Fernando	Do.
Agustin Zafra	do	Do.
Juan Lucero	do	Do.
Francisco Salvatera	do	Do.
Ciriaco Olavylez	do	Do.
Bernabe Borja	San Juan	Do.
Marcelino Bejar	Santo Tomas	Do.
Emilio Sison	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

Vicente Tiazon	Abuyog	Jan. 1,1909
Frank Astorga	Alangalang	Do.
Justiniano Urmeneta	Babatungon	Do.
R. Ponce de León	Baybay	Do.
Gabriel Cipriano	Calbiran	Jan. 1,1908
Calixto Llames	Carigara	Jan. 1,1909
Aquilino Mariano	Dagami	Do.
Agapito Bautista	Dulag	Jan. 1,1908
Julio Apolonio	do	Do.
Henry E. Neibert	Jaro	Do.
Donato Zabala	do	Jan. 1,1909
Vicente N. de Veyra	Maasin	Do.
Francisco Enage de Jesus	Naval	Do.
Meliton E. Tan	Ormoc	Do.
José Ballori	Palompon	Do.
Pelagio Pastor	do	Do.
Ladislao Decenteceo	Sogod	Do.
Alipio Ragarit	Tacloban	Jan. 1,1908
Daniel Romualdez	do	Jan. 1,1909
Julian de Veyra	Tanauan	Do.
Pedro A. Villegas	do	Do.
Miguel Romueldez	Tolosa	Do.
Vicente Alvarado	Palo	Do.

PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

Baltazar del Rosario	Calapan	Dec. 31,1908
Enrique Velencia	do	Do.
Deogracias Leyco	Mamburao	Do.
Valerio Leynéz	Naujan	Do.
Alfredo Lardizabal	do	Do.
Vicente Dominguez	Pinamalayan	Do.

PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

Anastacio S. Servillon	Talisayan	Jan. 1,1909

Appointed by juages of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

MORO PROVINCE.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
José Heras	Cotabato	Jan. 1,1909
Sixto Hamoy	Dapitan	Do.
Teodoro Fernandez	Davao	Do.
Mariano Fuentecilla	Isabela de Basilan	Dec. 31,1907
Felipe Fabian	Jolo	Jan. 1,1908
José Francisco	Parang	Do.
Felix Atienza	Zamboanga	Dec. 31,1908
José Barrios	do	Jan. 1,1909
P. J. Moore	do	Do.
Adriano Rodriguez	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA.

Felino Cajucom	Aliaga	Dec. 31,1908
Santiago Diaz	do	Do.
Rafael Estonactor	Bongabon	Do.
Angel Melencio	Cabanatuan	Do.
Roman Valino	do	Do.
Catalino Ortiz	do	Do.
Silvestre Austria	Cuyapo	Do.
Agapito Ramirez	do	Do.
Lucio Gonzales	Gapan	Do.
Silvestre Linsafigan	do	Do.
Cipriano Estrella	Licab	Do.
Eustasio Dimalinat	do	Do.
Bernardino Agustin	do	Do.
Francisco Villajuan	Pantabangan	Do.
Pedro Padilla	Peñaranda	Do.
Demetrio Berin	do	Do.
Juan Pallagod	San Antonio	Do.
Fortunato Jimenez	do	Do.
Rufino Villaruz	San Isidro	Do.
Gabriel Espina	do	Do.
Pedro Carmen	do	Do.
Salvador Relucio	do	Do.
Benito Natividad	do	Do.
Gregorio Jimenez	San José	Do.
Calixto de la Cruz	do	Do.
Fruto Macaranas	do	Do.
Santiago Cudal	San Juan de Guimba	Do.
Marcos Valino	Talavera	Do.
Elias Ferrer	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

Francisco Geolingo	Bacolod	Jan. 1,1908
Ricardo Nolan	do	Do.
Domingo Valderrosa	do	Do.
Timoteo C. Manalo	do	Do.
Horace M. Wood	do	Do.
Fortunato Vadlit	do	Do.
Dámaso Masias	do	Do.
Isabelo García	do	Jan. 1,1909
Melecio Pido	do	Do.
Juan B. Gayatin	do	Do.
Francisco Agravante	do	Do.
José Felix Martinez	do	Do.
Joaquin V. y Fortich	do	Do.
Manuel Fernandez Yanson	do	Do.
Felix W. Labayen	Bago	Jan. 1,1908
Mariano S. García	do	Do.
Rufino E. Advincula	do	Do.
Serafin Regalado	do	Do.
Eugenio Veraguth	do	Do.
Timoteo Robles	do	Do.
Pedro Yulo	Binalbagan	Jan. 1,1909
Cirilo Somontina	Cadiz	Jan. 1,1908
Francisco Abelarde	do	Jan. 1,1909
Eugenio Lucerna	Camayan	Do.
Felix Yorac	Escalante	Jan. 1,1908
Ben A. Johnson	do	Do.
Rufino Pineda	do	Jan. 1,1909
Dimas Lagtapon	Himigaran	Jan. 1,1908
Ludovico Martin	do	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Antipas Vazquez	Hinigaran	Jan. 1,1909
Máximo P. Gonzales	do	Do.
Benito Ponce	Ilog	Jan. 1,1908
Ramon Villavicencio	do	Do.
José Peralta	do	Do.
Martin Gorosin	do	Jan. 1,1909
Andres Paglumutan	do	Jan. 1,1908
Manuel Abello Bayot	Isabela	Do.
Rosauro Barroquiña	do	Jan. 1,1909
Pedro G. Vazquez	Jimamaylan	Jan. 1,1908
Montano Samson	do	Jan. 1,1909
Vicente Lozada	do	Do.
Cornelio Santiago	La Carlota	Jan. 1,1908
Samuel F. Ramos	do	Do.
Mamerto Regis	do	Jan. 1,1909
Custodio Duyungan	Manapla	Jan. 1,1908
Simon Regalado	do	Jan. 1,1909
Vicente Ardosa	do	Do.
Cornelio de la Rama	Murcia	Jan. 1,1908
Eriberto Regalado	do	Do.
Ricardo Perez	do	Do.
Andres Custodio	Pontevedra	Do.
Gil Capadocia	do	Do.
Meliton Garaton	do	Do.
Juan F. Sison	Sagay	Do.
Enrique Catalbas	do	Do.
Angel Puey y del Pino	do	Jan. 1,1909
Agustin Ilagan	San Carlos	Jan. 1,1908
Pablo Cusio	do	Do.
Santiago Función Florino	Saravia	Do.
Santiago J. Reyes	do	Jan. 1,1909
Proceso Concepción	do	Do.
Gerardo Villalobos	Silay	Jan. 1,1908
Ambrosio Araneta	do	Do.
Crescenciano Araneta	do	Do.
Miguel Tionko	do	Do.
Albino Jison	do	Do.
José Lopez Villanueva	do	Do.
Vicente Gamboa	do	Jan. 1,1909
Mariano Hilado	do	Do.
Simeon Ortiz	do	Do.
Arcenio Gamboa	do	Do.
Felipe Tionko	do	Do.
Emiliano R. Lozada	Talisay	Jan. 1,1908
Dalmacio Gestano	Valladolid	Do.
Potenciano Diesto	do	Do.
Isaias Jardeleza	do	Do.
Fernando Mapa	do	Do.
Francisco Infante	do	Jan. 1,1909
Nicomedes Mercolino	do	Do.
Perfecto Garbanzos	do	Do.
Manuel Zaldivar	do	Do.
Esteban Jalandoni	Victorias	Do.

PROVINCE OF PALAWAN.

John R. White	Iwahig	Jan. 1,1909

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

Cayetano Dizon	Angeles	Dec. 31,1908
Florentino Pamintuan	do	Do.
W. Huse Chapman	do	Do.
Cayetano Dalusung	Apalit	Do.
Leon A. Santos	Arayat	Do.
Domingo Kabigting	do	Do.
Macario Sapnu	Bacolor	Do.
Norberto de Jesús	do	Do.
Mariano Buyson	do	Do.
Roman Valdés Angeles	do	Do.
Santiago Cordero	Candaba	Do.
Teodoro Limjoco	do	Do.
Manuel Gatbonton	do	Do.
Juan Juyco	Floridablanca	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Rafael Limson	Guagua	Dec. 31, 1908
Macario Gozum	do	Do.
Santiago Sibug	do	Do.
Macario Julao	do	Do.
Hilarion Bisda	do	Do.
Valentin Arrástia [a]	Lubao	Do.
Ambrosio Gonzalez	do	Do.
José Salgado	do	Do.
Felix Beltran	do	Do.
Carmelino Punsalang	do	Do.
Teodoro Morales	Mabalacat	Do.
Agustin Jaime	Macabebe	Do.
Aquilino Mallari	do	Do.
Cosme García	do	Do.
Tito García	do	Do.
Engracio Alfonso	do	Do.
Venancio A. Reyes	do	Do.
Melecio M. Trinidad	do	Do.
Melquiades Guese	do	Do.
Gabino Sebastian	Magalan	Do.
Conrado Gwekoh	do	Do.
Honorio Meneses	Mexico	Do.
Eduardo Gutiérrez David	San Fernando	Do.
Emiliano Kerr	do	Do.
Ramón Ra. Custodio	do	Do.
Juan Conde	do	Do.
Vicente Limjuco	do	Do.
Estanislao Sánson	do	Do.
Teofilo Carpio	do	Do.
Emilio Alfaro	San Luis	Do.
Petronilo Manansala	do	Do.
Sixto David	Santa Rita	Do.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN.

Julio Español	Agno	Dec. 31, 1907
T. N. Evangelista	do	Do.
Narciso B. Caguioa	Aguilar	Jan. 1, 1909
Epifanio Fernandez	Alaminos	Dec. 31, 1907
Vicente Montemayor	do	Do.
Ciriaco Gasmen	Alcalá	Do.
Agustin C. Grande	do	Do.
Domingo Primicias	do	Do.
Santiago Cobangbang	do	Do.
Guillermo Velasquez	do	Do.
Victorino Peregrino	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Narciso Pecson	Anda	Dec. 31, 1907
Lamberto Soriano	Asingan	Do.
Jorge Martínez	do	Do.
Francisco Cerezo	do	Do.
Placido Ramos	do	Do.
Eriberto Villalón	do	Do.
Moises Malong	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Valentin Angel	do	Do.
Fidel Baclit	do	Do.
Vicente Viljunco	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Sofronio Blando	do	Do.
Lorenzo Baclig	Balungao	Jan. 1, 1909
Mariano Castelo	Bani	Dec. 31, 1907
Marciano de Guzman	Bautista	Do.
Agustin Velasquez	do	Do.
Marciano Fajardo	Bayambang	Do.
Albino E. García	do	Do.
Julian Natividad	Binalonan	Do.
Geminiano Villarin	do	Do.
Marcial Ventura	do	Do.
Victorino Drés	do	Do.
Anselmo Gómez	do	Do.
Cornelio Sarceda	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Fructuoso Cansino	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Saturnino Zárate	Binmaley	Do.
Felix Ferrer	do	Do.
Pedro M. Fernández	do	Do.
Macario Fernandez	do	Dec. 31, 1908

[a] Resigned.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Isabelo Gaerlan	Bolinao	Dec. 31, 1907
Engracio Peña	do	Do.
Mariano A. Mangonon	do	Do.
Paulino Miranda	Calasiao	Do.
Ildefonso Parayno	do	Do.
Rufo Godofredo Crúz	do	Do.
Jorge M. Velasco	do	Do.
Juan Santos	do	Do.
Sotero Macasieb	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Florentino Clemente	do	Do.
Frank H. Stangner	Dagupan	Dec. 31, 1907
Domingo R. Libatón	do	Do.
Marcelo Quebral	do	Do.
Macario Legaspi	do	Do.
Alejandro Bernal	do	Dec. 31, 1908
John Fawcett	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Aguedo Madarang	Infanta	Dec. 31, 1908
Crispulo de la Vega	Lingayen	Dec. 31, 1907
Fernando Castro	do	Do.
Lazaro Pérez	do	Do.
Sinforoso Royeca	do	Do.
Eliseo Jiménez	do	Do.
Benigno Sison	do	Do.
Gil Sevidal	do	Do.
Antonio V. Camagay	do	Do.
Roman Bernabé	do	Do.
Casiano Jiménez	do	Do.
Cirilo Espino	do	Do.
Gregorio Flor Mata	do	Do.
Victor Tomelden	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Mariano Camagay	do	Do.
Doroteo Domantay	Malasiqui	Dec. 31, 1907
Amado Reyes	do	Do.
Francisco Macasieb	do	Do.
Marcelino Lambino	do	Do.
Norberto Quebral	Manaoag	Do.
Proceso Fernández	do	Do.
Silvestre Callao	do	Do.
Alejandro Sevidal	do	Do.
Antonio T. Salcedo	do	Do.
Pedro Tanguilig Nano	do	Do.
Agapito Valenzuela	do	Do.
Pedro Estayo	Mangaldan	Do.
Miguel Mamayson	do	Do.
Pedro de Guzman	do	Do.
Aprodicio Mercado	do	Do.
Ulpiano Ballesteros	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Tranquilino Caballero	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Francisco Aquino	do	Do.
Pacual Jazmin	Mangataren	Dec. 31, 1907
José Magno	do	Dec. 31, 1908
José Seril	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Feliciano Tamondong	do	Do.
Lorenzo Ventanilla	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Anastasio Austria	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Juan Magno	Pozorrubio	Do.
Ignacio Sias	do	Do.
Eustaquio Marquez	do	Do.
Cesár Yúson	do	Do.
Ulpiano Meris	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Simplicio Sansano	Rosales	Dec. 31, 1907
Cecilio R. Vallejos	do	Do.
Crisanto A. Duque	do	Do.
Gonzálo Callanta	do	Do.
Román Cuevas	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Norberto Espino	Salasa	Dec. 31, 1907
Anastasio Arrieta	do	Do.
Francisco C. Samson	San Carlos	Do.
Vicente Guevara	do	Do.
Domingo Claudio	do	Do.
Arcadio Muñoz	do	Do.
Ramon Diaz	do	Do.
Pascual Bandong	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Roque Baun	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Marcelino Erfe	San Fabian	Do.
Macario Rocabo	do	Do.
Mateo Blanquera	do	Do.
José Sison y Valerio	do	Do.
Pedro Queriza	do	Dec. 31, 1908

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN—Continued.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Paulino Mendoza	San Isidro	Dec. 31, 1907
Tomás E. Balagtas	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Cirilo Braganza	do	Dec. 31, 1907
Juan Camagay	San Jacinto	Do.
Juan Lágera	do	Do.
Felix Baniqued	San Manuel	Dec. 31, 1908
Potenciano Fernandez	do	Do.
Lamberto M. Guzman	San Nicolas	Dec. 31, 1907
Agripino L. Alvarez	do	Do.
Víctor P. Rivera	do	Do.
Alejandro Piniac	do	Do.
Auero C. Illarde	do	Do.
Braulio Evangelista	do	Do.
Basilio Surio	San Quintin	Do.
José Marqueta	do	Do.
Marcelo Cansino	do	Do.
Paulo Fernández	do	Do.
Daniel Maramba	Santa Barbara	Do.
Lucas Pascual	Sual	Do.
José Alvares	do	Do.
Francisco Rosario	do	Do.
Venancio Padilla	do	Do.
Pedro Loyeca	Tayug	Do.
Filomeno R. Dioferio	do	Do.
Guillermo Ramos	do	Do.
Victoriano Joanino	do	Do.
Pedro F. Cagaoán	do	Do.
Victorino T. del Rosario	do	Do.
Rafael Monserrat	do	Do.
Roberto Villar	do	Do.
Cosme Giron	Umingan	Do.
Eduardo Diaz	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Pedro Ma. Sison	Urdaneta	Dec. 31, 1907
Paulino Lopez	do	Do.
José Bengzon	do	Do.
Pedro Rosal	do	Do.
Primitivo Pérez	do	Do.
Benito Belmonte	do	Do.
Valentin Ambrosio	do	Do.
Ramon Viloria	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Quirino Pérez	do	Do.
Leandro Bello	do	Do.
Gregorio Nidoy	do	Do.
Emiliano Ferrer	Villasis	Dec. 31, 1907
Mariano Ordóñez	do	Do.
Leon Carbonell	do	Do.
Timoteo D. Ancheta	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

Sebastian Simeon	Antipolo	Jan. 1, 1909
Felix Aristorenas	Binangonan	Do.
Silverio B. Baltazar	Caloocan	Do.
Godofredo Herrera	do	Do.
José Javier Maderazo	Malabon	Do.
Arsenio Cruz Herrera	do	Do.
Bernardo Dagala	do	Do.
Leon Valenzuela	do	Do.
Santiago Quimson	do	Do.
Eulogio Santos	Mariquina	Do.
Hilarión Raymundo	Morong	Do.
Norverto Anacleto	Navotas	Do.
Joaquin Dávila	do	Do.
Timoteo Bernabé	Parañaque	Do.
Rufino San Juan	Pasay	Do.
Liberato Damian	Pasig	Do.
Francisco Sanchez	do	Do.
Engracio Santiago	do	Do.
Angel Asunción	do	Do.
Telesforo Casas	do	Do.
Antonio Vidanes	Pililla	Do.
Pedro García Barrios	San Felipe Neri	Do.
Gregorio Basa	San Mateo	Do.
Feliciano Pagalinauan	Taguig	Do.
Gregorio C. Concepción	do	Do.
Felipe Rayos del Sol	do	Do.
Pastor Asunción	Tanay	Do.
Isaac García	Taytay	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ROMBLON.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Modesto Marques	Badajoz	Jan. 1, 1909
Leandro Mayor	Cajidiocan	Do.
Manuel Rabino	....do	Do.
Cornelio Madrigal	Looc	Do.
Eliseo Estudillo	....do	Do.
Ramon Musa	Odiongan	Do.
Alfredo Chanco	Romblon	Do.
Bonifacio Madrilejos	....do	Do.
Antonio Malbas	....do	Do.
Angel S. Gloria	San Fernando	Do.

PROVINCE OF SAMAR.

Julian Cabacang	Allen	Jan. 1, 1909
Roberto Pijo	Almagro	Do.
Valeriano Abanador	Balangiga	Do.
Paulino Bacha	Basey	Do.
Valeriano Cardeño	Bobón	Do.
Bembenuto Algibe	Borongan	Do.
Basilio Rosales	Calbayog	Do.
Simon Tan	....do	Do.
Pablo Figueroa	Calbiga	Do.
Cornelio Cabacang	Capul	Do.
Carlos Delgado	Catarman	Do.
Alejo Maga	Catbalogan	Do.
Gilbert I. Cullen	....do	Do.
Cayetano Plagata	Catubig	Do.
Sales Sesista	Dolores	Do.
Catalino Diaz	Gandara	Do.
Eugenio Lucero	Guiuan	Do.
Pantaleon M. Geta	Laoang	Do.
Agapito Maravilla	Lavezares	Do.
Pedro Alde	Llorente	Do.
Roberto Salorio	Oquendo	Do.
Pedro Burgos	Oras	Do.
Apolonio Gorgoña	Palapag	Do.
Mauricio Moncada	Pambujan	Do.
Mariano Basilio	San Antonio	Do.
Apolonio Nicar	San Julian	Do.
Hilarion Agos	Santa Rita	Do.
Florentino C. Villa	Santo Niño	Do.
Lucas Jesulino	Sulat	Do.
Honorio Operario	Taft	Do.
Norberto Lucero	Tarangnan	Do.
Eugenio Gelí	Villareal	Do.
Sixto Pacoli	Wright	Do.
Hermogenez Zeta	Zumarraga	Do.

PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.

Pablo de la Rosa	Aroroy	Jan. 1, 1908
Pedro Gerónimo	....do	Jan. 1, 1909
Pedro Chavez	....do	Do.
Cirilo Jimenez	Bacon	Dec. 31, 1908
Marcelo Pura	Barcelona	Do.
Felix Gillego	Bulan	Do.
Catalino Casals	Casiguran	Do.
Justo Clemente	Donsol	Do.
Rafael Hernandez	Gubat	Do.
José Mateos	Irosin	Do.
Esteban Nicolás	Juban	Do.
Tomas Judit	Magallanes	Do.
Isidro P. Loyola	Masbate	Jan. 1, 1908
Narciso Guevara	....do	Do.
Manuel Ma. Pays	....do	Jan. 1, 1909
Andres Ramirez	Mobo	Jan. 1, 1908
Maximino Quinto	Pilar	Dec. 31, 1908
Miguel Cartagena	Placer	Jan. 1, 1909
José Clemente	San Fernando	Do.
Bonifacio Dominguez	....do	Do.
Antonio R. Baustista	San Jacinto	Do.
Vicente de Vera	Sorsogon	Dec. 31, 1908
Bernardo Fuster	....do	Do.
Rafael Scarella	Uson	Jan. 1, 1909
Bonifacio Serrano	....do	Do.

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Roman Griar	Cantilan	Jan. 1, 1908
Pedro Peral	Gigaquit	Do.
Florencio R. Bernabé	Hinatuan	Do.
Marcos Diez	Surigao	Do.
Luis Perez	Tandag	Do.

PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

Ricardo Lagman	Bamban	Dec. 31, 1908
Nicanor de Vega	do	Do.
Vicente Bengzon	Camiling	Do.
Francisco Santos	do	Do.
Gregorio Rómulo	do	Do.
José Crisanto	Capas	Do.
Francisco Yalung	do	Do.
Bernardino Sapnu	do	Do.
Candido Dizon	Concepcion	Do.
Macario I. Ilustre	Moncada	Do.
Vicente Paginag	do	Do.
Roman Domantay	Paniqui	Do.
Valentin Ramos	do	Do.
Felipe Duque	do	Do.
José Limcuando	Pura	Do.
Mauricio Ilagan	do	Do.
Pedro N. Liongson	Tarlac	Do.
Juan Nepomuceno	Victoria	Do.
Gerónimo Velasco	do	Do.

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

Francisco Angeles	Alabat	Dec. 31, 1908
Alejo Gregorio	Atimonan	Do.
Gregorio Orda	do	Do.
Pedro Madrigal	Boac	Do.
Pedro Lardizabal	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Silvino Mercader	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Dionisio Nieva	do	Do.
Basilio de Guzman	Calauag	Do.
Agatón Avenis	Catanauan	Do.
Dalmiro Soto	Gasan	Do.
Luciano S. Cayetano	do	Jan. 1, 1909
Salvador Lagdameo	Guinayangan	Dec. 31, 1908
José Desvarro	Gumaca	Do.
Vicente Noscal	do	Do.
Eustasio Villafuerte	do	Do.
Juan M. Villanueva	Infanta	Do.
Emilio Salumbides	Lopez	Do.
Eustasio Argosino	do	Do.
Francisco N. Ingente	do	Do.
Antonio R. Fortuna	do	Do.
Balbino L. Tolentino	Lucban	Do.
Augustin Alvarez	Lucena	Do.
José M. Unson	do	Do.
Crispo Ella	do	Do.
Clemente J. Borja	do	Do.
Gerónimo M. Pereña	do	Do.
Salvador Ferro	Mauban	Do.
Pablo Roales	Mulanay	Do.
Florentino Loveria	do	Do.
José Abastillas	Pagbilao	Do.
Eliodoro Mendoza	do	Do.
Casimiro R. Manuel	Pitogo	Do.
G. M. V. Hally	do	Do.
Pedro Arellano	do	Do.
Escolástico Salandanan	Santa Cruz	Do.
Cenon Rekalde	do	Do.
Filemón Buendia	Sariaya	Do.
Genaro Villa	do	Do.
Primitivo S. Agustin	Tayabas	Do.
Pedro Palomera	do	Do.
Domingo Lopez	do	Do.
Eulalio Recto	Tiaong	Do.
Pedro Cantos	do	Do.
Vicente Atienza	do	Jan. 1, 1909

Appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, September, 1907—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

Name.	Municipality.	Commission expires.
Francisco Lesaca	Botolan	Dec. 31, 1907
Antonio T. Barretto	do	Do.
Luis Pastores	Iba	Do.
Tomas Manzano	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Juan G. Lesaca	do	Do.
Bernardo E. Salvador	Masinloc	Dec. 31, 1907
José L. Rojas	Olongapo	Do.
Sebastian García	San Marcelino	Do.
Enrique B. Madarang	do	Do.
Gerino Alvarez	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Anastasio Dumlao	do	Do.
Santiago Manzano	do	Do.
Domingo García	San Narcisco	Dec. 31, 1907
Victoriano Farrales	do	Do.
Isidro D. Carpio	do	Dec. 31, 1908
Mariano Villanueva	do	Do.
Gregorio Merza	Santa Cruz	Do.
Nicetas Lesaca	Subic	Do.

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES, TOWNSHIPS, AND OTHER LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

[Arranged alphabetically, by provinces.]

NOTE.—Abbreviations used: (b) barrio; (d) district; (m) municipality; (r) rancheria; (s) settlement; (t) township.

The words "rancheria" and "settlement" are used interchangeably, being Spanish and English equivalents.

All rancherias mentioned are independent of any other municipal or township governments. Those indented are within the boundaries of the respective municipalities under which they are listed, but are independent of them in governmental matters. This last remark applies also to the rancherias under the municipalities of Bais, Guijulngan, and Tayasan, Oriental Negros.

PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

Albay (m).
Bacacay (m).
Bato (m).
Calolbon (m).
Camalig (m).
Daraga (m).
Guinobatan (m).
Jovellar (m).
Legaspi (m).
Libog (m).
Libon (m).
Ligao (m).
Malilpot (m).
Malinao (m).
Manito (m).
Oas (m).
Pandan (m).
Polangi (m).
Rapu-Rapu (m).
Tabaco (m).
Tiwi (m).
Viga (m).
Virac (m).

PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

Baao (m).
Bato (m).
Buhi (m).
Bula (m).
Calabanga (m).
Capalonga (m).
Caramoan (m).
Daet (m).
Gainza (m).
Goa (m).
Indan (m).
Iriga (m).
Labo (m).
Lagonoy (m).
Libmanan (m).
Lupi (m).
Magarao (m).
Mambulao (m).
Milaor (m).
Minalabac (m).
Nabua (m).
Nueva Cáceres (m).
Pamplona (m).
Paracale (m).
Pasacao (m).
Pili (m).
Ragay (m).
Sagnay (m).
San Fernando (m).
San José (m).
San Vicente (m).
Sipocot (m).
Siruma (m).
Tigaon (m).
Tinambac (m).

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

[Rancherias organized under act No. 1268.]

Badiañgan (r).
Bugasong (m).
Culasi (m).
Dao (m).
Igcococ (r).
Igtonarum (r).
Laua-an (m).
Pandan (m).
Patnongon (m).
San José de Buenavista (m).
San Remigio (m).
Sibalom (m).
Tibiao (m).
Valderrama (m).

PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

Abucay (m).
Bagac (m).
Balanga (m).
Dinalupihan (m).
Mariveles (m).
Moron (m).
Orani (m).
Orion (m).

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

Balayan (m).
Batangas (m).
Bauan (m).
Calaca (m).
Cuenca (m).
Ibaan (m).
Lemery (m).
Lipa (m).
Loboó (m).
Nasugbú (m).
Rosario (m).
San José (m).
San Juan de Bocboc (m).
Santo Tomas (m).
Taal (m).
Talisay (m).
Tanauan (m).

Province of Benguet.

Adaoay (t).
Atok (t).
Baguio (t).
Balakbak (t).
Bokod (t).
Buguias (t).
Cabayan (t).
Capangan (t).
Daklan (t).
Disdis (t).
Itogon (t).
Kayapa (t).
Kibungan (t).
La Trinidad (t).
Palina (t).
Tublay (t).

Province of Bohol.

Albuquerque (m).
Anda (m).
Antequera (m).
Baclayon (m).
Balilihan (m).
Batuan (m).
Bilar (m).
Calape (m).
Candijay (m).
Carmen (m).
Corella (m).
Cortes (m).
Dauis (m).
Dimiao (m).
Duero (m).
Garcia-Hernandez (m).
Guindulman (m).
Inabanga (m).
Jagna (m).
Jetafe (m).
Loay (m).
Loboc (m).
Loon (m).
Mabini (m).
Maribojoc (m).
Panglao (m).
Sevilla (m).
Sierra-Bullones (m).
Tagbilaran (m).
Talibon (m).
Tubigon (m).
Ubay (m).
Valencia (m)

Province of Bulacan.

Angat (m).
Baliuag (m).
Bocaue (m).
Bulacan (m).
Calumpit (m).
Hagonoy (m).
Malolos (m).
Meycauayan (m).
Obando (m).
Paombong (m).
Polo (m).
Quingua (m).
San Miguel (m).
Santa Maria (m).
Katuiran (r).

Province of Cagayan.

Abulug (m).
Alcala (m).
Amulung (m).
Aparri (m).
Baggao (m).
Basco (m).
Calayan (m).
Camalaniugan (m).
Claveria (m).
Enrile (m).
Gattaran (m).
Iguig (m).
Lal-lo (m).
Mauanan (m).
Pamplona (m).
Peña Blanca (m).
Piat (m).
Sanchez-Mira (m)
Santo Niño (m).
Solana (m).
Tuao (m).
Tuguegarao (m).

Province of Capiz.

Buruanga (m).
Calibo (m).
Capiz (m).
Dao (m).
Dumalag (m).
Dumarao (m).
Ibajay (m).
Iuisan (m).
Jamindan (m).
Libacao (m).
Malinao (m).
Mambusao (m).
Nabas (m).
New Washington (m).
Panay (m).
Panitan (m).
Pilar (m).
Pontevedra (m).
Sapian (m).
Sigma (m).
Taft (m).
Tapas (m).

Province of Cavite.

Alfonso (m).
Bacoor (m).
Carmona (m).
Cavite (m).
Imus (m).
Indang (m).
Isla de Corregidor (m).
Maragondon (m).
Naic (m).
Noveleta (m).
San Francisco de Malabon (m).
Silang (m).

Province of Cebu.

Alegria (m).
Aloguinsan (m).
Argao (m).
Asturias (m).
Badian (m).
Balamban (m).
Bantayan (m).
Barili (m).
Bogo (m).
Boljo-on (m).
Borbon (m).
Carcar (m).
Carmen (m).
Catmon (m).
Cebu (m).
Daan Bantayan (m).
Dalaguete (m).
Danao (m).
Dumanjug (m).
Ginatilan (m).
Liloan (m).
Malabuyoc (m).
Mandaue (m).
Medellin (m).

PROVINCE OF CEBU—Continued.

Minglanilla (m).
Moalbual (m).
Naga (m).
Opon (m).
Oslob (m).
Pilar (m).
Pinamungajan (m).
Samboan (m).
San Fernando (m).
San Francisco (m).
San Remigio (m).
Sibonga (m).
Tabogon (m).
Talisay (m).
Toledo (m).
Tuburan (m).
Tudela (m).

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

[Rancherias organized under act No. 1397.]

Aoan (r).
Bacarra (m).
Badoc (m).
Bangui (m).
Batac (m).
Bayag (r).
Bugayong (r).
Cabittaoran (r).
Dingras (m).
Dumalneg (r).
Garnaden (r).
Laoag (m).
Paoay (m).
Padpad-ong (r).
Padsan (r).
Paor (r).
Pasuquin (m).
Patoc (r).
Piddig (m).
San Miguel (m).
Tibangran (r).
Uguis (r).

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

[Townships and rancherias organized under act No. 1397. Rancherias marked thus (*) are unorganized.]

Alawa (r).
Baay (r).
Bangilo (r).
Bangued (m).
Barit-Amtuagan (r).
  Balantugan (b).
  Bancagan (b).
  Barit (b).
  Lusong (b).
  Sabnagan (b).
Bucay (m).
Buneg (r).
Cabugao (m).
  Daligan (r).*
  Nagsingcaoan (r).*
Candon (m).
  Abaya (r).*
  Bilbila (r).*
  Cabisilan (r).*
  Calimugtong (r).*
  Calungbuyan (r).*
  Candelaria (r).*
  Catalina (r).*
  Daldagan (r).*
  Galimuyod (r).*
  Labut (r).*
  Legaspi (r).*
  Lidlidda (r).*
  McKinley (r).*
  Madarang (r).*
  Montero (r).*
  Pagangpang (r).*
  Pila (r).*
  Rubio (r).*
  San Vicente (r).*
  Taft (r).*
  Vitong (r).*
Danglas (t).
  Abaquid (b).
  Bandi (b).
  Caupasan (b).
  Danglas (b).
  Galao (b).
Danglas—Cont'd.
  Nag-gamungan (b).
  Padangitan (b).
  Pangal (b).
Danac (r).
Dolores (m).
Lacub (r).
Lagangilan (t).
  Baco-oc (b).
  Gad-dani (b).
  Lagangilan (b).
  Lagben (b).
  Malaqui (b).
  Paganao (b).
  Quimpal (b).
Lagayan (t).
  Caganayan (b).
  Calambat (b).
  Col-lago y Manacad (b).
  Dumagadag y Bay (b).
  Lagayan y Gabuacan (b).
Langiden (t).
  Ba-ac (b).
  Caugan (b).
  Langiden (b).
  Mabungtut (b).
La Paz (m).
Lapog (m).
  Asilang (r).*
Licuan (r).
Luluno (r).
Magsingal (m).
  Cadangla-an (r).*
  Nangasumba-an (r).*
Manabo (t).
  Abang (b).
  Manabo y San Ramon (b).
  San Guillermo (b).
Mataraga (r).
Mayabo (r).
Narvacan (m).
  Bal-lasiw (r).*
  Nagbuquel (r).*
Narvacan—Cont'd.
  Rizal (r).*
  Sarmingan (r).*
  Vandrell (r).*
Peñarrubia (t).
  Alfonso XII or Patoc (b).
  Gravelinas (b).
  Santa Rosa (b).
Pilar (m).
Salapadan (r).
  Abas (b).
  Basar (b).
  Salapadan (b).
  Sobusub (b).
San Andrés-Lingey (r).
  Daguioman (b).
  Labaan (b).
  Lamao (b).
  San Andrés-Lingey (b).
  Tuí (b).
San Quintin (t).
  Palang (b).
  San Quintin (b).
  Talaytay (b).
Santa (m).
Santa Cruz (m).
  Bugbug y Quen Marin (r).*
  Cabidayan y Lubnac (r).*
  San Antonio (r).*
Santa Lucia (m).
  Attabay (r).*
  Baluarte (r).*
  Bauguen (r).*
  Mat-tao (r).*
  Pias (r).*
  San Maximo or José (r).*
  Tapao or San Martin (r).*
Santa Maria (m).
  Batto (r).*
  Lacuban (r).*
  Mambug (r).*
Santiago (m).
  Banayoyo (r).*

PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR—Continued.

Santiago—Cont'd.
Besangol (r).*
Cadangla-an (r).*
Elefante (r).*
Guardia (r).*
Macaoayan (r).*
Naguimba (r).*
Nalasin (r).*
San Vicente (r).*

Santo Domingo (m).
Sinait (m).
Tagudin (m).
Baringcucurong (r).*
Naubuan (r).*
Tineg (r).
Vigan (m).
Villaviciosa (t).
Apapaya (b).

Villaviciosa—Cont'd.
Cal-lao (b).
Bulbulala (b).
Bulilising (b).
Lumaba (b).
Quibasan (b).
Ul-olingen (b).
Villaviciosa (b).

PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

Arevalo (m).
Balasan (m).
Banate (m).
Barotac Nuevo (m).
Buenavista (m).
Cabatuan (m).

Guimbal (m).
Iloilo (m).
Janiuay (m).
Leon (m).
Miagao (m).
Oton (m).

Passi (m).
Pototan (m).
Santa Barbara (m).
Sara (m).
Tigbauan (m).

PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

[Rancherias marked thus (*) are organized under act No. 1113; the others are unorganized.]

Ballucu (r).*
Banafa (r).
Bunsian (r).*
Butigui (r).*
Cabagan Nuevo (m).
Cabatuan (t).
Abbag (b).
Camarag (b).
Dalinog (b).
Piat (b).

Caransao (r).
Cauayan (m).
Dalig (t).
Bannagao (b).
Calamman (b).
Polay (b).
Dammao (r).*
Echague (m).
Gamu (m).
Gatafan (r).

Guinabbual (r).
Ilagan (m).
Naguilian (m).
Palanan (m).
Palasilf (r).
Rugao (r).*
San Mariano (t).
Santa Maria (m).
Tagle (m).
Tumauini (m).

PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

Biñan (m).
Cabuyao (m).
Calamba (m).
Calauan (m).
Lilio (m).
Los Baños (m).
Luisiana (m).

Lumban (m).
Mabitac (m).
Magdalena (m).
Majayjay (m).
Nagcarlan (m).
Paete (m).
Pagsanjan (m).

Pangil (m).
Pila (m).
San Pablo (m).
San Pedro Tunasan (m).
Santa Cruz (m).
Santa Rosa (m).
Siniloan (m).

PROVINCE OF LA UNION.

Agoo (m).
Aringay (m).
Bacnotan (m).
Balaoan (m).

Bangar (m).
Bauang (m).
Luna (m).
Naguilian (m).

San Fernando (m).
San Juan (m).
Santo Tomas (m).
Tubao (m).

PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

Alilem (t Amburayan).
Ampusungan (t Lepanto).
Angaqui (t Lepanto).
Bacun (t Amburayan).
Bagnen (t Lepanto).
Balangao (s Bontoc).
Balatoc (s Bontoc).
Balicang (s Bontoc).
Balinsagao (s Bontoc).
Banaao (t Lepanto).
Banao (s Bontoc).
Bangad (s Bontoc).
Barlig (s Bontoc).
Basao (s Bontoc).
Bauco (t Lepanto).
Besao (t Lepanto).
Betuagan (s Bontoc).

Bontoc (t Bontoc).
Butbut (s Bontoc).
Cayan (t Lepanto).
Cervantes (t Lepanto).
Concepcion (t Lepanto).
Dacalan (s Bontoc).
Dananao (s Bontoc).
Danao (s Bontoc).
Dangla (s Bontoc).
Guinaon (s Bontoc).
Inapuy (s Bontoc).
Lias (s Bontoc).
Lubuagan (s Bontoc).
Mabontoc (s Bontoc).
Mancayan (t Lepanto).
Mangali (s Bontoc).
Piquigan (s Bontoc).

Sabangan (t Lepanto).
Sacasacan (s Bontoc).
Sadanga (s Bontoc).
Sagada (t Bontoc).
Salegseg (s Bontoc).
San Emilio (t Lepanto).
San Gabriel (t Amburayan).
Santol (t Amburayan).
Sigay (t Amburayan).
Sudipen (t Amburayan).
Sugpon (t Amburayan).
Sumadel (s Bontoc).
Suyo (t Amburayan).
Tinglayan (s Bontoc).
Tolocloc (s Bontoc).
Tonglog (s Bontoc).
Tulgeo (s Bontoc).

Province of Leyte.

Abuyog (m).
Alangalang (m).
Almeria (m).
Babatungon (m).
Barugo (m).
Bato (m).
Baybay (m).
Burauen (m).
Cabalian (m).
Caibiran (m).
Carigara (m).
Dagami (m).
Dulag (m).
Hilongos (m).
Hindang (m).
Hinunanga (m).
Inopacan (m).
Jaro (m).
Leyte (m).
Liloan (m).
Maasin (m).
Malitbog (m).
Matalom (m).
Mérida (m).
Naval (m).
Ormoc (m).
Palo (m).
Palompom (m).
San Isidro (m).
San Ricardo (m).
Sogod (m).
Tacloban (m).
Tanauan (m).
Tolosa (m).

Province of Mindoro.

Binaybay (r).
Bulalacao (t).
  Binanauang (b).
  Caguray (b).
  Iling (b).
  Maasim (b).
  Mangarin (b).
Mansalay (b).
  Mauhao (b).
  Paclasan (b).
Calapan (t).
  Bacó (b).
  Baruyan (b).
  Bondoc (b).
  Bulalo (b).
  Canubing (b).
  Jolo (b).
  Navotas (b).
  Puerto Galera (b).
  San Vicente (b).
  Silonay (b).
  Tacligan (b).
Caluya (t).
  Caluya (b).
  Semirara (b).
  Sibay (b).
Lalauigan (r).
Lubang (t).
  Agcauayan (b).
  Ambil (b).
Lubang—Cont'd.
  Baliquias (b).
  Bulacán (b).
  Looc (b).
  Maliig (b).
  Tagbac (b).
  Talaotao (b).
  Tilic (b).
  Vigo (b).
Mamburao (t).
  Abra de Ylog (b).
  Buenavista (b).
  Lipa (b).
  Paluan (b).
  San José (b).
  San Lorenzo (b).
  Santa Cruz (b).
Naujan (t).
  Bancuro (b).
  Estrella (b).
  Magasauang-tubig (b).
  Nag-iba (b).
  Palsahingin (b).
  Pinagsabangan (b).
  San Augustín (b).
  San José (b).
Pinamalayan (t).
  Anilao (b).
  Babahurin (b).
  Balete (b).
Pinamalayan—Cont'd.
  Bongabon (b).
  Calima (b).
  Casiligan (b).
  Catiningan (b).
  Inoman (b).
  Macanlig (b).
  Malibago (b).
  Malicbog (b).
  Maluan (b).
  Manga (b).
  Masaguisí (b).
  Pangulayan (b).
  Paniquihan (b).
  Papandayan (b).
  Pola (b).
  Pulá (b).
  Quinabigan (b).
  Recodo (b).
  Sumagui (b).
  Tiguihan (b).
Pukauin (r).
Sablayan (t).
  Batasán (b).
  Ririun (b).
  Jalaohauan (b).
  Magarang (b).
  Tulaong (b).

Province of Misamis.

[Rancherias organized under act No. 579.]

Abaga (r).
Alanib (r).
Bagtoc or Libuna (r).
Balingasag (m).
Bayangá (r).
Cacaón (r).
Cagayan (m).
Calugmanan (r).
Cosina (r).
Dagundalajon (r).
Domaquiling (r).
Impalutao (r).
Impasug (r).
Initao (m).
Jimenez (m).
Langaon (r).
Langaran (m).
Lindaban (r).
Lingi-on (r).
Lourdes (r).
Lurugan (r).
Malitbog (r).
Maloco (r).
Mambajao (m).
Mambayao (r).
Misamis (m).
Nangca or Lapinigan (r).
Oroquieta (m).
Pangayauan (r).
Pungol (r).
Puntian (r).
Quibulauan (r).
Quiliog (r).
Quimaya (r).
Sabangan (r).
Salimbalan (r).
Sampiano (r).
Sancanan (r).
Siloo (r).
Sumilao (r).
Tagoloan (m).
Talacag (r).
Talisayan (m).
Tanculan (r).
Tumalaong or Calipayan (r).

MORO PROVINCE.

COTABATO DISTRICT.

Cotabato (m):
  Barrio: Tamontaka.
Makar (m), never organized.
Parang (m):
  Barrios—
    Nituan.
    Polloc.

Tribal wards.

Ward—	Headquarters (rancherias).	Ward—	Headquarters (rancherias).
No. 1	Kalunganan	No. 10	Kalamuging.
No. 2	Gapat	No. 11	Dupit.
No. 3	Bagumbayan	No. 12	Delikan.
No. 4	Nulin	No. 13	Talayan.
No. 5	Libungan	No. 14	Tran.
No. 6	Duluan	No. 15	Bukdung.
No. 7	Pidu Pulangui	No. 16	Calumidal.
No. 8	Pikit	No. 17	Malatumal.
No. 9	Kabacan		

DAVAO DISTRICT.

Baganga (m).
  Barrios:
    Baganga.
    Dapnan.
    Quinablangan.
    San Victor.
  Village:
    Bolton.
Caraga (m).
  Barrios:
    Caraga.
    Baculin.
    Manay.
    Manoriago.
    San Francisco.
    Santa Fe.
    Santa Maria.
    Zaragoza.
  Villages:
    San Jose.
    San Luis.
    Santiago.
Cateel (m).
  Barrios:
    Aragon.
    Cateel.
    Palabujan.
    San Alfonso.
    San Antonio.
    Santa Filomena.
    San Rafael.
Davao (m).
  Barrios:
    Davao.

Davao—Cont'd.
  Barrios—Cont'd.
    Compostela.
    Daliao.
    Lapanday.
    Malalag.
    Matina.
    Paguimikan.
    Samal.
    Santa Cruz.
    Talugutan.
  Villages:
    Agdao.
    Agtun.
    Astorga.
    Babac.
    Bacaca.
    Bagcaing.
    Balutecay.
    Binoling.
    Coronon.
    Daron.
    Digos.
    Dumoy.
    Dungas.
    Gerona.
    Jativa.
    Kamona.
    Lais.
    Libuac.
    Lipadas.
    Lucaron.
    Maa.
    Malita.

Davao—Cont'd.
  Villages—Cont'd.
    Nahn.
    Padada.
    Patulangan.
    Pena Plata.
    Sabang.
    San Jose.
    Siraoan.
    Tagabuli.
    Tagulaya.
    Taloma.
    Tugatoe.
Mati (m).
  Barrios:
    Mati.
    Mayo.
    San Ignacio.
    Santa Cruz.
    Sigaboy.
    Tarragona.
  Villages:
    Anunciacion.
    Burut.
    La Union.
    Luban.
    Luzon.
    Macanbahl.
    Nagaret.
    Numancia.
    Pandiguitan.
    Tagabebe.

MORO PROVINCE—Continued.

DAVAO DISTRICT—continued.

Tribal wards.

Ata ward (headquarters, Bancas).
Villages:
Atlanta.
Bancas.
Detroit.
Piedad.

Bagobo ward (headquarters, Cibulan).
Villages:
Bayabas.
Cibulan.
Tibisan.

Guianga ward (headquarters, Tagapan).
Villages:
Catalunan.
Tagapan.

Manday award (headquarters, Bankiaoan).
Villages:
Atas.
Bankiaoan.
Ding Ding.
Pagsabangan.

Moro ward (headquarters, Lasang).
Villages:
Binaoan.
Capuit.

Moro ward—Cont'd.
Villages—Cont'd.
Lasang.
Libaganun.
Madaum.
Magnaga.
Matiao.
Piso.
Sumlug.
Tagun.

Tagacaolo ward (headquarters, Malalag).
Villages:
Balawag.
Basiaoan.
Santa Maria.

LANAO DISTRICT.

Iligan (m).
Barrios:
De la Paz.
Rosario.
San José.
San Miguel.
San Roque.
Santa Filomena.
Santiago.
San Vicente.

Malabang (m).

SULU DISTRICT.

Jolo (m).
Barrios:
Joló.
Laud.
Tullai.
San Raymundo.
Bus Bus.

Siasi (m).
Barrio:
Siasi.

Tribal wards.

Ward—	District.	Headquarters.
No. 1....	Pansol	Jolo.
No. 2....	Parang	Likup.
No. 3....	Lati	Paticol.
No. 4....	Looc	Karongdong.
No. 5....	Tandu	Piahan.
No. 6....	Tongkil	Tongkil.
No. 7....	Pangutaran	Tullai.
No. 8....	Tawi Tawi	Bongao.
No. 9....	Siasi	Siasi.
No. 10...	Cagayan de Sulu	Cagayan.

Cagayan de Sulu (m). Authorized by legislative council but never organized; tribal-ward government organized instead. Villages: Jurata, Imus.

ZAMBOANGA DISTRICT.

Dapitan (m).
Barrios:
Baliangao.
Banonong.
Biasong.
Dohinob.
Ilaya.
Laoy.
Libay.
Lugdungan.
Miputac.

Dapitan—Cont'd.
Barrios—Cont'd.
Polanco.
Potol.
Tangbo.

Zamboanga (m).
Barrios:
Ayala.
Balihuasan.
Bolong.
Curuan.

Zamboanga—Cont'd.
Barrios—Cont'd.
Isabela de Basilan.
Manicahan.
Mercedes.
San José.
Santa Maria.
Talon Talon.
Tetuan
Zamboanga.

MORO PROVINCE—Continued.

ZAMBOANGA DISTRICT—continued.

Tribal wards.

No. 1 (headquarters, Lamitan, Basilan).
Rancherias:
Candihis.
Guiong.
Lamitan.
Malacojon.
Maluso.
Pangasan.
Panigayan.
Pilas.
Sangboi.
Semut.
Tapianitana.
Ucbung.

No. 2 (headquarters, Zamboanga).
Rancherias:
Bagaan.
Buluan.
Landang.
Magay.
Malayal.
Panubigan.

No. 2—Cont'd.
Rancherias—Cont'd.
Quipit.
Recodo.
Sibuco.
Sindangan.
Siocon.
Talucksangay.
Tictabun.

No. 3 (headquarters, Margosa Tubig).
Rancherias:
Bacalan.
Cumalaran.
Dinas.
Kabasalan.
Kulasian.
Lapirauan.
Margosa Tubig.
Pang Pang.
Sebol.
Sey.

No. 4 (headquarters, Lubungan).

No 4—Cont'd.
Rancherias:
Cuya.
Dansollan.
Disacan.
Dominolog.
Gomay.
Langatian.
Matam.
Piñan.
Ponog.
Ponot.
Siare.
Toocan.

No. 5 (headquarters, Tucuran).
Rancherias:
Bagalupa.
Balanuc.
Labangan.
Lintogod.
Lubig.
Manu.
Salubu.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA.

[Rancherias unorganized.]

Aliaga (m).
Bongabon (m).
Irurulong (b).
Bugnan (r).
Casanglalan (r).
Dupinga (r).
Dalumpac (r).
Gabi (r).
Ibabaldog (r).
Inasan (r).
Pinagsanghan (r).
Putat (r).
Taboc (r).
Tinuctucan (r).
Upac (r).
San Esteban (b).
Barbas (r).
Labuan (r).
Matatalagib (r).

Bongabon (m)—Con.
San Esteban (b)—Con
Macalaw (r).
Sapang-bago (r).
Sapang-San Juan (r).
Sapang-bayug (r).
Villa (b).
Alintutuan (r).
Camumo (r).
Calanan (r).
Inala (r).
Usulan (r).
Cabanatuan (m).
Carranglan (m).
Cabucbucan (r).
Casicagueng (r).
Cuyapó (m).
Bued (b).
Bued (r).

Cuyapó (m)—Continued.
San Marcelo (b).
San Marcelo (r).
Gapan (m).
Licab (m).
Pantabangan (m).
Abaca (r).
Caroayan (r).
Niuga (r).
Patacgao (r).
Umpatang (r).
Peñaranda (m).
San Antonio (m).
San Isidro (m).
San José (m).
San Juan de Guimba (m).
Talavera (m).

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Alimit (d).
Anao (d).
Asin (d).
Ayangan (d).
Bagabag (t).
Bambang (t).
Banaue (d).
Bayombong (t).
Bicabacan (r).
Buyabuyan (d).
Cabbabuyan (d).
Calasauan (r).
Cambulo (d).
Canaddem (r).
Dupax (t).
Ilap (d).
Imugan (d).
Kong-kong (r).
Oyao and Cudug (r).
Pinquian (d).
Quiangan (t).
Santa Fé (d).
Santo Niño (r).
Sapao (d).
Siniguian (r).
Solano (t).
Tungod (r).
Ugui (r).
Undeweg (r).

Province of Occidental Negros.

Bacolod (m).
Bago (m).
Binalbagan (m).
Cadiz (m).
Cauayan (m).
Escalante (m).
Ilog (m).
Isabela (m).
Jimamaylan (m).
Jinigaran (m).
La Carlota.
Manapla (m).
Murcia (m).
Pontevedra (m).
Sagay (m).
San Carlos (m).
Saravia (m).
Silay (m).
Talisay (m).
Valladolid (m).
Victorias (m).

Province of Oriental Negros.

[Rancherias unorganized.]

Ayuquitan (m).
Bacon (m).
Bais (m).

Abaca (r).
Alangilanan (r).
Amalao (r).
Apanangan (r).
Badiang (r).
Bagtic (r).
Bangabanga (r).
Bantolinao (r).
Bantule (r).
Batangan (r).
Bayana (r).
Bayog (r).
Bolod (r).
Bombonon (r).
Bungag (r).
Cambaguio (r).
Cambaliuag (r).
Cambontoc (r).
Canangcaan (r).
Candabong (r).
Candupa (r).
Canlaay (r).
Calobasa (r).
Canloto (r).
Catagbacan (r).
Catalagan (r).
Catungauan (r).
Danao (r).
Dansolan (r).
Ginoctan (r).
Ginugtan (r).
Inansagan (r).
Jacdap (r).
Lalacaon (r).
Mabaha (r).
Mabulog (r).
Magasaha (r).
Malaga (r).
Malocon (r).
Mamoc (r).
Mandalupang (r).
Manganay (r).
Mansolod (r).
Maholod (r).
Namongduan (r).
Nasuyacan (r).
Palay (r).
Panalaan (r).
Pancil (r).
Pange (r).
Pinaybanan (r).
Pinajan (r).
Salong (r).
Sangay (r).
Sinabiagan (r).
Tagpo (r).
Tampa (r).
Tamugon (r).
Tanglad (r).
Tapiao (r).
Tinaan (r).

Dauin (m).
Dumaguete (m).
Guijulngan (m).

Alum (r).
Ambatog (r).
Antibalas (r).
Bacuao (r).
Baloc (r).
Bay-ang (r).
Cabanhao (r).
Camabanti (r).
Campanica (r).
Canglaguihan (r).
Cantinapi (r).
Colasi (r).
Guinsapa-an (r).
Inanitan (r).
Ilihan (r).
Mabalew (r).
Maboloy (r).
Mabunga (r).
Magcanaway (r).
Maibyoc (r).
Malang-og (r).
Malangsa (r).
Malig-on (r).
Maloco (r).
Manghamtic (r).
Nagsaha (r).
Pangi (r).
Pinocawan (r).
Poti-an (r).
Tuminhao (r).
Villegas (r).
Lazi (m).
Larena (m).
Luzuriaga (m).
Siaton (m).
Siquijor (m).
Tanjay (m).
Tayasan (m).
Calag calag (r).
Gomintoc (r).
Malabago (r).
Manaul (r).
Mandapaton (r).
Tolong (m).

Province of Palawan.

Abo-abo (r).
Aborlan (r).
Apurahuan (r).
Balabac (s).
Bono-bono (r).
Cagayancillo (t).
Coron (t).
Culasian (r).
Cuyo (t).
Dalahican (r).
Puerto Princesa (t).
Taytay (t).

Province of Pampanga.

Angeles (m).
Apalit (m).
Arayat (m).
Bacolor (m).
Candaba (m).
Floridablanca (m).
Guagua (m).
Lubao (m).
Mabalacat (m).
Macabebe (m).
Magalan (m).
Mexico (m).
Porac (m).
San Fernando (m).
San Luis (m).
Santa Rita (m).

Province of Pangasinan.

[Rancherías unorganized.]

Agno (m).
Aguilar (m).
Alaminos (m).
Alavá (m).
Alcala (m).
Anda (m).
Asingan (m).
  Lubas (r).
Balungao (m).
Baní (m).
Bautista (m).
Bayambang (m).
Binalonan (m).
Binmaley (m).
Bolinao (m).
Calasiao (m).
Dagupan (m).
Infanta (m).
Lingayen (m).
Malasiqui (m).
Manaoag (m).
Mangaldan (m).
Mangatarem (m).
Natividad (m).
Pozorrubio (m).
  Alibueng (r).
  Bacayao (r).
  Calonetan (r).
  Inmalog (r).
  Labayúg (r).
  Maloquiat (r).
  Paldit (r).
Rosales (m).
  San Angel (r).
  San Matias (r).
Salasa (m).
San Carlos (m).
San Fabian (m).
  Agat (r).
  Bulaoen (r).
  Cauringan (r).
  Colisao (r).
San Fabian—Cont'd.
  Esperanza (r).
  Pinmilapil (r).
San Jacinto (m).
San Isidro (m).
San Manuel (m).
San Nicolas (m).
  Camanteles (r).
  Salacsac (r).
  Santa Rosa (r).
  Talancafur (r).
San Quintin (m).
Santa Barbara (m).
Santa Maria (m).
Sual (m).
Tayug (m).
Umingan (m).
Urdaneta (m).
Villasís (m).

Province of Rizal.

Antipolo (m).
Binangonan (m).
Caloocan (m).
Malabon (m).
Mariquina (m).
Morong (m).
Navotas (m).
Parañaque (m).
Pasay (m).
Pasig (m).
Pililla (m).
San Felipe Neri (m).
San Mateo (m).
San Pedro Macati (m).
Taguig (m).
Tanay (m).
Taytay (m).

Province of Romblon.

Badajoz (m).
Cajidiocan (m).
Looc (m).
Odiongan (m).
Romblon (m).
San Fernando (m).

Province of Samar.

Allen (m).
Almagro (m).
Balangiga (m).
Basey (m).
Bobón (m).
Borongan (m).
Calbayog (m).
Calbiga (m).
Capul (m).
Catarman (m).
Catbalogan (m).
Catubig (m).
Concord (r).
Dolores (m).
Gandara (m).
Guiuan (m).
Laoang (m).
Lavezares (m).
Llorente (m).
Oquendo (m).
Oras (m).
Palapag (m).
Pambujan (m).
San Antonio (m).
San José (r).
San Julian (m).
Santa Rita (m).
Santo Niño (m).
Sulat (m).
Taft (m).
Tarangnan (m).
Villareal (m).
Wright (m).
Zumarraga (m).

Province of Sorsogon.

Aroroy (m).
Bacon (m).
Barcelona (m).
Bulan (m).
Bulusan (m).
Casiguran (m).
Castilla (m).
Cataingan (m).
Dimasalang (m).
Donsol (m).
Gubat (m).
Irosin (m).
Juban (m).
Magallanes (m).
Mandaon (m).
Masbate (m).
Matnog (m).
Milagros (m).
Mobo (m).
Pilar (m).
Placer (m).
Prieto-Diaz (m).
Pulanduta (m).
San Fernando (m).
San Jacinto (m).
San Pascual (m).
Santa Magdalena (m).
Sorsogon (m).
Uson (m).

Province of Surigao.

Butuan (m).
Cabadbaran (m).
Cantilan (m).
Dapá (m).
Dinagat (m).
Gigaquit (m).
Hinatuan (m).
Lianga (m).
Placer (m).
Surigao (m).
Talacogon (m).
Tandag (m).

Province of Tarlac.

Bamban (m).
Camiling (m).
Capas (m).
Concepción (m).
La Paz (m).
Moncada (m).
Paniqui (m).
Pura (m).
Tarlac (m).
Victoria (m).

Province of Tayabas.

Alabat (m).
Atimonan (m).
Baler (m).
Boac (m).
Calauag (m).
Catanauan (m).
Gasan (m).
Guinayangan (m).
Gumacá (m).
Infanta (m).
Lopez (m).
Lucban (m).
Lucena (m).
Mauban (m).
Mulanay (m).
Pagbilao (m).
Pitogo (m).
Polillo (m).
Sampaloc (m).
Santa Cruz (m).
Sariaya (m).
Tayabas (m).
Tiaon (m).
Torrijos (m).

Province of Zambales.

Botolan (m).
Iba (m).
Masinloc (m).
Olongapó (m).
San Marcelino (m).
San Narciso (m).
Santa Cruz (m).
Subic (m).

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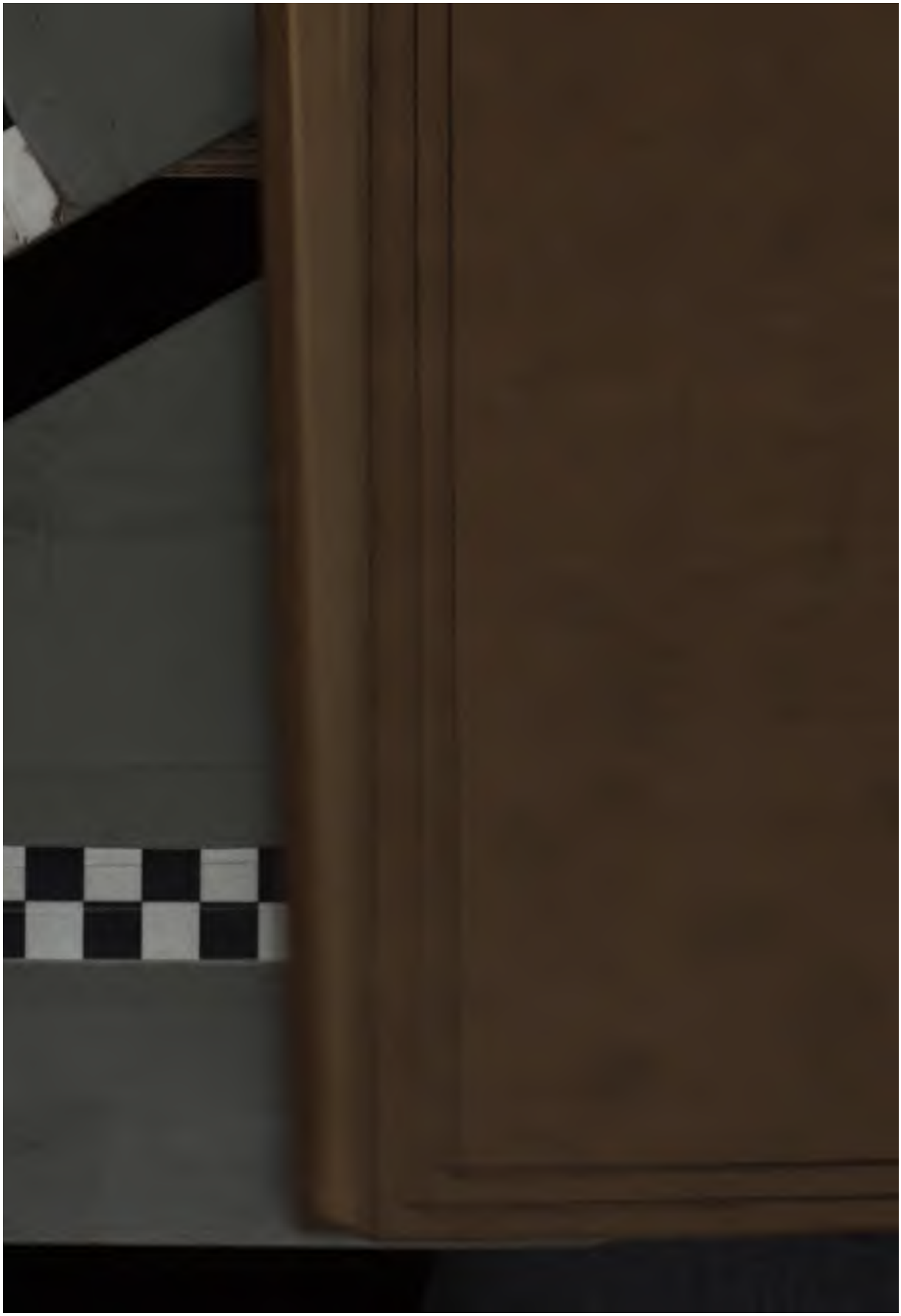
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